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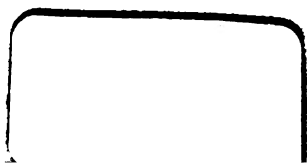
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From an Upper Window, 27, Church Row.

RECORDS
OF
THE MANOR, PARISH,
AND
BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD,

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON,

TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1889.

WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

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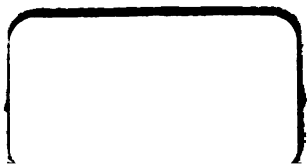
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From an Upper Window, 27 Church Row.

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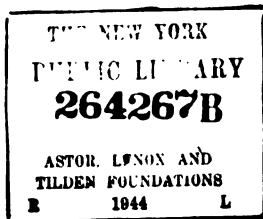
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PREFACE.

THIS book, in the form in which it is presented to the public, has been compiled, it is needless to say, mainly for local circulation.

Originally, the intention of the Vestry of St. John, Hampstead, was limited to the embodiment, in a written record, of such of the main facts of the history of the parish, since its formation into a Parliamentary Borough, (or, at most, since the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855), as would probably be acceptable to the local historian of the future.

But the idea grew. It was found, on inquiry, that ample materials were available for carrying on the *Topography* of Hampstead, published by Mr. Park in 1813, in a form which, if properly treated, ought not to be without interest to the inhabitants of Hampstead of the present and even of a future day. The Vestry voted a sum of money in order that the matter thus collected might be put into type ; and at a later stage, when the scheme had assumed still larger proportions, a guarantee

fund was raised, with the object of illustrating the work and offering a limited edition to the public. This volume is the result.

The Editor is not so ambitious as to suppose, however, that the ground which it professes to include is completely covered. But no pains have been spared to make the present volume comprehensive and accurate. Valuable co-operation, which is hereby thankfully acknowledged, has been extended to him on all sides.

Every article and illustration, with scarcely an exception, is a voluntary contribution. To most of the articles the name of the writer is prefixed; for those which are anonymous the Editor is solely responsible.

A large part of the work is, no doubt, of a purely local character. Few readers outside Hampstead can be expected to take an interest, for example, in the burning question of where Pond Street begins and The Green ends. But the lives of the men and women of note who have lived in Hampstead are, for the most part, of national interest; and some account of them, from a Hampstead point of view, however inadequate, may attract even the reader who dwells beyond the borders of the borough.

The chronicle of a parish, to be complete, should contain some particulars of its origin, of its mode of

local government, of its institutions—clerical and lay—and of its income, expenditure, and debt.

All the facts under these heads are so arranged, that those who care to look may find them ready to their hand, and by those for whom they have no interest they may as readily be skipped.

This being—as far as is known—a first attempt of the kind, the plan may be imperfect and the structure faulty. But at any rate there is presented something which, if supplemented by a systematic record in manuscript, from year to year, by the Local Authority, will make the work, at all events in Hampstead, of a Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission of a future age less laborious than the present Commissioners have found it in other boroughs in the past. At least, such is the hope of the Editor of this book and of those by whom he has been assisted.

About seventy inhabitants have written original articles ; Mr. du Maurier, Mr. Walter Field, Dr. Evershed, Miss Blanche C. Baines, and Miss E. M. Bakewell, have generously made original illustrations ; others have placed books, pictures, plans, and prints at the Editor's disposal ; many have come forward with substantial offers of pecuniary help ; and some—Mr. Edward Bell, of the Mount, in particular, and Mr. E. A. Wurtzburg, of Stanley Gardens—have ren-

dered invaluable assistance in preparing the book for publication.

References to Howitt's *Northern Heights*, to Park's *Topography*, to the columns of the local press, and to various publications of a cognate nature, have been, it goes without saying, of material aid in arranging the plan of this book.

The work of editorship has been a labour of love to one who has known the parish all his life. The profits of the book are to go in aid of the funds of a valuable charity—the Hampstead branch of the National Nursing Association in Lyndhurst Road, whose object must commend itself strongly to all classes.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. H. C. Wharton and Co., of Kilburn, and Helène, of Heath Street, for permission to reproduce photographs taken by the former and Mr. Bowen; and similarly to Mr. Welsh of South Hill Park, in respect of a photograph of cottages at North End.

F. E. B.

13 PARK ROAD, HAVERSTOCK HILL, HAMPSTEAD,
31st December, 1889.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.	
DESCRIPTIVE	PAGE I
CHAPTER II.	
THE MANOR OF HAMPSTEAD	10
CHAPTER III.	
TOPOGRAPHICAL—THE NATURAL BEAUTIES OF HAMPSTEAD AND KILBURN	21
CHAPTER IV.	
ANTIQUARIAN	47
CHAPTER V.	
CHURCHES AND CHAPELS	89
CHAPTER VI.	
ARBORICAL AND OTHERWISE	108
CHAPTER VII.	
VITALITY	129

CHAPTER VIII.	
LEGISLATIVE	PAGE 136
CHAPTER IX.	
THE HEATH	145
CHAPTER X.	
PROTECTIVE	161
CHAPTER XI.	
THE VESTRY	175
CHAPTER XII.	
WATER	205
CHAPTER XIII.	
LOCOMOTION	221
CHAPTER XIV.	
THE WORKHOUSE	237
CHAPTER XV.	
HOSPITALS	251
CHAPTER XVI.	
JUBILATION, JOURNALISM, AND ELECTORAL REFORM	261

CONTENTS.

xiii

CHAPTER XVII.

	PAGE
LOCAL INSTITUTIONS	276

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CHARITIES	304
-------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

MUNICIPAL	318
---------------------	-----

CHAPTER XX.

MINISTERIAL	331
-----------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXI.

LITERARY	358
--------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXII.

ARTISTIC	382
--------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIII.

MUSICAL	407
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BAR, PHILANTHROPY, AND SCIENCE	418
--	-----

CHAPTER XXV.

	PAGE
RETROSPECTIVE	501

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUPPLEMENTAL	515
------------------------	-----

CHAPTER XXVII.

CONCLUSION	519
----------------------	-----

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—HAMPSTEAD IN THE TENTH CENTURY	529
APPENDIX B.—BIRDS OF HAMPSTEAD	534
APPENDIX C.—BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, ETC., OF HAMPSTEAD	538
APPENDIX D.—OLD HOUSES AND PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS	541
APPENDIX E.—LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS	556
INDEX.	561

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
VIEW OF HAMPSTEAD FROM PRIMROSE HILL, 1779	7
HAMPSTEAD HEATH IN 1840	19
HAMPSTEAD FROM THE KILBURN ROAD	23
OLD COTTAGES, NORTH END	26
A PROSPECT OF HAMPSTEAD FROM POND STREET, 1745	29
HEATH STREET AND THE MOUNT	32
TOOLEY'S FARM AT NORTH END	33
THE "RED LION" AT KILBURN, 1779	37
WINDMILL FORMERLY IN THE EDGWARE ROAD	39
THE "BELL INN" AT KILBURN, 1789	41
KILBURN GATE, 1860	45
WEST END HOUSE	48
VANE HOUSE IN 1800	66
ROSSLYN HOUSE	68
HAMPSTEAD GREEN AND POND STREET, 1752	75
THE "YORKSHIRE GREY" YARD	79
HAMPSTEAD OLD CHURCH, BEFORE 1745	91
DOWNSHIRE HILL	94
THE ABBÉ MOREL	96
THE FIRS	109
WELL WALK, 1870	113
HAMPSTEAD HEATH, FROM "THE SPANIARDS" ROAD	145
THE LOWER HEATH, ABOUT 1840	148
PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS	153
HOLLY HILL, ABOUT 1840	150
THE VESTRY HALL	195
SOUTH END ROAD, ABOUT 1840	207
POND STREET, 1752	209
THE SHEPHERD'S WELL	211
THE PUMP ROOM, WELL WALK	217
THE FIELDS NEAR POND STREET, c. 1840	227
THE "GEORGE" INN, BEFORE 1870	233

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
OLD CHALK FARM, IN 1730	234
THE "RED LION," KILBURN, 1889	235
THE PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS	278
BELSIZE LANE, c. 1850	289
THE CLOCK HOUSE, OR FENTON HOUSE, 1780	319
E. H. BICKERSTETH, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF EXETER	333
THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AND CHURCH ROW	337
THE REV. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D	356
SQUIRES MOUNT c. 1840	374
NORTH END FROM THE HEATH	431
THE HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, IN 1884	469
THE TUMULUS	502
THE "COCK AND HOOP," WEST END GREEN, 1881	507
ENGLAND'S LANE, IN 1864	512
HAMPSTEAD CHURCH	514
THE HEATH, LOOKING NORTH WEST	521
SIR RICHARD STEELE'S COTTAGE, ON HAVERSTOCK HILL	522
SKETCH PLAN OF PARISH BOUNDARY	531

SEPARATE PLATES, &c.

ORIEL PLACE, ETCHED BY ARTHUR EVERSLED	<i>Frontispiece.</i>
LORD CHATHAM	<i>To face</i> 52
BISHOP BUTLER	" 65
LORD MANSFIELD	" 136
J. GURNEY HOARE, AFTER RICHMOND	" 150
THE WHITESTONE POND, FROM A SKETCH BY G. DU MAURIER	" 205
SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B., ETCHED BY RAJON	" 287
LEIGH HUNT	" 358
JOHN KEATS, AFTER SEVERN	" 370
HAVERSTOCK HILL, AFTER CONSTABLE	" 383
FRANK HOLL, R.A., FROM A PORTRAIT BY HIMSELF	" 394
THE RESIDENCE OF G. STEEVENS (THE UPPER FLASK)	" 489

MAPS.

ROCQUE'S MAP OF 1745	<i>To face</i> 87
NEW MAP OF HAMPSTEAD 1890	<i>To follow</i> 525

RECORDS OF HAMPSTEAD.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

“ I marked thee send delighted eye
Far to the north and west where lay,
Extended in succession gay,
Deep waving fields and pastures green,
With gentle slopes and groves between.”

SIR WALTER SCOTT (*The Lady of the Lake*, Canto v. varied.)

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN AND BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

THIS beautiful and salubrious suburb of London, while sharing all the advantages of probably the greatest metropolitan city the world has seen, preserves much of the agreeable freshness and scenery of rural districts. It is built partly on the steep slopes which end in its spacious Heath or Moor, and partly on the gently undulating plain west of the Finchley New Road. Planted 443 feet (the altitude opposite Jack Straw's Castle) above the mean level of the sea, the Heath affords to the north and west enjoyable prospects extending to Totteridge, Finchley, Hendon and Harrow and even to Windsor, which are as yet little impaired by the builder's hand. To the east, a vast area of houses carries the eye to

distant Hackney, Bromley, Stratford and Bow. The green pastures of Parliament Hill fields and the well-wooded heights of Highgate alone form a happily impassable barrier to the extension of the wilderness of human habitations westwards.

For electoral purposes Hampstead is divided into four wards. The Town Ward comprises the highest ground of the parish, together with the ancient village of Hampstead and the houses bordering the Heath. It contains 2556 houses rated to the relief of the poor. The Belsize Ward covers the lower slopes on the southern side with 1679 houses. The Adelaide Ward includes all the rest of the borough east of the Finchley Road. It contains 1180 houses. Finally the Kilburn Ward covers all the parish west of the Finchley Road and Finchley New Road : it contains no fewer than 3721 houses.

Altogether the parish covers an area of 2248 acres with 9136 houses. The exact population is as yet indeterminate. It has largely increased since the census of 1881, and may reasonably be estimated at about 67,000 persons at Lady-day of 1889.

As houses have become more numerous, and open spaces proportionately smaller, the hamlets which Hampstead includes, have for the most part gradually lost their distinctive character. North End, it is true, is still isolated from the old town and is likely to continue so ; as the Heath hems it in on three sides and extension towards Golder's Green is alone possible. South End is bisected by the tramway, and four streets meeting on the green absorb its individuality.

West End is yet a hamlet, but although, by the wise action of its inhabitants, aided by the Vestry, the two patches of shrubbery and greensward have been secured

to the public use, the builder's hand threatens the unbuilt on spaces from all quarters of the compass.

New End is already a densely populated part of the town ward ; but the Vale of Health is still a detached settlement. Belsize and Kilburn Priory are geographical expressions, serving only to recall the past. Frognal, however, preserves its original character of a well-wooded area, dotted with old and comfortable houses, standing somewhat apart from the busy haunts of men.

A lowering of the lane leading down to the Finchley New Road has unavoidably shorn Frognal of some of its finest timber, and important roads cut to the south-east allow modern buildings to creep up to its time-honoured limits. It remains, however, one of the best and most attractive parts of Old Hampstead, and has many interesting associations. Here were the Manor Courts ; here, in the last century, came Dr. Johnson ; at Frognal, in a mediæval building, was the ancient poor-house, and here the mock-antique Priory was built by the eccentric Mr. Thompson.

Probably Hampstead would be generally described as lying four or five miles north-west of London. But distances must be determined by points of measurement. As the crow flies, *i.e.* in a right line, it is three miles and one furlong from St. Paul's Cathedral to the parish boundary near the "Adelaide" at the foot of Haverstock Hill, and five miles and thirteen perches from the Cathedral to the boundary near the "Spaniards" in Highgate Lane. Similarly it is two miles from the Marble Arch at Hyde Park Corner to the south-western boundary of the parish near the "Queen's Arms" in the Edgware Road, and three miles six furlongs to the north-western boundary in the same road at Cricklewood.

From east to west the greatest breadth is two miles and twenty-seven perches, *i.e.* from Fleet Road to Cricklewood. The greatest length which can be measured within the parish is from the boundary near the "Adelaide" to the northern boundary at Cricklewood, the distance being two miles five furlongs.

The public affairs of Hampstead are administered directly by the Vestry and the Guardians of the Poor, the former concerning itself with the convenience and health of the parish, and the latter, as their title implies, with the care of the poor. There are minor bodies, off-shoots of the Vestry and more or less under its control, which play a part in the parochial economy, viz. the Assessment Committee, the Burial Board and the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses. The two last-mentioned bodies have the power, under certain statutory safeguards, of expending the ratepayers' money.

A survival of the past, however, is found in the existence of two other distinct but highly important authorities, the Local Guardians (a little known body) and the Overseers. These have to do with the making and levying of rates. The spending bodies cannot of their own inherent power tax the ratepayer; they can only estimate the probable expenditure, and leave to the levying authorities the raising of the total sum required, as they deem best.

The Vestry, the Board of Guardians, the Burial Board and the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, may, however, on the security of the poor-rate, raise money by loan, repayable by instalments spread over a term of years, but only under such conditions as render prodigal expenditure almost impossible.

Indirectly, other bodies intervene in parish affairs.

The London County Council, the Metropolitan Asylums Board and the School Board for London have extensive statutory powers for spending and levying money. Their requirements are signified by precept; but the Vestry has no control over the amount demanded nor the method of expenditure. The parish has a voice in the general management exercised by these bodies only to this extent—it returns by popular vote two members to the County Council, and (with the Borough of Marylebone) seven members to the School Board. To the Asylums Board a member is elected by the Board of Guardians.

A bench of magistrates, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and an efficient body of police under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Police, maintain law and order. The Vestry applies itself to the maintenance of the roads and footways; to the lighting, watering, and cleansing of the streets: to the effective preservation of the sewers; and to improving and upholding the public health. It issues an annual report of its proceedings, and publishes full accounts of the receipts and disbursements of its own and the subsidiary departments.

This, in a word, is the record of the parish in the spring of 1889. But Hampstead has a history of a thousand years.

In the year 1814 Mr. John James Park, then resident in Hampstead, published a royal octavo volume entitled, *The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead*. It was the first attempt to give an intelligible and authentic account of this north-western suburb of London. The work is unique, being the only treatise extant on the subject. It is becoming rare. There is, however, a copy at the British Museum, a second in the Hampstead

Public Library, and a third in the muniment room of the Vestry, and others are in the hands of private inhabitants. It is a comprehensive, laborious, and valuable work.

The word Hampstead, originally "Hamstede," seems to be equivalent to "homestead," implying that the first settlement was of the nature of a farm and its appurtenances. According to Park, the earliest record of Hampstead is a grant of the manor of Hamstede to the monks of the West Minster by the Saxon King Ethelred, A.D. 986, which grant was subsequently confirmed by Edward the Confessor. Hamstede was then a hamlet of Hendon. In the Domesday Book it is computed at four hides of land.

Hampstead includes the chapelry of Kilburn. It is in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the Hundred of Ossulston, formerly in the county of Middlesex and now in the county of London. It is bounded on the north by Finchley, on the east by St. Pancras, on the south by Marylebone, and on the west by Hendon and Willesden. Its three main roads are (1) the London Road from Camden Town to the Heath and Highgate and Hendon, (2) the Finchley Road and Finchley New Road from the Regent's Park and Wellington Road to the Great North Road at Finchley, and (3) the Edgware Road from the Marble Arch at Hyde Park to Edgware. The middle of this road is the western boundary of the parish of St. John.

Hampstead is a manor of great antiquity. It is recorded in Domesday Book, and therefore existed before the year 1086. In 1821 Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., of Charlton, Kent, was lord of the manor. He desired to build upon the lands adjoining Hampstead Heath and even upon the Heath itself, but he had only



VIEW OF HAMPTSTEAD FROM PRIMROSE HILL.—1779.

a life interest and therefore no power to grant building leases of sufficient duration. Repeated applications made by him to Parliament for enlarged powers were successfully resisted by the inhabitants of Hampstead. The proceedings taken to secure the Heath as an open space for ever, excited great public interest. A full account of them is given in another part of this volume. Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, who died in 1869, was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Maryon Wilson, and he by his son, Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart., the present lord of the manor.

The history of the manor of Belsize after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, and until it was ultimately appended to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, is comparatively obscure. Park's application to the Dean of Westminster for permission to search the records was not successful, otherwise much useful or interesting information would probably have been obtained. There is evidence, however, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the Manor House of Belsize was in the possession of Armigel Waad (one of the State officials), as lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and remained in the possession of his descendants until 1649. It then passed to John Holgate, Esq., and in 1660 it was occupied by D. O'Neale, Esq., who was connected with the court of Charles II. This gentleman died leaving no issue, and his widow on her death caused the estate to be conveyed to her son (issue of a previous marriage) who was subsequently created a baron by the title of Lord Wotton, and who made Belsize his principal seat from 1673 to about 1681. On his death in 1683 Belsize was renewed to Lord Wotton's half-brother Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield, and it remained

in that family until 1807. In the early part of the eighteenth century Belsize was a place of public amusement, singing and dancing being carried on from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. In the latter part of the same century it was, it is said, the private residence of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

Fifty years ago it was occupied by Mr. Henry Wright, a London banker, but shortly afterwards, *i.e.* in 1841, the property was sold for building purposes, and was soon covered with the houses which now form Belsize Avenue, Belsize Park, Belsize Park Gardens, and Buckland Crescent.

Put in the most succinct chronological order that the available records admit of, the main historical facts regarding the ancient manor of Hampstead, and more especially as regards its court leet or manorial court for conserving the rights of the tenants of the manor, will be found in the following chapter.

CHAPTER II.

THE MANOR OF HAMPSTEAD.

“Hamsted standeth vnder a hill, in a verie healthfull ayre, hauing London in verie pleasant perspect.”—*Thus John Norden in 1596.*

THE MANOR ; ITS HISTORY AND COURTS.

BY PERCIVAL BIRKETT.

THE popular theory of the formation of a manor is, that a baron or “great man” having become possessed of a tract of land, granted part of it to freemen subject to the performance of certain services which subsequently became commuted for fixed payments ; part of it he reserved to himself, forming what were known as his demesne lands ; other parts he permitted his “villeins” or slaves to occupy and cultivate entirely at his will, and more often than not on condition of performing certain servile works. The occupation of these villeins became in time recognised as a fixed tenure and they eventually constituted the copyholders of the manor. The lands which remained, to adopt the language of William Marshall’s *Elementary and Practical Treatise on Landed Property* (London, 1804), being “the bleakest, worst soiled, and most distant lands of the township, were left in their native wild state ; for timber and fuel ; and for a common pasture, or suit of pastures,

for the more ordinary stock of the township ; whether horses, rearing cattle, sheep, or swine ; without any other stint, or restriction, than what the arable and meadow lands indirectly gave ; every joint tenant, or occupier of the township, having the nominal privilege of keeping as much live stock on these common pastures in summer, as the appropriated lands he occupied would maintain in winter."

The statute known as *Quia Emptores*, 18 Edward I. A.D. 1290, by prohibiting subinfeudation, or the granting of freehold lands, to one man and his heirs to hold as tenant of another man, put an end to the creation of manors—except of course by statute or by the Crown.

Another and perhaps sounder theory of the origin of the feudal manor is, that in very early times the land under cultivation was owned and tilled by village communities, or proprietary groups of persons, such lands being in fact settlements in the vast wastes around them, upon which the cultivators depastured their herds and flocks and from which, to adopt a phrase found in some old forest records, they took "all that might do them good."

In process of time as individual ownership became recognised, and as conquest after conquest rolled over the land, whole settlements or communities would be given away by the conqueror to one of his warriors, of whom as the feudal lord all the lands would for the future be held, some by free men with a fixed tenure subject to the performance of services chiefly military, while others were held in "villeinage" and were tilled by men who were virtually slaves."

The feudal lord no doubt very quickly carved out of the surrounding waste his "demesne lands" of the

future, and erected his "manerium" or castle. When questions began to arise as to the ownership of the waste, he in the absence of other claimants who could show a title, was presumed to be the owner—and this gave rise to the view that all rights of common were originally granted by the lord of the manor.

With the grant of the settlement went as a general rule criminal jurisdiction over the tenants, and civil jurisdiction to hear and settle disputes between them. This again gave rise in the one theory to the manor courts, or, according to the other, placed the feudal lord and his steward at the head of the village assembly. Sir Henry Maine, indeed, suggests that there cannot be reasonable doubt of the legitimate descent of these courts from the assembly of the township. As the country became settled and communication improved, the king's courts superseded these primitive courts, which in consequence became merely courts for the transaction of business appertaining to the manor.

There should be in the typical manor three courts, the Court Leet, the Court Baron, and the Customary Court. The Court Leet, or View of Frankpledge, was a court of criminal jurisdiction, perhaps originally, but not now, inherent in the lord of a manor, which could only be held under a special grant from the Crown or by prescription, which implied such a grant. The lord of the manor or his steward presided at this court.

The term "leet" is derived from the Saxon word "gelethian," and the Court of the Leet is termed the "View of Frankpledge," because the representatives of the tithings, or groups of ten families comprising all resiants within its jurisdiction, were bound to appear at this court at least once a year, and give pledges for them-

selves and the other representatives for the peace of the king.

All male residents, except ecclesiastics and barons, within the leet of the age of twelve years, were bound to do suit at the court, and if a man's house extended into two leets he was obliged to appear where his bed was; the servant followed his master. Crimes and nuisances to the public were dealt with at this court, and were inquired into by the jury. If twelve men did not answer to their names for the jury, the steward could compel a stranger happening to be within the leet to be sworn.

In former days every lord of a leet ought to have had a "pillory, tumbrel, stocks, and other instrument of correction for offences punishable within the leet." Among other things into which the leet had to inquire were "of haunters of taverns, if they have not wherewithal to live," *i.e.* the unemployed—"of those who travel by night and sleep by day," "of usurers, sorcerers, apostates, of eavesdroppers who stand under walls or windows by night or by day, to hear tales and carry them to make debate between their neighbours, of scolds or brawlers, and when convicted the proper punishment is by the cuckingstool, but *she* must be a common scold, for that is the nuisance."

The Court Baron was by the common law the court of the free tenants or freeholders, and in it these suitors were the judges, the steward being the registrar. Every free tenant of the manor was obliged to do suit to this court.

The Customary Court was the court of the villeins or copy-holders over which the lord or his steward presided, and the copyholders who were present were sworn as a jury and formed the homage.

Most manor courts have for a long time been held

with informality, all three being held together and a promiscuous jury or homage formed, sometimes consisting of one class of tenants, sometimes of the other and frequently of both combined, while again it is often found that two tenants (the smallest number allowable), nominees of the lord, form a kind of standing homage.

These inconvenient formalities partly led to the passing of the Act of Parliament (4 & 5 Vict. c. 33) which abolished, with certain safeguards with respect to proclamations for heirs, &c. and grants of waste, the necessity for holding courts.

The jury of a Court Leet was formed of persons resident within the jurisdiction of the court in the same way as any ordinary jury in the king's courts. The homage, or homage jury as it is called in some court rolls, is formed of the suitors who attend the Courts Baron and the Customary Courts respectively; there may, however, it appears, be special customs affecting the number of suitors to form a homage, but strictly speaking no doubt every tenant of a manor has a right to attend his proper court, and consequently to be sworn on the homage. The presentments of a selected or packed jury would probably be held to be illegal.

The manor of Hampstead, Middlesex, is an ancient manor and is particularly described in Domesday Book A.D. 1086 as follows :—

“ Domesday Book, vol. i. p. 128A.

“ Middlesex.

“ IIII.¹ *Terra Sancti Petri* Westmonasterii

“ In *Osulvestano* Hundredo.

¹ The entry in Domesday Book itself is very contracted; this is an extended transcript.

M[anerium].—Hamestede tenet Abbas Sancti Petri [pro] IIII hidis. Terra III carucis. Ad dominium pertinent III hidæ et dimidia, et ibi est I caruca. Villani habent I carucam, et alia potest fieri. Ibi I villanus de I virgata, et V bordarii de I virgata, et I servus. Silva. C. porcis Inter totum valet L solidos. Quando recepit similiter. Tempore Regis Edwardi, C solidos.

“ In eadem villa tenet Rann [ulfus] Pevrel sub Abbate I hidam de terra villanorum. Terra dimidiæ carucæ, et ibi est. Hæc terra valuit et valet V solidos. Hoc Manerium totum simul jacuit et jacet in dominio ecclesiæ Sancti Petri.”

The following is a translation :—

“ Middlesex.

“ IV. The land of St. Peter of Westminster

“ In Osulvestane Hundred.

“ MANOR. The Abbot of St. Peter holds Hamestede for four hides. There is land for three plough-teams. To the demesne appertain three hides and a half, and there is one plough-team. The villeins have one plough-team and another can be made. There is one villein of one virgate, and five bordars of one virgate, and one bondman. Wood for one hundred swine. In the whole it is worth fifty shillings ; when he received it, the same ; in the time of King Edward, one hundred shillings.

“ In the same vill Ranulph Pevrel holds under the Abbot one hide of the land of the villeins. There is land for half a plough-team, and it is there. This land was and is worth five shillings.

“ All this manor together lay and lies in the demesne of the church of Saint Peter.”

From the documents collected for the purposes of the action to prevent the inclosure of the Heath, it appears that the manor was in the possession of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster until the dissolution of the Abbey in the reign of Henry VIII. It was then settled upon the Bishop of Westminster, who surrendered it to the Crown A.D. 1550. In the same year it was granted to Sir Thomas Wrothe, and continued in that family until the year 1620, when it was conveyed to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Lord Viscount Camden, whose daughter married Lord Noel, ancestor of the Earl of Gainsborough. It was held by the Gainsborough family until 1707, when it was sold to Sir William Langhorne, Bart., who devised it to his nephew, William Langhorne Games, Esq.; it then went to Mrs. Margaret Maryon, who became lady of the manor in 1732, and from the Maryons to Mrs. Margareta Maria Weller, who was lady of the manor in 1760. The manor came into the possession of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., in right of his wife (Dame Jane Wilson) in or about the year 1780. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson died in 1798, and his widow Dame Jane Wilson was lady of the manor until 1818, when her son, the late Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., succeeded thereto, and upon his death in July 1821 his son Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., became tenant for life under his father's will of the manor, with the advowson and divers freehold messuages lands, and hereditaments at Hampstead. On his death he was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Maryon Wilson, and he by his son, the present lord of the manor, Sir Spencer Maryon Maryon-Wilson, Bart.

The manor or lordship of Hampstead is generally believed to be co-extensive with the parish, with the

exception of the reputed manor or estate of Belsize, containing about 240 acres, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. That is said to form a separate manor possibly subordinate to Hampstead, but most probably it formed an early grant by a pious lord of Hampstead to some religious order, and thus became severed from the manor.

A field book in the possession of the lord of the manor purporting to contain particulars of the demesne lands, and of the copyhold and freehold estates holden of the manor of Hampstead, states that (temp. 1762, the date of the field book) the demesne lands consisted of 264 A. 1 R. 32 P.; the copyhold lands, 795 A. 1 R. 37 P.; freehold lands the titheable 72 A. 1 R. 6 P.; waste, heath, and other grounds, with roads, &c., in the manor, 328 A. 2 R. 8 P.; freehold lands, tithe free, 40 A. 0 R. 7 P.; Kilburn Abbey lands, 264 A. 0 R. 14 P., making the total acres of Hampstead Manor 1926 A. 1 R. 9 P.

On the survey made for the purposes of the commutation of tithes the parish was found to contain by estimation 2170 acres of land, viz. meadow or pasture land, subject to tithe, about 1200 acres; nursery ground about 6 acres; common lands, private gardens, and waste, about 533 acres; Belsize Estate, exempt from tithe, about 140 acres. More than one-third of the meadow land within the manor belonged to the lord of the manor as part of his freehold estate; a small portion only of the meadow was copyhold, and the rest was freehold. The copyhold tenements holden of the manor were copyhold of inheritance, and chiefly consisted of dwelling-houses and gardens. Part of the copyholds have existed beyond memory, but others were formerly parcel of the waste, and were demised or granted by

the lord as copyhold, generally with the consent of the homage at the Manor Court.

The freehold land within the manor, exclusive of the lord's estate, consists principally of the Abbey lands; and there are believed to be some freehold lands held by fealty suit of court and small yearly chief rents, payable to the lord. The extent of the wastes of the manor at the date of the action of *Hoare v. Wilson* (1865) consisting of the Heath and three other pieces of land, was 216 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches. The number of copyholders was then estimated at between 200 and 300. In 1819 there were 250 copyholders to whom circulars calling a public meeting were addressed.

In many manors there is a customary roll or customal, but the early Court Rolls of this manor are supposed to have been burned in a fire which destroyed the steward's house (temp. 1684), and it is believed that no customary roll or customal exists.

In the list of customs of various manors given by Watkins in his treatise on copyholds is the following relating to Hampstead:

"HAMPSTEAD, MIDDLESEX.—The custom of this manor is, that the lord receives for every alienation or sale of an estate in this manor, one year's value thereof and no more. The like custom upon the admittance of the heir of any customary tenant; and the tenants of the manor may dig and carry away as much gravel, sand, and turf as they have occasion for, for the repairs and accommodation of the lands, houses, and gardens, provided they dig in such places as are convenient, and for the repairs of the highways and roads within the parish and manor of Hampstead."



HAMPSTEAD HEATH IN 1840.

The extant Court Rolls of the manor of Hampstead commence in 1688. There are however some copies of rolls to be seen as early as 1573. The earlier courts, as evidenced by these copies, were entitled "Court Baron," "General Court Baron," "View of Frankpledge with Court Baron."

The later rolls in some cases adopt these titles, and in others the following: "View of Frankpledge with General Court Baron," "General Court Baron and Customary Court," "The View of Frankpledge with the General Court Baron and Customary Court." The jury of the Court Leet and the Homage are almost invariably mixed together, and do not consist of any particular number of persons.

Thus it will be noticed that, at a date very shortly after the Restoration when feudal tenures were abolished, the various matters of business connected with the manor were indiscriminately conducted at the three manor courts.

There are several suits affecting the manor in the law reports, but the action which most affected the parish as a whole was that brought by Mr. J. Gurney Hoare and others against the late Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Bart. to prevent the inclosure of the waste. That action was never tried out, but came to an end upon the Metropolitan Board of Works purchasing the Heath as an open space—thus once again, if the second theory as to the origin of manors is correct, putting the community as a whole into possession of a birthright of which it had been deprived during the dark ages of feudalism.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHICAL—THE NATURAL BEAUTIES OF HAMPSTEAD AND KILBURN.

“ They might as well have said that Hampstead was not beautiful, nor Richmond lovely.”—LEIGH HUNT.

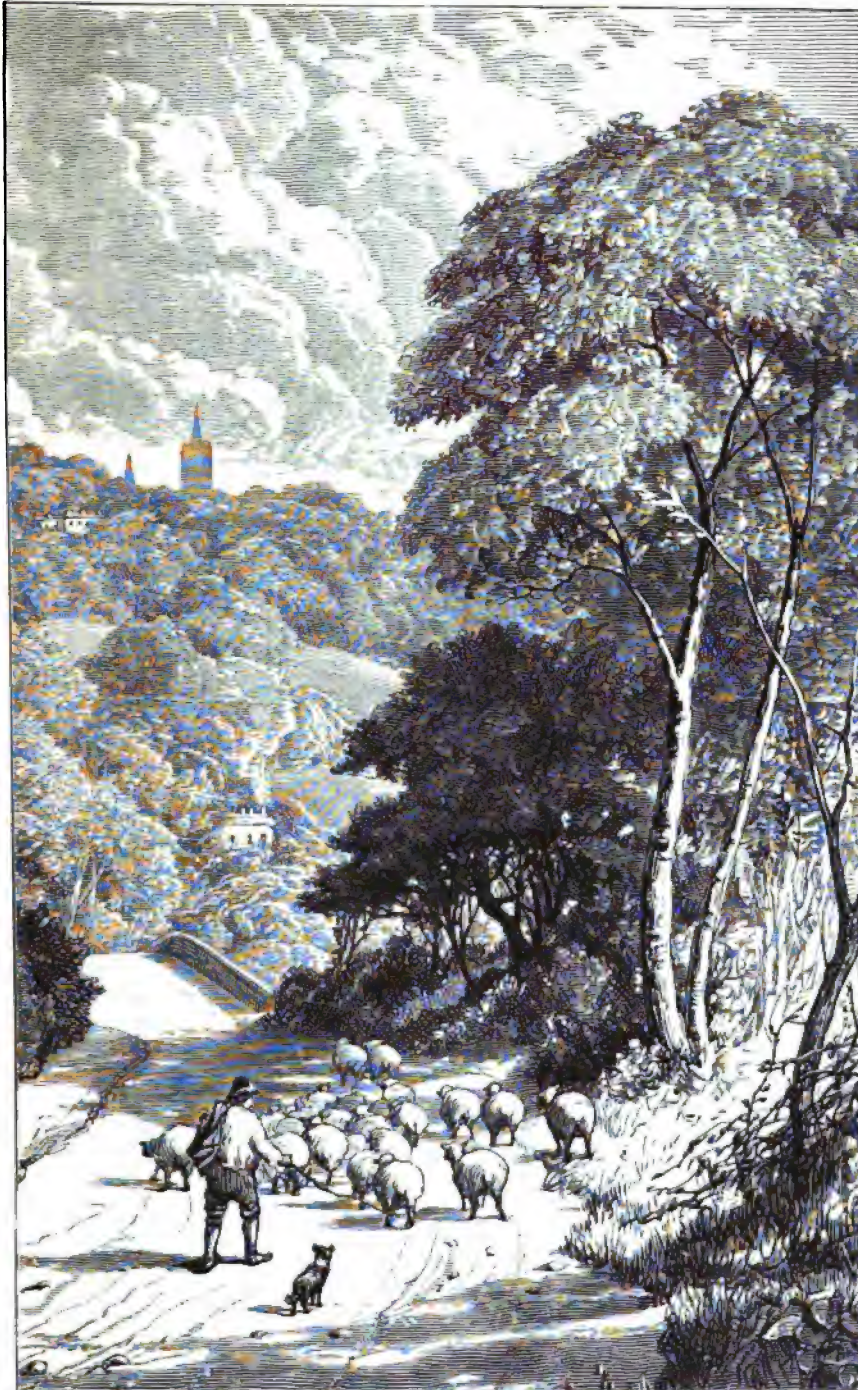
SINCE these words were written about seventy years ago much that then charmed the poet's eye has vanished. A village has grown into a town—Belsize, the Conduit Fields, Gipsy Lane, and the Kilburn meadows are well nigh covered with houses ; but the Heath remains. Parliament Hill is rescued from the builder's hand ; the view towards Highgate still enchants the eye ; the valley of the Brent, with Harrow and the Berkshire hills beyond, forms a delightful landscape ; and the lanes through Frognal and towards Highgate, yet flanked with noble timber, are in summertide amongst the loveliest drives suburban London offers. If since the era of the Georges and the latest William some of the charms of Hampstead have been shorn away, others have grown up. On the eastern side of the parish the London road from the foot of Haverstock Hill to the summit of Rosslyn Hill presents in parts, in the month of May, a spectacle of rare beauty. Even the birds of the air come under its influence, and rooks, not hitherto credited with the quality of æstheticism,

have seized on the lofty lime-trees which fringe the parish boundary at Chalk Farm as yearly nesting places.

On either side of the hill, but especially on the western side, trees of no mean proportions flourish. The ancient hedgerows can still easily be traced by the surviving elms. From Belsize Grove to the Vestry Hall, and again from Belsize Avenue to Lyndhurst Road, including parts of the eastern as well as all the western side, a wealth of summer greenery relieves the eye. Standing on the opposite side of the road to Woodlands, and looking to the north-west, chestnut-trees and elms, alternating with other trees, afford a striking prospect. In May the spikes of blossom of the chestnuts rival in abundance and creamy white the famous blooms of Bushey Park. At Belmont, opposite the post office, these beautiful trees, in the early summer of the present year, have probably been seen in their highest excellence. From the "George" tavern, still looking north-west, clumps of elm-trees next South Grove House, in the distant background meet the eye and with the elms which yet remain in the paddocks adjacent to the beautiful church of St. Stephen, blend harmoniously with the curving highway and rising line of houses.

It can, however, no longer be written, with truth, as Mary Howitt wrote in 1850, that "rural Belsize Lane is delightful at all seasons, with its lofty elms and luxuriant hedgerows of rose-bushes, elders, and hawthorn." No longer are there "green-sloping fields leading from the St. John's Wood end of Belsize Road to Hampstead."

In the Finchley New Road, the oaks which formerly dotted here and there pleasant pastures now cut through by Netherhall Gardens and other important streets, are, it is true, decayed, and the noble rows of elms



HAMPSTEAD FROM THE KILBURN ROAD.
(Near the North and South-Western Junction Railway.)

which are still observable will probably soon decline—but the road itself is newly planted with sycamore, elm and plane, and will in a few years become—it is almost so already—an attractive, perhaps even a stately thoroughfare. In Kilburn, West End Green presents yet a sylvan or at least a somewhat rural aspect, and the wooded slopes of the old town of Hampstead, form a pleasant prospect as viewed from the spacious streets and well-planned dwellings of the more modern portions of Kilburn. It yet remains for Mill Lane to be beautified by such means as are available to render this rising part of Hampstead as attractive as the rest.

The profuse foliage of the planted fore-courts and gardens of the Avenue and Finchley Roads forms agreeable vistas as viewed from the Swiss Cottage; while looking due north the planes of Fitzjohn's Avenue are fast ripening into beauty.

ADDENDUM. BY HUGH M. MATHESON.

On the ridge extending northwards from the flagstaff, and on the left-hand side of the road leading to North End and Hendon, there are several old houses, standing in their own grounds, from which an almost unrivalled view is obtained. From my own, the central object is Harrow-on-the-Hill, at a distance of seven miles, with the buildings of the great school quite visible, and on the summit, shooting up among trees, the spire of the parish church, "the visible church," according to Sydney Smith. To the left of that, and at a distance of twenty miles, Windsor Castle is plainly seen with the naked eye, and when the morning light shines on the great east front of the castle we can count the buttresses through an opera glass, and see the flag flying on the Round Tower. From this part of Hampstead there is an uninterrupted view of the sunsets that our climate affords, all the year round.

ADDENDUM. BY B. WOODE-SMITH.

From this house (Branch Hill Lodge), and therefore presumably from other points, the view extends to Beacon Hill, beyond Aldershot, which

is in Hampshire, and thirty-five miles off as the crow flies. This I see every tolerably fine morning as I sit at breakfast. In very clear weather I can see from my garden the Chiltern Hills beyond Henley, which hills must be nearly forty miles off.

It has been said that a church situated in that part of Northamptonshire which, according to the riddle, is like a drover's goad (because it runs into Oxon and Herts), can be seen from the Heath, but I should think it is doubtful.

CLOSED ROADS.

BY HENRY SHARPE.

The horse-ride on the Heath from the corner near Child's Hill to North End was formerly a public road. It is shown on Park's map, 1814. The Metropolitan Board of Works put up the posts at each end, and converted the road into a soft ride, making some slight deviations.

According to Park, Mr. Turner, who built the house called The Firs and planted the fir trees, also made the road from the "Spaniards" to North End, now known as the Sandy Road. Turner it seems took the ground in 1734, so that the road must have been made some time in the last century. It is not shown in Rocque's map, 1745, but it is shown in Park's map, 1814. The map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's, at Lincoln's Inn, of 1762, does not show this road or some other old roads, but it is not a complete map.

This road was not many years since a public thoroughfare. Some time ago the lord of the manor wished to close it, and put up a gate at the end nearest the "Spaniards." Some of the inhabitants of Hampstead objected and pulled down the gate. It was not put up again. After the purchase of the rights of the lord of the manor over the Heath by the Metropolitan Board

of Works, the Board claimed the right to regulate the traffic on this road, and in 1882 or 1883 summoned a groom for exercising a horse on it after a given hour. The magistrates fined the groom. The case was finished before the public had a chance of saying a word about it.

Posts have also been put up by the Metropolitan Board of Works in the short road between the paddock opposite Mr. Francis Hoare's house and the little wood, which



OLD COTTAGES, NORTH END.

From a Photograph by R. E. Welsh.

goes from the road to North End to the avenue running parallel to it. This road is shown in Park's map, of 1814.

Other posts have been put up by the Metropolitan Board of Works in the road running from the further end of the Spaniards' Road, at the edge of the Heath, alongside the grounds of the house lately inhabited by Mrs. Hodgson, towards the Vale of Health. There was a

time when this road was passable to the Vale of Health. It was spoilt by the making or improving of the Sandy Road past the horse-ring to the brickfields. Shortly after this was done I recollect going in a carriage along the road past Mr. Hodgson's, and having to get out at the Sandy Road, because the road was so steep and bad. The track from the Sandy Road to the Vale of Health is now obliterated. This road is shown in Park's map of 1814.

Old maps show a lane called Blind Lane running west from Fortune Green and then south to Shoot-up Hill Lane (now called Mill Lane). It is said to have been a public track in 1841.

It may be added that the present road from the "Spaniards" to Highgate was made about 1790. The old road ran close to Lord Mansfield's house. Looking over the paling on the right just beyond the "Spaniards," the beginning of this road, or rather the rows of trees on each side of it, may be seen. This road may be traced on the 25 inch Ordnance map, as forming the boundary between the parishes of Finchley and Hornsey on one side and St. Pancras on the other. It may be seen in Rocque's map, of 1751, and in a map by Cary, of 1786.

ADDENDUM. BY H. WASH.

Up to about 1856, and before South Hill Park was planned, a footpath led from "Pickett's Farm," South End Green, across the meadows to Parliament Hill. A portion of this way now forms the footpath of Parliament Hill Road. The meadow path was cut, and the way thereby destroyed, by the North London Railway, but no bridge was erected to maintain the route, and possibly therefore the right of way is lost. [The matter has been brought before the London County Council by the Northern Heights Footpath Association, with a view to restoring the public uses of the footpath by means of a bridge over the railway at a suitable point.]

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES.

BY HENRY WASH.

The topographical changes in Hampstead have been many and great during the last thirty or thirty-five years. At the time of the Great Exhibition in 1851, the major part of this parish was meadow-land, since which year South Hill Park, Gospel Oak, Fleet Road, Lawn Road, and the Park Roads have been formed, and a populous town has been built at Kilburn. The Eton College estate has also been built over, a great part of which was then open land; while Belsize Park, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Thurlow Road, and the adjacent Lyndhurst and Eldon Roads, the Carlisle estate, and West Hampstead, were all unbuilt upon within very recent times.

The "Adelaide" Tavern was built about 1839, when Adelaide Road was begun. The Primrose Hill tunnel had been made some three years previously, and the road was planned almost parallel with it on its northern side. Facing the "Adelaide" was a turnpike gate and toll-house, and at the angle formed by the Adelaide Road and Haverstock Hill there stood a small dairy and cow sheds. Haverstock Hill was then a very steep ascent; indeed the whole way from the "Adelaide" to the High Street was painfully so, and uneven besides. England's Lane was narrow and tortuous, flanked on the southern side by palings and a wall, and on the northern side by low palings, screening a long ditch full of water, the drainings of the meadows beyond. There were three houses on the south side—namely, Chalcots, about midway; North Hall, and Wychcomb (the last still standing; the date—1845—cut on the portico has reference



A PROSPECT OF HAMPTSTEAD FROM THE FOOTWAY NEXT THE GREAT ROAD AT THE TOP OF POND STREET—1745 (NOW ROSSLYN HILL).
From an Engraving, 1745.

no doubt to modern alterations); on the north side at the western end were two, recently demolished. For many years the ground of the Hampstead Cricket Club, with a small pavilion, occupied the north side. Thence on the south a meadow-path led to Primrose Hill, and northwards a narrow lane led to the meadows, across which paths converged severally to the Swiss Cottage, to Belsize, and to Haverstock Terrace, now known as Belsize Grove. At that time Belsize Lane was long, narrow, and lonesome; midway in it was a very small farm, and near thereto the owner of Belsize erected a turnpike gate to demonstrate his right of possession.

Fortune Green was a kind of no-man's-land, although in summer time the approach to it was attractive because of its rural character. From the south of Frognaal a meadow-path led all the way to Kilburn. West End Lane was a fair sample of a country lane. From West End another lane led across meadows to the lower part of Shoot-up Hill.

Mill Lane formed a long country lane with meadows on either side. A school and two or three cottages stood on the northern side of the West End extremity of it, and midway towards Kilburn, were two or three cottages and a smith's forge. Thence no building was visible until the wayfarer emerged from the lane into the turnpike road opposite to the windmill, which gave its name to the lane.

Rosslyn Hill (then called Red Lion Hill) was a steep and awkward ascent. At the top of this hill on the northern side, but standing back considerably from the main thoroughfare, stood Carlisle House, and behind it were meadows which are now covered with houses, and known as Willoughby Road, Worsley Road, and so on. Gayton Road has been formed out of a large garden

which was for many years attached to a private residence, and afterwards was let out in allotments. The southern portion of Christ Church Road was a rough steep hill, having a garden and a cottage, on its eastern side, and a meadow on its western side.

White Bear Green was a mere piece of waste land with a pump at its eastern extremity. Holford Road was destitute of houses. The Mount in Heath Street was a ragged bank without a wall, and Mount Vernon was one of the most awkward hills in the parish. West End was a mere hamlet, and its green a pond.

High Street, Hampstead, has undergone great changes within the last thirty years. The Green Hill has been walled and planted, and Prince Arthur Road opened into it. On the north side Gayton Road has been opened out, two houses in the High Street having been taken down for the purpose. A few trees were standing in the High Street on either side fifty years ago ; there were posts and rails on both sides of the High Street from Norway Yard upwards, and large elms from Norway Yard downwards.

The most extensive change, however, effected in recent times in this part of Hampstead is the formation of the new street just completed, connecting Fitzjohn's Avenue with the Heath. This considerable work was planned by the surveyor of the Vestry, Mr. C. H. Lowe, and carried out by the late Metropolitan Board of Works at a cost of about £130,000, under an Act of Parliament. The work involved the demolition of the greater portion of the houses on the western side of High Street—in which were included many old and picturesque buildings. It cleared away also a great number of courts, alleys, and tenements in which the conditions of health were difficult of attainment. The Vestry bore

one half of the cost of the new street. The vacant spaces are now being covered with handsome shops, and a drill hall for the Volunteers.

When Fitzjohn's Avenue (just mentioned) was meadow land, and known as the Conduit Fields or Shepherd's Fields, it was traversed by two paths. One proceeded from north to south by south-east to Belsize, and,



HEATH STREET AND THE MOUNT.

From a Photograph.

under Belsize House, towards England's Lane. This path has been diverted by the erection of Conduit Lodge, and the pedestrian therefore makes a slight detour, instead of proceeding in a straight line. A row of trees at the back of Conduit Lodge still marks the line of the ancient pathway. Even as lately as 1850 or 1855 this path provided the means of a truly rural ramble, being crossed

at intervals by primitive stiles, and flanked by hedge-rows, alight in season with wild flowers.

The old maps, that, for instance, of 1751, show only as regards main roads—London Road on the east, parting at “Jack Straw’s Castle” into the Hendon and Highgate Roads; and the Edgware Road on the west, running straight as a line from Hyde Park Corner to



TOOLEY'S FARM AT NORTH END.

From a Photograph.

Edgware. The Finchley Road was not cut until 1830. Then across the parish from east to west, Belsize Lane, a narrow way, with blooming hedges on either side in spring-time and wild flowers in high summer, followed a sinuous course, almost subdividing the eastern half of the parish; while West End Lane, as wild and not less beautiful, and in places, like Belsize, richly timbered, skirted the northern parts. Belsize and Fitzjohn's

Avenues, as thoroughfares, Arkwright, Prince Arthur, and Priory Roads, Belsize Park, Canfield, Daleham, and Netherhall Gardens, Netherhall Terrace, and the like, are, as it were the creation of yesterday.

ADDENDUM.

"Another ancient highway," writes Norden in 1596, "which did lead to *Edgeworth* and so to *Saint Albons*, was ouer *Hampstead* heath and through an olde lane, called *Hendon waste*, neere *Hendon*. This way of some is helde to be *Watling Streete*, one of the fower high waies which *Bellinus* caused to be made, and leadith, as some affirme, through *Watling Streete* in *London*."

THE CHAPELRY OF KILBURN.

This agreeable and populous suburb of London owes a divided allegiance, alike to the parish of Willesden and the parish of St. John. In a London directory of 1826, it is described as a hamlet of Hampstead, and its solitary place of worship as a chapel-of-ease to Willesden.

Great changes have since come o'er the spirit of its dream. At the date mentioned, the hamlet was celebrated still (as the mother parish had been in the past) for a fine fount of mineral water. The little river which gave the place its name and took its rise near West End, still passed through Kilburn, flowing on by Bayswater, and the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, to Ranelagh and the Thames. Coaches plied to and from London, three or four miles off. They went as often as twice daily; viz., at nine in the morning and at six at night, so prodigious was the traffic requiring to be dealt with.

The postal service was not behind the age. Letters might be posted at Frederick Debenham's house at half-past nine in the morning and at half-past four in the

afternoon. The post-office was near the old tree which stood in the footpath, opposite the brewery, until 1887. Abel Bridge's cart carried all the parcels: it went once a day, as far even as Gracechurch Street and Little Eastcheap. There were two bakers in the hamlet (one of them at West End); a tailor, two boot and shoemakers, a butcher and a hair-cutter. Other trades and some professions were represented. The clergy and gentry and professional men were sixteen in number. Every necessity of life was met.

In 1888, the Kilburn and Willesden directory which, it is proper to add, includes Harlesden and part of Cricklewood, as well as West End, has eighty-two pages of the names of private residents. They represent approximately 9,000 families. The commercial section covers thirty-six pages, representing perhaps nearly 4,000 names.

The portion of Kilburn, however, of which this volume treats is less extensive than that covered by the last-mentioned directory. It is comprised within the area which lies east of the Edgware Road, and west of the Finchley New Road; and has Belsize Road on the south-east and Fortune Green and Mill Lane on the north-west. As stated elsewhere, this area contains 3,721 houses.

In place of a solitary chapel of ease, eight spacious edifices supply the religious needs of the hamlet; the church of St. James having accommodation for 1,000 worshippers and the Wesleyan chapel, in Quex Road, for 1,049.

The two coaches in the morning and at night are replaced by countless omnibuses, multitudinous cabs, and incessant railway trains. The Coldbourne has vanished

into the sewers, and the fount of mineral water at Kilburn Wells has gone altogether: cut off by the works of the London and Birmingham railroad in 1835. A purer and more abundant stream, drawn from the Thames, runs instead in the pipes of the West Middlesex Water Company.

The post now goes out not twice a day but a dozen times; and letters are delivered in the morning before the sluggard is awake, and afterwards, at frequent intervals, even until night, long after the industrious apprentice has laid aside his tools.

Kilburn is a very ancient place. Sixty, even fifty, years ago, the ruins of its once famous abbey might be traced in the Abbey Field at the rear of the "Old Bell" Inn, partly by a mound, partly by half buried masonry. Railway trains outstripping the wind and with many a strident scream now devour the space where the abbess of a Benedictine order, *temp.* King Henry I. led her nuns in piety and quietude.

Sewn into a copy, in possession of Mr. Herbert Bridger, of South Hill Park, of the *Speculum Britanniae*, wrought by "Travaile and View" of John Norden of Fulham, in the year 1596, is a manuscript of notes for a new edition which treats of this part of Hampstead as follows:—

"Kylburne, Keylbourn or Kulleburne seemeth to take names of Key and Bourne. Kyle signifyeth cold and Bourn water, in the Saxon tongue, so that Keylbourn should be as much as to say cold water, as Shorebourn is cleane water. But it is called in some records Kullebourne, so that by which it should be truly called hangeth yet doubtful."

Mill Lane, on the north-west, it is thought by some, should bear the name of Shoot-up-Hill Lane, or even,



Rathbone, del.

THE RED LION AT KILBURN.
From an Engraving of 1779.

Prestal, sculpt.

according to old maps, Shuttup-Hill Lane. The more modern and now accepted name probably took its rise from the old flour-mill which stood at the foot of the lane in the Edgware Road. It was burnt down in a great storm of wind, in 1861, owing, it is said, to the machinery becoming red-hot from the high velocity with which the storm drove the sails round.

If dates on houses be accepted as evidence of antiquity, then the palm of age can no longer be claimed by the mother parish of St. John, with its "White Bear" of 1704; but must be yielded to the hamlet of Kilburn, which still can boast of the "Old Bell" of 1600 and the "Red Lion" said to have been established in 1440.

Of these two inns a good deal might be written. They stand where at any rate their predecessors stood in 1789, as shown in prints of a hundred years ago. Some features which the structures then presented are still traceable. The "Bell," however, disappeared from view in the early part of the century—it is not in the directory of 1826; and the house took a new name, that of "Kilburn Wells," on account of the chalybeate spring discovered in its grounds. About 1863, the old building was pulled down and the present house, retaking its ancient name and sign of the "Bell," erected in its place. The "Red Lion" is evidently older. The present style at least goes back to the beginning of the century. When the time comes to rebuild it, some trace may be yielded by its foundation walls of the true date of its construction. 'Tis a far cry to the days of Henry VI. and the Wars of the Roses.

The broad and spacious thoroughfare, which fronted the "Lion" and the "Bell" in 1789, exists no longer. The lumbering wains which rolled on their way towards



WINDMILL FORMERLY ON THE EDGWARE ROAD.
From a Photograph.

Tyburn Gate or the Haymarket revelled in a width of road that modern needs have made impossible. A narrow and crowded street, overflowing with vehicular traffic, the omnibus, the tradesman's cart, the cab, and the waggon of a hundred different crafts, takes its place; while the solitary pedestrian faring from village to metropolis is succeeded by thousands upon thousands of residents, thronging the foot-ways on business or pleasure.

In West End Lane, and dotted here and there amongst the fields, stood a few old houses of the last century. New West End House, the oldest of them all, still stands. Old West End house, which loomed on the lane from a point near the thorn tree still existing between the three West End railway stations, has long since been cleared away. In 1883, Oaklands Hall was pulled down; a good substantial house wherein Sir Charles Murray lived, and wherein too, under the name of York House—a smaller and earlier building—lived the greatest of all barbers, Mr. Truefitt. At Lausanne Cottage, an old wooden building taken down a few years since, is said to have stayed King Charles II. It stood in Hampstead parish next to Oak Lodge and opposite Willesden Lane. As population swept westward, the district of St. John's Wood pushed out towards Kilburn, and not very many years ago Belsize Road was formed. All to the northward was still open country.

It was in the Kilburn meadows that Keats repeated to Haydon, "in a low, tremulous tone, which affected me extremely," his exquisite *Ode to the Nightingale*.

It is not easy to realize the fact that when J. and W. Newton, of Chancery Lane, compiled their map of



THE BELL INN, KILBURN.
From a Mezzotint, 1789.

Hampstead in 1814, there was actually not a house between what is now the west end of England's Lane, and the Edgware Road, near the mineral spring, on the grounds of the "Old Bell." Eton Avenue, Adamson Road, and Belsize Road, traverse what were then open meadows, beloved of the skylark and field-birds of many sorts. Similarly, the rambler might have walked from where St. Peter's Church stands, in Belsize, to West End hamlet, without sight of road or house; other perhaps than the sheds of Hall Oak farm, nestling in the hollows west of what is now the Finchley New Road.

The first new house in West End Lane was possibly The Chimes, which Mr. John Rogers Herbert, R.A., built, about thirty years ago. His removal from Church Row seems to have given William Howitt the idea that this eminent painter had left the parish. But it was not so; Mr. Herbert is still a ratepayer of St. John, and at The Chimes the aged hand yet wields the brush which about 1850 worked artistic wonders in the peers' robing room at the Palace of Westminster. Later on, but yet while there were open fields around him, Mr. Clark, so recently deceased, built The Beacon, on part of the grounds of Oaklands Hall.

At West End Green there are considerable mansions. About thirty years since Mr. Marion and Mr. Greenwood built the two large white houses standing east and west of West End Lane and south of West End House. They had been previously driven away from Mansfield Terrace by the Hampstead Junction Railway; then, by their new houses came the Midland Railway, and drove them away from Hampstead altogether.

So fared this secluded spot until ten or fifteen years ago. Suddenly a potent spirit touches the fragrant

fields of Kilburn. The St. John's Wood Railway extends itself. It opens stations at Swiss Cottage, and in the Finchley New Road. A new district takes the name, none know how, of West Hampstead. Then it has a station too. West End Lane, from the railways westwards, transforms itself into a brand new London street. Beautiful and costly houses spring up right and left. A little bit of white-thorn left in front of The Beacon struggles for existence and succeeds. Of all the rural features of this section of the lane the leafy length preserved by Mr. Clark alone survives. Canfield Gardens throws out an arm right across the Britannia Fields and firmly binds the Finchley Road and West End Lane together. Priory Road contends with West End Lane and displays houses of comfort and capacity. Finally, domiciles by hundreds spring up in all directions, and Kilburn becomes a populous town.

To this day, Kilburn hugs the flattering thought that Oliver Goldsmith once abode in her midst. It is not unlikely ; for Goldsmith was a man of many residences, and in the vicinity of the Edgware Road, for several years, the poet found a summer retreat. On this point indeed the evidence is conclusive. Laurence Hutton, in his *Literary Landmarks of London*, tells how Goldsmith spent portions of the summers of 1771, 1772 and 1774 (in the last year, only a few weeks before his death) in a farm-house, six miles from London, where he wrote *She Stoops to Conquer*. Boswell, in his *Life of Johnson*, repeats the remark of Goldsmith in 1772, that he was busy in writing a natural history at a farmer's house near the six-mile stone on the Edgware Road. But this was at least two miles to the northward of Kilburn. John Forster, in his *Life and Times* of the poet, plants him,

first eight miles from London, between Shenley and Edgware, and then in the farm-house, just mentioned, at the Hyde, near the six-mile stone. In Forster's words, "the farm-house still stands, on a gentle eminence, in what is called Hyde Lane, leading to Kenton, about three hundred yards from the village of Hyde, and looking over a pretty country in the direction of Hendon."

But these careful and competent biographers make no mention of Kilburn. Yet local tradition assigns to Oliver Goldsmith a cottage in the High Road, which was pulled down about thirty years ago, to admit of the widening of Belsize Road at its junction with that thoroughfare. St. Mildred's cottage and Goldsmith's cottage stood side by side. Both were painted white; each had its door in the centre, protected by a porch and flanked by a verandah, and each possessed two windows on the ground floor and three above. The site of the former cottage is covered by a shop and the branch Bank building. As to the latter, cabs rattle unceasingly over, or the busy footstep passes heedlessly by, the hearthstone of the brilliant author—the master alike of the delicate humour and exquisite simplicity of the *Vicar of Wakefield* and the tender pathos of the *Deserted Village*.

The *Hendon Times* of March 29, 1884, contains a statement to the effect that Goldsmith wrote the latter work while residing in 1760 opposite what is now Portsdown Terrace. In that year, however, Goldsmith's improved fortunes did no more than enable him to remove from his dismal abode in Green Arbour Court into respectable apartments in Wine Office Court, in Fleet Street. According to Washington Irving, it was not until the 26th of May, 1770, that he was enabled to bring



KILBURN GATE—1860.
From a Photograph.

his *Deserted Village* before the public. Still, however, he had been wont to steal away from his prosaic work in Fleet Street and "court the muse among the green lanes and hedgerows in the rural environs of London." Kilburn was within walking distance and the cost of a single room would not be beyond even Goldsmith's slender means. Here, he may have planned and in part composed his masterpiece.

But tradition fixes Goldsmith's habitation much further north than Portsdown Terrace, which is beyond even the site of old Kilburn turnpike-gate. The street named Goldsmith's Place lies between the "*Bon Marche*" and the "Bell." The place has been named within the memory of men still young, and may be taken as evidence that the belief that Goldsmith once lived in Kilburn and close by the place was not less strong thirty years ago than it is now.

Nothing is more probable than that the same objects—pure air and simple sylvan pleasures, which in later years drew Goldsmith to the sixth and eighth milestones, may have drawn him, in 1760, to the eastern side of the Edgware Road, or "Watling Street," northward of the "Bell." That spot would allure where "no busy steps the grass-grown footway tread," where the crystal brook, the silvery Cold-burn still meandered, and was yet "with mantling cresses spread." These rural charms may well have attracted Goldsmith to this sequestered hamlet; so conveniently near the metropolis, and the centre of literary interests, so far removed from the madding crowd, so favourable to tranquillity and a simple life. He died on April 4th, 1774, and, notwithstanding some defects of character, was, in the opinion of Dr. Johnson, a very great man.

CHAPTER IV.

ANTIQUARIAN.

“ A home withdrawn
Beyond the city's din ;
Tall Lombard trees hemmed all the lawn,
And, up the long straight walks, a dawn
Of blossoms shone within.”

—THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

WEST END HOUSE.

IN the hamlet of West End, the wayfarer may at this date see on the right hand, as he proceeds from the Midland Railway bridge along the road towards the memorial tree on West End green, an old roomy red-brick mansion, built probably about the end of the seventeenth century. It stands in its own grounds, which are finely timbered, and contain spacious lawns, haymaking meadows, and a lake. West End House is set well back from the high road. A lofty open-work wrought iron palisade is flanked by a high brick wall, in the north-western portion of which are traces of an aqueduct, reservoir or well for public use, fed from a pond in the rear. The villagers still recollect dipping their buckets into the well, until by the construction of the West Middlesex Water Works there was no longer advantage in doing so.

The house has been in the possession of the Miles family since 1813. Mr. John Miles, of Stationers' Hall Court, died there December 6th, 1856, and his widow in April 1889. On a Sunday in June, 1815, Mr. and Mrs. Miles were walking in their garden, when a long-sustained rumbling as of very distant thunder was heard from the eastward ; it continued for many hours, and by a comparison of dates and time was eventually identified with the cannonade then taking place between



WEST END HOUSE.

From a Drawing by Blanche Cowper Baines, November, 1889.

Wellington and Napoleon on the field of Waterloo. This fact was recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the period.

When the Miles family came to West End there was no house but Old West End House (Beckford's) between West End and the Edgware Road. And none to speak of between Kilburn and Willesden, nor between Kilburn and the canal at Maida Vale. Kilburn was a mere straggling place of a very few houses. There was no

turning out of West End Lane, as the fields uniting Kilburn with the mother village of St. John were not yet divided by the Finchley Road. West End Lane even twenty or thirty years ago was thought so lonely that persons were afraid to walk up it. The grounds of West End House are spacious and beautiful to an extent rarely met with so close to London.

The Hon. Mrs. Walpole had lived in the house from 1796 to 1802, and members of the family still resident there call to mind the occasional visits forty or fifty years ago of aged ladies, grand-daughters of a peer, to see once again the house they had formerly occupied. Since these sheets were written the house, with thirteen acres of land, has passed into the possession of General Fraser, at the price it is understood of £32,500.

ADDENDUM BY CHARLES VADE WALPOLE, C.B.

I think the Hon. Mrs. Walpole must have been the widow of the Hon. Richard Walpole (see the Peerage) who died in 1798. Mrs. Walpole herself died in 1818. She was a sister of the first Lord Huntingfield. I did not know that she ever had a house at Hampstead, but it was very possible. I have heard of her having a house in Dover Street, where the Prince Regent used to play cards; and I am pretty sure that her daughters, Mrs. Nevill and Mrs. Vade, were married at St. George's, Hanover Square. And I believe that she had apartments at Hampton Court Palace at the time of her death. Mrs. Richard Walpole was buried in a vault, under Chiswick Church, where there is a mural tablet to her memory.

WILDWOODS.

Wildwood House or Wildwoods—at one time North End House—is perhaps two centuries old. That is, the original part of it is, but additions and important changes have since been made; some of which are quite recent.

The spot itself is named in Domesday Book as Wildwood Corner. The house was probably transformed from a small to a large one (as has been the case with many of the important houses in Hampstead), at the close of the eighteenth or beginning of the present century. The singularly handsome billiard-room was added within the last few years by the present owner and occupant, Samuel Figgis, Esq. It is a charming house, of the olden type—a paradise for children in the abundance of its passages and corridors—set well down at the foot of timbered slopes which shelter it largely from easterly winds; and having beautiful views from its upper windows, especially from Lord Chatham's room, towards the north-west. For the romantic, it has a tragedy; for the lovers of the supernatural, a ghost; and for the historian the wondrous story of William, the first Earl of Chatham.

Not indeed the story told in the satirical lines which, having reference to the Walcheren Expedition and applying to the second peer, run thus:—

“ Lord Chatham with his sabre drawn
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham.”

But the melodrama involved in the most powerful minister of the age—head of the government of King George III.—shutting himself up in his temporary abiding place at Wildwoods, not only from the occupants of the house—his relatives and servants—but also from all communication with the members of the Government which looked to him for its policy. This was in 1767, when the property belonged to Lord North.

The original house, the music room excepted (a fine

chamber with vaulted ceiling, now the drawing-room), was built up of small rooms, many at unequal levels. On the uppermost floor, and in a recess about ten or twelve feet by seven, in part screened off by a low arch, was placed, it is supposed, a pallet bed. This recess opens on a room (now a day nursery of perhaps thirteen feet square) the front wall of which followed, in Lord Chatham's time, the slope of the roof and formed a kind of attic or garret. The old floors were scored by the rollers of an invalid-chair, carrying no doubt the gout-tortured and enfeebled body of the noble and afflicted tenant. Out of this, at right angles, leads the merest slip of a room, thirteen feet by eight, and in the door of this room, in the upper left-hand panel, was placed the food-box. From the outside the meals were put into the box by a servant, the occupant of the room being hidden from view, and when the footsteps of the servant had died away the invalid withdrew the dishes from within.

The box is there to this day: there too is the cupboard filled with oaken drawers for manuscripts, one still labelled "Miscellaneous Papers." The drawer now contains, not the drafts of "august decrees," not the private utterances of British ministers abroad addressed to the head of the Government on matters big with the fate of nations, but dolls of every shape, the playthings of happy children frisking about where, 122 years ago, physical anguish and mental distress struggled for mastery over the statesman and orator who is known to history as the "great Commoner."

Leaving Hampstead in 1768, Lord Chatham revisited his house at Hayes, where he died in 1778. But what a death! On the 2nd of April he was very ill; still he

appeared in his place in the House of Lords to oppose a motion for making peace at any price with the revolted States of America. Addressing the House with his accustomed fire, in the midst of a long speech he fell to the ground in a convulsive fit, and was carried away to Hayes to die on the 11th of May.

When the time comes still further to enrich the walls of the Vestry Hall with pictures of historical value, a copy perhaps of the great picture of Chatham dying on the floor of the House of Lords will be the fit companion of a picture yet to be painted of the good but ill-starred Sir Harry Vane on his way to execution from his house on Rosslyn Hill at Hampstead.

The day-nursery at Wildwoods should be an object of interest to Americans. In it lay the man with whom the fortunes of America largely rested. Had Lord Chatham not been there, but in health and at his post, the Boston tea duties would never have been imposed; and over the American continent the Union Jack (who can say?) might at this day be flying from San Francisco to York Factory; in Carolina and Texas as in Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada.

Around the antique summer-house which caps the summit of a lofty mound and is shut in with trees a tragic story may readily be woven. But the spiritual manifestations associated with the dead must not be supposed to limit themselves to the scene of a long-past tragedy. Within the house itself uncanny sounds are said to haunt a particular room, an unsuspected staircase is ready to reveal an apparition, and double beds alone provide an unfailing safeguard against a ghostly visitor. All the rooms in this interesting house are clearly shown in plans which Mr. Horace Field of Church Row has,



WILLIAM PITT.

EARL OF CHATHAM

OB. 1778.

with much public spirit, prepared for the muniment room of the Vestry—of Rosslyn and Erskine Houses, as well as of Wildwoods, West End House, and the Upper Flask.

ERSKINE HOUSE.

An old house—one that has been the theatre of heroic act or public duty, the scene of romance or of an historical event, the birthplace of the beautiful of the earth, or the home of a great man—exerts a fascination over the mind which it may be left to physiologists to explain. A great man—one of the greatest advocates of the age—Thomas, Lord Erskine, lived in the house which bears his name. It stands on the northern portion of the Heath, on the left-hand side of the lane leading to Highgate, and on the very edge of the parish. His lordship's domestic habits were clearly simple. Two small rooms, thirteen feet wide and proportionately long, the one nine feet high, the other eight, divided by folding doors, formed his dining-room. There could be little ostentation in the habits of a Lord High Chancellor who when dining alone sat habitually to his meat in a low room about thirteen feet square. But up a flight of stairs, the visitor comes upon another room more congenial to the great man's tastes—to his large and liberal mind. It is a snug closet, eighteen feet by twelve, lighted by a single window, which held his books. The old shelves still remain; at least the fitted book-cases are likely to be those his lordship used. Here many a noble thought took shape; here the old man rested, wrote, and read; here the active brain found both refreshment and repose.

Impressed by the simplicity of the house, the visitor

on ascending to the second floor is the better fitted for surprise. There, at the landing-place of an unpretentious staircase, the door opens on a chamber of magnificent proportions. From its several windows fine views obtain over the wooded uplands of Finchley and towards Chipping Barnet. It was built, so tradition says, as a banqueting-hall in which to entertain his Majesty King George III. If so, to carry dishes to and fro between the stone-paved kitchen on the ground floor, whether by back stairs or up the main flight, and to serve them hot and quickly, must have been an anxious undertaking. Its difficulty and risk will forcibly appeal to every house-mistress of the present day. Since then the room, if used at all, must have been the drawing-room. The boards show no signs of wear; the mighty mirror, which once reflected a gay and splendid scene, is probably as Lord Erskine left it. Under a temporary outbuilding, erected for a billiard-room by a recent tenant, is the entrance to the tunnel which pierces the roadway. In the tiny garden is a dairy. Filling the roadway and crowding about the very doorway must have jostled, huzzaed, and shouted, exactly 109 years ago (6th of June, 1780), the wild rabble of Lord George Gordon's time; which, full of drink from the "Spaniards" close by, and flushed with the burning of Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury, was bent on rapine and destruction at Caen Wood. The house is empty, the kitchen-stoves are red with rust, and the cellar-doors stand ruefully ajar.

ADDENDUM.

So great an authority as Haydn, in his *Dictionary of Dates*, fixes 1780 as the year *after* the Gordon riots. But the ascertained facts of this

historical incident are as follows :—On the 29th of May, 1780, a meeting, presided over by Lord George Gordon, determined that 20,000 men should march to the Parliament House to present a petition for the repeal of the Relief Act. On the 2nd of June, 1780, the petition was taken to Parliament. The riots continued until June the 8th ; Wednesday, June the 7th, being the day known as Black Wednesday. On Tuesday the 6th—the day on which Newgate was attacked—in the evening the mob fired Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury Square, and went from thence to his lordship's country seat at Caen Wood : thus the attack on Caen Wood was to have taken place on the evening and night of Tuesday, the 6th of June, 1780.

HEATH HOUSE.

On the highest portion of the Heath, 443 feet above the mean level of the sea, a man of taste and judgment built, close on two hundred years ago, a beautiful house. To this abode, then known as "The Heath," there came in 1790—two years after his second marriage, Mr. Samuel Hoare. There he lived for many years. To him succeeded the estimable Bockett family ; at a much later period the Rev. Henry Wright took the house, and quite recently—in 1887—Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P., became its tenant.

It is approached by an ample forecourt, in which, on the western side, are four Spanish chestnuts in a row. They were planted, it is probable, much earlier than the present century. Other trees stand within the court. At the back is a garden, of which an extensive lawn of level turf is the most noticeable feature, carrying the eye to the northward and to a postern gate, furnished with a grille, which opens on the Heath.

Within the house three floors afford an abundant accommodation. There is indeed a fourth though not a habitable floor, which may best be described in the language of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in

writing to a friend *circa* 1700, about the time no doubt of the building of "The Heath."—"I'll add but one thing, before I carry you into the garden, and that is about walking too, but 'tis on the top of all the house ; which being covered with smooth mill'd lead, and defended by a parapet of ballusters from all apprehension as well as danger, entertains the eye with a far-distant prospect of hills and dales and a near one of parks and gardens." From Heath House on a clear day five counties may be seen—Surrey, and Berks, Herts, Middlesex, and Essex, nay, six, for the new County of London is now added to the list.

Large rooms on the ground floor and above look to the south, east, and north. Two entrance halls lead, the one through the house affording a fair view of the garden beyond ; the other to the chief living rooms. Above, passages in profusion and floors at unequal levels, repeat the leading features of most of the ancient Hampstead houses.

In every room—above, below ; to right, to left—the magician's wand has clothed the walls with splendour. When Mr. Disraeli first came to power and went to Downing Street he gave a brief direction as to the equipment of his rooms—"Take," said he, "such and such a portrait for your guide." At Heath House guidance has alone been taken from the date of 1790 ; the furniture being in harmony with that long-past period. Of fittings in the modern style—of a boudoir hung in palest green, of the pink room, the room in blue ; even of dimity, as proper to a bygone age ; of guest-chambers in particular, of other rooms in ordinary, and the master's room, luxuriously arranged for pen work or for reading, it is not proposed to treat. Interesting as it would

be to prepare for the reader in the future a picture of a Hampstead house of the nineteenth century adorned with sobriety of taste and instinct with modern thought ; yet the mind insensibly goes back to the far-distant period when Samuel Hoare made "The Heath" the centre of literary life in Hampstead and of schemes of active beneficence.

To realize the past, the mellow glow of the autumn day in which this article is written should fade into spectral moonlight ; and the house, abandoned for the nonce by living inmates who will have sought Green pastures and Piccadilly, be ready to receive into its beautiful vacated chambers those long departed spirits, of whom the ancient trees without should murmur recollections. Then the guests of sixty, of ninety years ago, might come to their own again ; the gentle Baillies, Agnes and Joanna, and the as gentle Wordsworth ; with Crabb, Robinson, and Coleridge, and the charming, tragic, glorious Mrs. Siddons. Even "the witty tongue of Charles Lamb" might echo through the corridors of time, with perchance Leigh Hunt's mellow voice to bear it company. Young Mr. Park, having written his *Topography*, should be welcome. Wilberforce, for certain, would be there, with the poets Crabbe and Campbell to remind him of the *Pleasures of Hope* realized in the final emancipation of the negro, and so rejoice

"A guileless bosom, true to sympathy."

What gifted spirits of that early time might not re-people "The Heath" !

In the dining-room, eastward of the hall, Sir Fowell Buxton, of North End, would eagerly discuss the slave trade ; in the snug study on the other side might Mr.

Trimmer expound his plan for establishing a Sunday-school.

The drawing-room, with groined ceiling and curvilinear cornices, will have seen perhaps Miss Burney—by this time, however, Madame d'Arblay—drinking a dish of tea; while in the gardens, as in the house, up to 1825 at all events, the Society of Friends, now in the garb of their order so rarely seen, must have been frequent, honoured, and welcome guests.

But the rosy dawn flushes the eastern sky—chanticleer crows clearly from the Vale of Health; the Whitestone pond reflects the coming day; the illustrious shades depart, and Heath House awakes once more to healthy human life.

THE UPPER FLASK.

Just as the century was born, there died in one of the most charming of the old-world houses in Hampstead, "shut in," says Howitt, "by trees and shrubs, and seen by nobody," a clever but eccentric man—George Steevens. He was an annotator of Shakespeare, and having thus occasion to consider humanity in its many aspects, so little desired to be, as Rosse says in *Macbeth*, "confronted with self-comparisons" that he could not endure to see a portrait of himself without buying and destroying it. He was, too, a rich man, who altered and added to the Upper Flask, leaving it very much as it now is—a quaint, well-arranged house, opening on a garden of sycamore, elm, and acacia, and on velvet lawns of perfect turf. To Steevens succeeded Mr. Shepherd, Member of Parliament, and last wearer of a pigtail in the House of Commons; to him, Mrs. Raikes; and to her the late Mr. Lister, whose son and two daughters still inhabit the house.

When the Upper Flask dwelt in Richardson's mind as the halting place of Clarissa Harlowe, the road in front, now sunk beneath the natural level, was probably much higher ; then "the Hampstead coach, when the dear fugitive came by it," could drive close to the entrance of the Upper Flask. For Clarissa entered by the very door through which the guests of garden parties in high summer weather flock into the ancient house, and passed up the same broad, easy, old-fashioned staircase, which led in 1689 (and earlier), as it leads in 1889, to the room where Clarissa desired to have a dish of tea and to be left to herself for half an hour. Samuel Richardson died in 1761. One hundred and twenty-eight years later, *i.e.* on 27th November, 1889, an admiring posterity has raised a brass tablet to the memory of this discreet and charitable novelist and printer, in the church of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, where, in the south side of the central aisle, he lies buried.

In 1800, the grounds, which lend a special beauty to this house, contained a famous mulberry-tree—even then of great age—which, three-quarters of a century later, was still in vigorous life, though kept together with iron bands; but on the day before Christmas Eve, in 1876, there occurred a great snow-storm, and the old tree was broken down and destroyed by the weight of snow which fell upon it. The imaginative can with ease repeople the old house with its inmates of two centuries ago—may depict the chariots of the wealthy driving to its doors, the Kit-Cat Club making the night harmonious, and the wits and writers of the day regaling on a summer evening in its cool retreats.

CANNON HALL.

In Cannon Place, which extends from Christ Church to Squire's Mount, stands at the north-eastern corner, and within an ample court-yard the red brick building of two stories, known as Cannon Hall. Here Sir J. C. Melvill lived; here Mr. Brabant; and after him Mr. Marshall, Justice of the Peace, who came to this house from Wildwoods at North End, and for many years before his removal some time since to Kensington, was well known on the Hampstead bench of magistrates. In the road in front are planted, as kerb posts, old cannon of disused pattern; but whether the house took its name from this fact or whether the name has some other origin is not known.

The general architecture of the house agrees with the style of many of the old buildings in Hampstead, and may be referred to the beginning of the eighteenth century. The entrance hall, which extends nearly the depth of the house, and a fine staircase impress the visitor with a sense of plenteous space and fitness for festal gatherings. Many improvements and renovations have been effected by the present owner, Henry Clarke, Esq.

Cannon Hall commands probably one of the finest, perhaps one of the most extensive views enjoyed by any house looking due south in Hampstead. From the balcony of the drawing-room, the eye ranges from Epping Forest on the east, over Shooter's Hill, to the Crystal Palace and Epsom Downs to the south; while but for an intervening plane tree the eye would sweep round to Windsor Castle on the west.

Wayfarers from Squire's Mount to Well Road below

will espy a prison-like chamber built into the garden wall. It is the ancient "lock-up," a solid structure with an arched bricked roof, a strong, dark, and lonely abode. In it, access being gained by a drift-way driven from the grounds within, was found an obsolete fire-engine, capable of throwing a few score gallons of water in a minute, which formed it is thought the sole protection of that part of Hampstead against fire before the days of the famous Superintendent Braidwood. It was not the only engine which Hampstead possessed, but was certainly amongst the earliest. The maker's name is still traceable, Bristow, 12 Church Lane, Whitechapel, and the machine is an exact counterpart of the parish engine, which serves as an illustration of one of Charles Dickens's earliest works.

The gardens are about an acre in extent. The ground swiftly falls from an altitude of about 400 feet towards the level of the Fleet Valley, at the foot of Snow Hill. London lies, therefore, at the spectator's feet bathed in a pale blue mist. Every spire of the city and coign of vantage can be marked, the line of vision clearing the top of every house between Hampstead and St. Paul's. In the midst of dewy lawns stands the omnipresent mulberry tree, vigorous and unpropped as yet, but verging on a generous old age. "Cannon" Hall is still further emphasised by the presence of bronze ordnance of great antiquity. Probably Sir James Melvill brought them to the spot, captives from some East Indian possession, reft by John Company from the Dutch. Two pieces, each about three feet in length, are dated, the one 1640 the other 1646. Two Maltese crosses surmounted by a crown are superimposed at the breech over the legend, "Mit Gottes [letters lost

near touch-hole], If gos mich Ludwich W [letters lost] Otendahl."

Lower than the pleasure grounds, which are of the nature of a hanging garden, comes the fruit and kitchen garden, the whole surrounded by a sound and lofty wall, in which the hand of time is clearly marked by the nail holes of generations of gardeners. In an ancient border the flowers of Shakespeare's plays grow luxuriantly.

In these grounds, on Saturday July 13th, 1889, a good many men of note assembled. They were chiefly, though not exclusively, members of the Common Council, the County Council, and the School Board for London. Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and first Member of Parliament for Hampstead; Lord Rosebery, chairman of the County Council, and, in a former administration, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman, now Sir James Whitehead, Bart., were there.

Others helped to make the meeting memorable. Lord Lingen, sometime of the Treasury, Sir Richard Temple, of Indian administrative reputation, and last but not least, Sir Albert Woods, the Garter King of Arms.

THE LONG ROOM.

At the entrance of Well Walk from Gayton Road, on the left-hand side, next door to Burgh House and recessed a little from the road, stands Weatherall House. It is a long, low, red-brick building of one story, dating perhaps from the end of the seventeenth century. It was formerly the "Long Room." Without, it is an attractive edifice; within, a treasure-house of antique and beautiful objects. Here came Dr. Johnson's wife, from "country

air and nice living" at Frogna! and here perhaps came the ponderous and gifted man himself; his heart glowing with the gracious words which comforted poor distraught Angelica Kauffmann before the perruquier's shop, in Middle Temple Lane. Here came Frances Burney, in her own proper person, or as Evelina. To the Long Room, about 1760, came Mark Akenside, during his two or three years' residence at North End; and it was here that Pope saw and spent the day with Arbuthnot in 1734; the good doctor suffering from asthma and dropsy, but cheered by the liveliness of Well Walk and the fine air of the Heath.

Well Walk, although greatly changed since the palmy days when beauty and fashion thronged its leafy avenue, has still much to call for notice. Here Keats loved to linger; here William Howitt saw him almost dying. The trees, some of them, remain. The Pump Room, on the opposite side to the Long Room, is cleared away, and the entrance to Gainsborough Gardens occupies its site; but the ancient house, No. 46 Well Walk, which adjoined it, and its next-door neighbour, yet testify to the quaint and old-world style of the architecture of the period.

The pride of the avenue must have been the Long Room. Elegant assemblies on the ground floor, and card-tables with eager players in the room above, made life at the Hampstead Wells as gay and amusing as at the wells of Tunbridge or the spas of Bath.

"'Yesterday morning,' writes Evelina, from Holborn, June 27th, 'Mr. Smith called to acquaint us that the Hampstead assembly was to be held that evening.' . . .

"'Good gracious!' cried young Branghton, 'why, you're all as fine as fivepence! Why, where are you going?'

"'To the Hampstead ball,' answered Mr. Smith. . . .

"Very soon after, Mr. Smith sent for a hackney coach.

"The ball was at the *long room* at Hampstead. . . . During the minuet how much did I rejoice in being surrounded only with strangers! . . . but scarce had I time to congratulate myself, before I was accosted by another, who *begged the favour of hopping a dance* with me."

Frances Burney wrote *Evelina* about 1778, perhaps a little earlier.

To-morrow, if all that taste and expenditure have accomplished were thrown to the winds, the Weatherall House of to-day might revert to the Long Room of a hundred and fifty years ago; so readily can the original plan of the building be traced. As it is, the house is a fine example of a seventeenth century public edifice converted into a charming, even a stately, private residence. First, the Long Room itself, seventy-five feet in length and thirty feet in width, is now made into a dining-room, hall, morning-room and annexe fronting the road; and into drawing-room, inner hall and domestic offices, facing the garden. All these rooms are panelled, all are traversed by mighty beams of oak cased in moulded timber. Coming to the house in 1876, Mr. Rooth has made many other changes, altering a staircase here, and lengthening a room, or replacing a window there; but still preserving with an admirable judgment, all the salient features of the building as he found it.

Above, bedrooms of unusual size alternate with smaller rooms, some at unequal levels; in all of which, no doubt, card parties, or the supper tables were arranged. Encased, as it is, in solid walls, eighteen inches thick, the whole interior is divided by wainscots into apartments of convenient size.

Underneath, as in most old houses, an ample cellarage keeps the structure dry; and in it are sufficient proofs



RICHARD BUTLER.

*Portrait of the Bishop of
Down, 1711, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

that here the kitchens were formerly established, and here too perhaps the indoor servants lodged.

Leading from the house may still be traced the armoury of the *ci-devant* militia; and in the garden an ancient medlar tree supplants the accustomed mulberry.

VANE HOUSE.

This house, the home of Sir Harry Vane after the Restoration, and of Bishop Butler who wrote the *Analogy between Religion and Nature*, still remains, although shorn of its original proportions. It must have been in its day a delightful house to live in, possessed of noble gardens and fair southern and western prospects. On the fatal day when Sir Harry left it for ever, the shadows of approaching execution perchance were deepened by contrast with the sunny home which ceased to shelter him. The original plan of the edifice is clearly traceable from what remains. A house with a portico and two wings has lost the southern wing by the erection on its site of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, about thirty years ago. By some inhabitants the destruction in part of this ancient mansion is held to be an act of vandalism; by others the worthy appropriation of a site well suited to beneficent uses.

The northern half is known as Belmont (there is a modern house on the same side lower down the hill of the same name); it is in good repair and forms a commodious if less extensive private house, now in the occupation of H. J. Griffiths, Esq. The old entrance hall, about twenty by thirty feet, formerly in the centre of the street front of the old building, is now the dining-room of the readjusted house, on its southern side. One

looks in vain for a trace of the original occupant. Scored on the leads is a date 1789, I. R. W. ; which, however, helps the inquirer no more than the date 1863, which records the death of the good horse, Peacock, whose master drove it on each of twenty consecutive years to the Derby race on Epsom Downs. The antiquity of



VANE HOUSE IN 1800.

the house is abundantly shown by the arrangement of the basements, by the thickness of the main walls, and by a curious subterranean passage from the brewhouse in the stable-yard. Vane House stands back a considerable space from the high road at Rosslyn Hill ; and it is possible that household stores and fuel were brought in by this passage under the courtyard, and so out of sight

of visitors and inmates. Or the subway may have been provided as a means of escape in turbulent times. At all events there is the tunnel, to which access is procured by a flight of steps behind an unnoticed door, down which the adventurous may darkling find their way. A length of about twenty feet of the tunnel remains in perfect preservation, though encumbered with rubbish and not free from water. Tradition asserts that a still greater length remains behind the wall built across the tunnel for the purpose, it was said, of cutting off mephitic vapours arising from the unventilated subway. There are traces of two outlets which have been stopped up. There is also a large well.

Of Bishop Butler much could be said. The spacious first-floor room with three windows, believed to have been his study, is now a best bed-room. Oval painted glass window panes, eleven in number, chiefly of scriptural subjects, attest his cultivated taste and bent of mind; and the beautiful gardens in which he, like Sir Harry Vane, must have paced and pondered still delight the eye. The ancient mulberry tree survives, propped with ever increasing supports, yet as vigorous as in its youth. But the gardens, quaint and timbered are not what they were. Two-thirds perhaps went as a playground for the soldiers' daughters; more recently half an acre of the kitchen garden was sold for £5,000, and what remains, though a lovely nook, beloved of birds, and still possessed of views, is but a fraction of the old estate.

ROSSLYN HOUSE.

Most of the old houses of Hampstead (they are not numerous) have undergone changes, many in

structure, some in title, all in occupants. Rosslyn House, at one time Shelburn Lodge, is no exception to the rule. Its enlargements have been extensive, its tenants varied, and at the beginning of the century in quick succession. But with its grounds it is one of



ROSSLYN HOUSE.

the most interesting houses that the parish contains, and its owner, Mr. C. H. L. Woodd, may well be proud of it. The foundations of the original structure must have been laid not long after Elizabeth's time. The trees in the main avenue tend to establish that fact. Originally, it is thought, the avenue, composed of

Spanish chestnuts, ran from the London Road to the house. Now, it is shorn of more than half of its original length. But some of the venerable trees—four within and one outside the entrance gates remain. Where the chestnuts after the first planting failed, other sorts years ago were planted—so that a few of the elms in the avenue are almost as ancient as the first-planted timber. On the left of the entrance gate is a majestic tree in the hollows of which owls have nested from time immemorial, and at the foot of which, in the month of July last, the writer of this article saw the discarded remnants of their most recent meal. On the right, the stump of another fine chestnut tree, over fifteen feet in girth, blown down in the storm of 14th October, 1884, gave evidences by its rings, counted when the section was newly sawn across, of 250 years of age ; exclusive of the decayed core, which accounted for about forty years more. A still finer chestnut yet stands on the south side of the grove. At twelve inches above the ground it measures eighteen feet in girth. The tree outside the entrance gates is pollarded, but in its prime must have been the monarch of the avenue ; its girth, at twenty-four inches above the ground, being nineteen feet six inches.

The house received its present name from the first Earl of Rosslyn, better known as Lord Chancellor Wedderburn, created also Lord Loughborough, who inhabited it and built the oval drawing-room.

Many important changes have been made in the house. The main entrance has been moved. Formerly it was found on the east side. The portico of four pillars, monoliths of Bath stone, which stood there for seventy years, has been transferred to the north side.

A colonnade on the west side has been removed with advantage.

The chief feature of the house is no doubt its ample hall and spacious curving staircase. Clustering around this central area, are the main living rooms of the house ; the drawing-room, once possessed of glorious views to the south-west, and the comfortable dining-room, with chimney-piece carved by a pupil of Grinling Gibbons. Antique cabinets are to be seen in agreeable profusion.

The large brass chandelier which lights the hall came from the old church of Haworth, near Keighley, since pulled down, where Charlotte Brontë and her sisters worshipped forty years ago. The chandelier must have been a familiar object to all the gifted sisters whose brief lives have shed lustre on an obscure Yorkshire village.

The gardens have a charm which no written description can faithfully convey. Formed on the side of a hill sloping gently to the south, the configuration of the ground has lent itself to their treatment in terraces and long shaven lawns. A sunken garden of the olden style is even more attractive, and throughout the grounds are to be found traces of the still active springs which fed the shepherd's well in the conduit fields. A stout leaden cistern, uninjured by time, which marks the site of an ancient bathroom bears date 1667 and the initials H. A. It still receives a crystal stream ; and under an old thorn-tree near the house on the north side of the avenue there was within the memory of living people a dipping well for public use.

In the sunken garden is a quaint relic of the past in the guise of a "pleached" or woven allée. It is fully sixty feet long, and is formed by the wild clematis or Traveller's Joy, considered to have been planted by

Lord Chesterfield, and which has grown from great age to an immense size. In this garden too are memorial stones from old Paddington churchyard (where the tomb itself remains) of the Rev. Basil Woodd, some time rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks. He died in April 1831, and his "pastoral labours and holy life" are thereon recorded. These tablets are flanked by two stone pillars which formed part of the old East India House which preceded the more recent house of the Company, pulled down when the buildings which now occupy its site in Leadenhall Street were erected. Clive, Wellesley, Warren Hastings—what great men of the turbulent yet glorious past must have looked upon, perhaps rubbed shoulders against, the pillars which now peacefully guard the record of an English clergyman's exemplary and blameless life.

THE CHICKEN HOUSE.

This is a house of the past. From the west door of the infant school on the north-east side of Rosslyn Hill may be seen at the back of the line of houses a number of sheds and parts of ancient buildings in the very last stage of disrepair. These are probably the fragments of the "vile hovels" which offended Park in 1813. In Pilgrim's Passage, crossing it at a right angle, are still to be found a line of ancient cottages parallel to Rosslyn Hill. A little north of these, and a trifle south of the ruined hovels, stood the Chicken House. What it was originally, and what it came to be in its worst days, is obscure. That which imparts to it a flavour of romance is the legend referred to below, that King James I. once slept within its walls. That which compels it to descend from its high

estate is the fact recorded by Howitt, that 130 years ago it had become a rendezvous of rogues and vagabonds, and had as landlord an habitual pickpocket and a harbourer of thieves. It is not unlikely that at first it was the house of a substantial farmer, or even the residence of a country gentleman (his hunting lodge, perhaps), who gave it a name since distorted into the "Chicken House." As the locality became inclosed and cultivated, its value probably as a country house fell off, and its repute declined.

The old house contained some fine stained glass not likely to be found elsewhere than in the abode of a person of wealth and cultivation. The Chicken House lay back somewhat from the road, and the shop of Mr. Dudman, about to be rebuilt, was originally erected exactly in front of it. In short, the cottages at the back formed the old line of frontage, and the present line of Rosslyn Hill (east side) is an encroachment. Many inhabitants still in vigorous life well remember the Chicken House and its external staircase, but are able to add nothing to the few facts known concerning it. The house was pulled down, or rather fell into irreparable ruin, and disappeared from sight about ten years ago.

ADDENDUM. BY MISS NANNIE QUARITCH.

The stained-glass window in the Chicken House is clearly drawn in a print in my possession.

On the top pane (left side) is painted a portrait (head and shoulders) of King James I. of England, around which is written, "Potentiss. Jacobus D. G. Mag. Britannia Gal. et Hiber. Rex Fidei Defensor." Above are the Royal Arms; on each side, the Insignia. Below, on an ornamented tablet, is inscribed, "Icy dans cette chambre coucha nostre Roy Jaques premier de nom le 25 Aoust 1619."

On the corresponding pane (right side) is painted a portrait of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; around it is written, "Nobiliss. Honorat.

D'Georgius Villers Mar. Buck. vice vii Bar. wad. aur. per eques." Above this are the ducal arms. Nothing is written on the tablet beneath corresponding to that in the other pane.

HOUSES IN POND STREET AND THE GREEN.

BY THOMAS BRIDGER.

In the year 1859 the name of The Green first appears in the rate books. It then included two houses only, one occupied by Mrs. Hodge, and the other by Sir Francis Palgrave, these two houses being previously described as in Belle Vue.

Ten years later the houses of Sir Rowland Hill, Mrs. Davison, and Mr. Teulon (Tensley's) were described as at The Green. Up to the present date these three houses only, together with the Convent of Providence (Bartram's), are described as at The Green.

Before and since 1859 Pond Street began with the house of Mrs. Jennings on the one side, and was continued down the hill. On the opposite side Pond Street included the road and all the houses between the main London Road (known as The Road) and Ricketts' premises at the corner of South End Green, until the houses and shops, including the "Roebuck," lately known as Hampstead Hill Gardens, were erected. The lower portion, *i.e.* the houses between the "Roebuck" and Ricketts' premises, have always retained the name of Pond Street.

ADDENDUM. FORMER INHABITANTS OF THE GREEN AND POND STREET.

BY CHARLES H. L. WOODD.

At Bertram's, or "Bartram's," on the south-east side of the lane leading to the North-Western Hospital, there lived, previous to 1853, Mrs. Blount.

In that house subsequently resided the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, more generally known thirty years ago as "S. G. O.," a famous correspondent of the *Times* newspaper.

In Bertram House, on the north-west side of the lane, Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., the great postal reformer, died, as stated elsewhere.

In the house next but one Prince Talleyrand resided during part of his residence in England. I can remember a cooking range in an upper bedroom fitted to suit his foreign taste. This was in the time of Mr. Josiah Messer (of the firm of Corby and Messer, one of the sect of Quakers). About 1831 to the same house came Sir Francis Palgrave, a well-known author. He was the father of four noted sons: (1) Francis, Professor of Poetry, Oxford; (2) Gifford, an eastern traveller and *author*; (3) Inglis, an *author*; and (4) Reginald, who was Clerk to the House of Commons, and an *author*. In this house, too, S. S. Teulon, architect of St. Stephen's Church, St. Paul's, Avenue Road, and many other works, took up his abode. He died about 1874.

In the next house the Rev. Dr. Jennings, F.R.S., Archdeacon of Norfolk, noted for his scientific attainments, lived for some years.

In the next house Edward Irving, the founder of the religious sect of Irvingites, and who is repeatedly referred to in the *Letters of Thomas Carlyle*, was wont to display his wonderful eloquence, &c. And again, in the next house, dwelt the famous sculptor, Bacon, R.A. In the house opposite, in Pond Street, lived Collins, R.A.

Subjoined is a list of occupants of Rosslyn House, which, though not on the green itself, was practically connected with it by a chestnut avenue, of which part still exists:—1776, Hon. Mrs. Fellows; 1780, Henry Dagge, Esq.; 1785, Colonel S. George; 1788, Rev. Dr. Wells; 1791, Rev. Mr. Addison; 1791, G. L. Boutillier; 1792 and 1801, Lord Loughborough, Earl Rosslyn; 1803, Henry Cook; 1803–1809, Robert Milligan; 1812, Sir Francis Freeling; 1815–1824, Admiral Sir Moore Disney; 1826, Henry Davidson; 1832, Earl of Galloway; 1843, Sir Charles Colville; 1853, Henry Davidson; 1855, Soldiers' Daughters' Home; 1860, Charles H. L. Woodd.

ADDENDUM. BY HENRY WASH.

Pond Street derived its appellation from the circumstance that at its eastern end, on the spot since inclosed and planted, and the centre of which is now the tram-car terminus, there was in 1830 a pond. There is no reason to suppose that this pond was connected with the four ponds belonging to the New River Company. It was not fed by any spring, but, like the Whitestone Pond, in the centre of the Heath, de-



HAMSTEAD GREEN AND POND STREET.
(*From an Aquatint—1752.*)

pended on the rain supply. A protest was made against the name "Pond Street" at the time it was proposed, but without effect. The locality then indicated included what is now (1888) known as Pond Street, and also the whole of South End Green.

ADDENDUM.

Professor Hale, in *Hampstead in the Tenth Century*, inclines to the opinion that a pound once stood in Pond Street. And a map (Rocque's) favours this idea by describing the locality as "Pound Street." But local opinion inclines otherwise. In 1804, Goodwin published an engraving of Pond Street, which shows 'The Green with clumps of trees where St. Stephen's Church and the small plantation now stand. Archdeacon Jennings's house, and Collins's house opposite, are also shown with absolute fidelity to their present appearance, except that the then open space is now, in part, closed in.

OTHER OLD HOUSES.

MAINLY BY HENRY WASH.

The oldest house in Hampstead Village with a date on it is apparently the White Bear public house in New End. It is dated 1704. Near at hand is another old house—No. 46 Well Walk. The Pump room stood next door, and when that was pulled down, the wall between appeared to belong to the house No. 46, and not to the Pump room, which was built about 1702.

The mansion occupied by Lord Erskine and afterwards by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, and the adjoining house in which Sir Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer, once lived, are separately noticed. The detached house (The Firs) which stands on a point commanding magnificent prospects, has a certain interest attaching to it. To its builder—Mr. Turner, a tobacconist of Fleet Street—is due the planting of the grove of pine trees in front. Many of the trees still flourish, and form a conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Belsize House, called in 1720 Bellasis House, was a place of public amusement as recently as 1745—thenceforward it was a private residence. The last traces of even the site of the mansion were swept away less than forty years ago when Belsize Park was laid out, Belsize Avenue thrown open as a thoroughfare, and Belsize Park Gardens completed.

Frognal Priory was antique only in appearance. It was built by a person known as "Memory" Thomson. Quaint and even fantastic in design, it was formed from no regular plan, but according to the directions given daily by the proprietor who superintended the work in person. It stood eastward of the present Manor House, in its own grounds which consisted of meadow, garden and fishpond. Mr. Thomson died intestate, and no heirs being forthcoming, the ownership remained some years in abeyance. About 1855 it was claimed by the lord of the manor, and ten or fifteen years later was cleared away for new buildings.

The Grange House in Frognal, where the Abbot of Westminster was received when he visited his demesnes, has quite disappeared, as also the ancient Manor House. The Grange probably occupied the site of the present residence of Mr. Reginald Prance.

Branch Hill Lodge originally belonged to Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls in 1745, who presented it to Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. It was for a period the residence of the Earl of Rosslyn. Fifty years ago it was in the occupation of Bartholomew Claypon, Esq., and it is now the residence of Basil Woodd Smith, Esq., one of the justices of the peace. It is alleged that Lord Byron lived here for a time.

The (old) Manor House stood on the north side of

West End Lane, probably in the time of Henry VIII. A century ago, however, the Manor House was a low ordinary building in farm-house style; this was pulled down, and a substantial brick residence built in its place. At this house it is said were held the Whitsuntide Courts, viz., Court Leet, General Court Baron, and Customary Court; also the Christmas Courts, viz., General Court, Baron and Customary Court. Afterwards the Manor Courts were held in a smaller house on the other side of the road, now in the occupation of the Misses Tagart.

The old house on the Mount in Heath Street appears from the rate-books to have been occupied in 1797 by George Romney, the painter, who is said to have built the large room at the back, recently part of the "Hollybush Inn" (now the Constitutional Club), as his studio.

Sixty years ago Steele's Cottages were two distinct but adjacent tenements, facing the "Load of Hay." They stood on rising ground, away from the main road, and each had a small garden in front, the ascent to which was by stone steps. A row of poplar trees served as a screen to the frontage. The building was a low plain timber structure, the only ornament being a scroll over the central window. Here Sir Richard Steele lived in 1712, and hither he often retired to avoid the whirl of London life, or the unwelcome attentions of his creditors. "I am at a solitude between Hampstead and London," writes Steele on January 1st in that year. Mr. George Aitkin, however, in his able life of this brilliant essayist, expresses the belief that the cottage was taken during the summer months simply for change of air, and not for pecuniary reasons. The poet Gay visited him in his seclusion, and falling ill on one occasion was carefully tended by his friend. In 1867 these interesting cottages



"YORKSHIRE GREY" YARD. (DEMOLISHED 1886.)

were pulled down, Steele's Road was formed, and other improvements or, at least changes, were carried out. The only visible memorials of this brilliant writer are the road, the terrace, and the tavern which bear his name. A sense of the poetical fitness of things would seem to suggest that Addison Road at Kensington and Steele's Road at Hampstead, which perpetuate the names of two close friends, should be not so widely separated.

ADDENDUM.

As this volume is a record of parochial facts from 1800 onwards and not a history of preceding centuries, anecdotal matter of the far-away past is for the most part excluded. Yet in return for the rates due from Steele to the Hampstead parish and possibly paid in proper course, one amusing incident of the life of that versatile genius may be preserved. An effusive baronet pressed on Sir Richard an offer of assistance whenever required. One day Steele begged for a loan of a hundred pounds. The baronet declined. Steele, affronted, offered a duel as the alternative of compliance. The baronet alarmed, recollected (what he had chosen to forget) that he had in his pocket a hundred pounds in notes. Steele took the notes to meet his creditor's demand, then pulled the lender's nose to satisfy his honour.

NEW AND CONSIDERABLE HOUSES.

During the last thirty years a large number of beautiful and expensive houses have been built in Hampstead. Fitzjohn's Avenue, Frogna, and the borders of the Heath, have been especially enriched in this way; while in other parts of the parish less expensive, but not less elegant and attractive structures have been freely built. Amongst so many houses which may justly rank as large, well-arranged, and picturesque, it would not be easy to select those whose claims to architectural merit stand first. In regard to position, however, it is probable that Tudor House, on the edge of the Heath, near the Judge's Walk, enjoys the finest views and the most com-

manding site ; while " Woodlands," the beautiful residence of Mr. Robert B. Woodd, on Haverstock Hill, has the great advantage of being situated within park-like grounds and hay-fields.

The subjoined list furnishes some particulars of all houses rated to the relief of the poor in April 1889, at an assessment based on a gross value of not less than £400 a year. A few of the houses specified are, however, of much greater antiquity than 30 years—some, Mr. C. H. L. Woodd's house, for example, dating far back in the previous century :—

LIST OF HOUSES IN THE PARISH (OTHER THAN INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, ETC.)
ASSESSED AT A GROSS VALUE OF £400 AND UPWARDS.

Name and Situation of House.	Present Occupier.
WARD I.	
The Pryors, East Heath Road	Walter Field.
Vale Mount, The Heath	Thomas James Barratt.
The Heath	(late Mrs. Hodgson).
The Heath	Sir Algernon Borthwick. †
Heathlands, North End Road	Hugh Mackay Matheson.
Cedar Lawn, North End Road	George Holt Powell.
The Hill, North End Road	Francis Hoare.
Heath Lodge, North End Road	Frederick Wills.
Wildwoods, North End	Samuel Figgis.
Branch Hill Lodge, Branch Hill	Basil Woodd Smith.
Tudor House, The Heath	William James Goode.
Springmead, Windsor Terrace	John James Orgill.
Rosslyn House, Rosslyn Grove	Charles Henry Lardner Woodd.
Eversleigh, Lyndhurst Gardens	George Howard.
Belsize Court, Belsize Lane	Arthur Henry Newton.
43 Maresfield Gardens	George Farmiloe, Jun.
3 Fitzjohn's Avenue	Isaac Lewis.
21 Fitzjohn's Avenue	Alexander Sowerby Hay.
39 Fitzjohn's Avenue	Alfred Fernandez Yarrow.
47 Fitzjohn's Avenue	Louis Marino Casella.
55 Fitzjohn's Avenue	Herbert Fleming Baxter.
2 Fitzjohn's Avenue	John Pettie.
6 Fitzjohn's Avenue	Mrs. Annie Laura Holl.
66 Fitzjohn's Avenue	William Spiller.
12 Arkwright Road	Mrs. Lucy Sophia Wright.
Mount Grove, Greenhill Road	Henry Brooks.
Frognal Priory, Frognal New Road	Edwin Tate.
Frognal	Reginald Heber Prance.
Frognal Park, Frognal	James Anderson.
Kidderpore Hall, New West End	The Misses Cannon.

Name and Situation of House.	Present Occupier.
WARD 2.	
Woodlands, Haverstock Hill	Robert Ballard Woodd.
Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill	Mrs. Eliza Dorothy Hill.
8 Upper Avenue Road	Francis Joseph Schuster.
Northcourt, College Villas Road	Samuel Palmer.
WARD 3.	
28 Avenue Road	Miss Anna Behrens.
WARD 4.	
308 High Road, Kilburn (Palmerston Hotel)...	George Shield (Hotel Keeper).
40 High Road, Kilburn	William Roper (Draper).
36 High Road, Kilburn.....	William Roper (Draper).
Canterbury House, West End	Anthony Heward Lister.

NAMES, TUNNELS, ETC.

BY HENRY SHARPE.

Rosslyn Hill from Downshire Hill upwards was formerly known as Red Lion Hill, so called from the sign of the public house which stood where the police station now stands. From the "George" to Downshire Hill it had various names. Christ Church Road was formerly Green Man Lane, or Hill. White Bear Green has been re-named, partly as Grove Place, New End, and partly as Well Road. Pond Street formerly went from the High Road to South End Green. Now part is Hampstead Hill Gardens, part Hampstead Green, and part Pond Street. Judge's Walk, forty years ago, was Prospect Walk; it is so marked in Park's map. Parliament Hill figured as Traitor's Hill. The Grove, denoting a part of Hampstead, is not on any record that can be traced before 1864. It may be a new name, or it

may be an old one revived. Mill Lane from West End to the Edgware Road was formerly Shoot-up-Hill Lane. The Spaniards' Road is still indifferently known as the Broad Walk. If this is the name by which it was originally known, it confirms the idea that it was made as a promenade and not as a thoroughfare to Highgate. Netherhall Terrace was changed a year or two since to Netherhall Gardens. Well Walk formerly went only from the Heath to Christ Church Road. It was made to extend to Willow Road a few years ago.

There are still existent several houses partly over thoroughfares. At one time these were more numerous, some having been pulled down in the course of improvements. There is one such house at the entrance to Flask Walk from the High Street, and another at the entrance to Perrin's Court from the High Street.

A word too may be said about tunnels and subways. There are three tunnels under roads. One is from the garden of Erskine House to Lord Mansfield's grounds, but it is now built up. Another leads from the garden of Mrs. Sharpe (the Grove) to her stable-yard. This is thirty yards long and is partly under the garden. Another is in the garden of Mr. Johnstone, Upper Terrace House, leading to another garden, formerly Mr. Johnstone's, but now Mr. Goode's, of Tudor House. This tunnel raised the level of the road and made it only one inch below the highest point marked in the Ordnance map, which in front of Jack Straw's Castle is 442 feet 6 inches above the mean sea-level.

The tunnel on the North London Railway from Hampstead Heath Station to Finchley Road is nearly a mile long, and the two tunnels of the Midland Railway Company from Haverstock Hill to Finchley Road are

considerably longer, while the Metropolitan Railway is carried under the Finchley Road from the southern boundary of the parish to Canfield Gardens by a lengthy subway or tunnel.

MILESTONES.

"By Time's highway—a milestone gray—
I watch the world march by ;
An endless stream of moving men
Rolls on beneath mine eye."

SAMUEL GREG.

The measurements recorded on the milestones and mileposts in the parish present an agreeable variety, due, in some cases, to difference of route along which the measurement has been made, and in others to the starting-point not being common to all the distances recorded. Charing Cross is the modern fixed point from which the radius of four miles affecting Metropolitan cab-fares begins; but in old times Hick's Hall in Clerkenwell was a popular starting-point, and the "Standard over against Cornhill" had its clients.

For Hampstead, Holborn Bars, and especially St. Giles's Pound adjoining St. Giles's Church, which is about two furlongs beyond the southern end of Tottenham Court Road, were the highway-surveyor's favourite goal. Until the opening of Shaftesbury Avenue, Hampstead omnibuses, which originally ran to the Bank of England, and afterwards shortened their journeys, clung to St. Giles's Pound or Church as the place of arrival and departure, with a tenacity which suggests some special reason for calculating admeasurements from that spot. Some interesting particulars on this subject are furnished below.

ADDENDA. BY HENRY SHARPE.

The Whetstone (white stone) on the top of the Heath, from which the adjacent pond takes its name, is just inside the east corner of the shrubbery nearest the pond. On the north-east side is cut "IV miles from St. Giles's Pound," and on the south-east side " $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles 29 yards from Holborn Bars." The difference in the figures seems to show that the sides were cut at different dates. The stone stands back some way from Heath Street, and is on the old road from High Street to the Heath by Holly Hill, the "Hollybush," Windmill Hill, and the Grove. In High Street there is a stone let into the wall which supports the Green Hill. It is 51 yards from the London end of the wall and 17 yards above Brewer's Lane on the other side of the road. On it is cut " $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Giles's Pound, 4 miles from Holborn Bars." This makes the distance to the Whetstone in one case half-a-mile, and in the other 29 yards more. The distance between the two stones, measured on the Ordnance map, scale 25'344 inches to the mile, up the old road, is exactly half-a-mile. The other measurement half-a-mile and 29 yards was probably made at a later date up Heath Street. There was formerly another stone of this series on Haverstock Hill, but it cannot be found now.

On the Finchley Road, 200 hundred yards south of Platt's Lane, and opposite the north side of Weech Road, is an iron milepost marked "Hampstead Parish, Regent's Park 2, Barnet $7\frac{1}{4}$." This is shown on the map mentioned above. There was formerly a milestone one mile nearer London, a little north of the Swiss Cottage.

On Haverstock Hill, 7 yards south of Steele's Road, is a stone "4 miles from the Post Office, 45 f. north." It replaces a much older one, which formerly stood 45 feet further north, and had to be moved when Steele's Road was made. By measurement on the map of the Post Office Directory, this stone is only $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles from the Post Office, by Gray's Inn Road. To make the distance 4 miles it is necessary to go by Tottenham Court Road. This is the road by which the omnibuses used to go to the City, and probably the mail coaches before them. The original measurement, however, was probably taken from the old Post Office in Lombard Street. There is no milestone in the Edgware Road in this parish.

There are six iron posts in the parish marking the distance from Charing Cross. The inscription on them is "Four mile circle from the Statue, Charing Cross. Metropolitan Police Office, 1880." The date shows when the posts were made, not when they were set up. They are in the following places—

East Heath Road, 43 yards S. of Heathside.

High Street, 14 yards N. of Perrin's Court.

Heath Street, 10 yards S. of Church Row.

Frogna! (new), 75 yards S. of old Frogna!.

Finchley Road, about 240 yards S. of West End Lane.

West End Lane, 112 yards S. of Dennington Park Road.

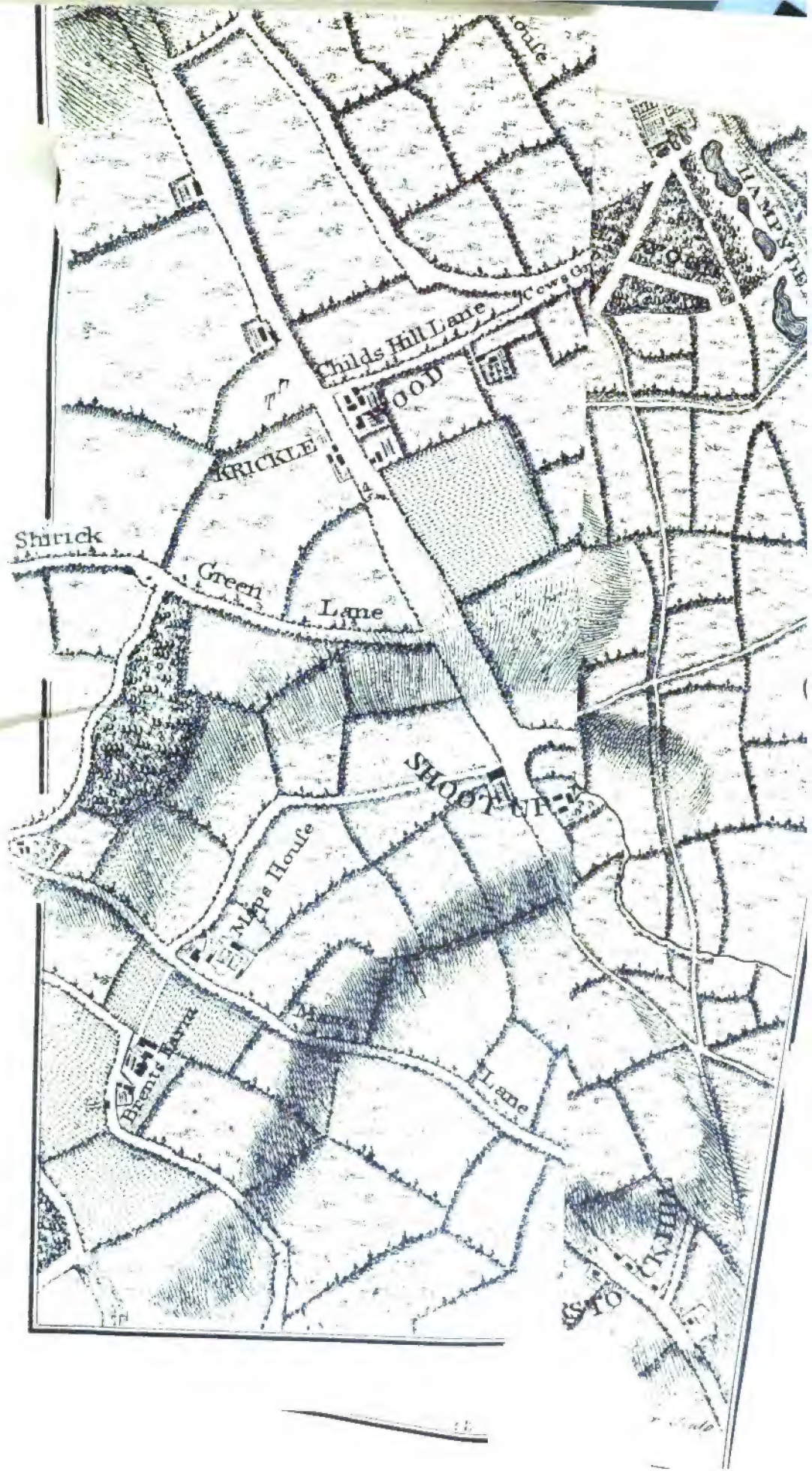
The first four of these come on the circumference of a circle of 4 miles radius, drawn on a sheet of the Ordnance map, scale 25'344 inches to the mile. The map mentioned above shows that three of these posts were formerly placed much further from Charing Cross, the Finchley Road one 300 yards, the Frogna! one 250 yards, and the High Street one 160 yards. On a lamp post at the corner of Willow Road and Willoughby Road is an iron plate with the same inscription as the posts, date illegible. It is about 5 yards too near Charing Cross, the nearest lamp-post to the 4 miles having been taken. There is no post or iron plate in the Edgware Road in this parish.

THE PARISH BOUNDARIES.

BY HENRY WASH.

The custom of perambulating at certain intervals the boundaries of parishes dates from the time of the Reformation. It has been regularly practised as regards the parish of Hampstead. From an incident in connection with this custom the name "Gospel Oak" is said to have been derived. Thirty years ago the locality so designated was meadow land, and at a particular spot therein stood a solitary oak on the boundary line of the parish. The minister, who generally accompanied the procession, stood here and gave a short address, and from this circumstance the oak (and in time the locality) is said to have received its name.

The custom of "Beating the bounds," as it is called, is observed in Hampstead about every six years. It occurred in 1872, in 1878, and in 1884, it will therefore be due for repetition next year.





ADDENDUM.

"It is extremely interesting to note," remarked Professor Hales to the London and Middlesex Archæological Society on 12th January 1885, "that one hundred years before the Norman Conquest the boundaries of Hampstead were precisely the same as have lately been adopted by the Boundary Commission."

MAPS AND PRINTS.

BY HENRY SHARPE.

In the British Museum is a map of London, Westminster, Southwark, &c., showing an area of 19 miles by 13 on the scale of $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches to the mile, by John Rocque. It was begun in 1741, finished in 1745 or 1747, and published in 1751 for the Government. This map has lately been photographed and republished by Mr. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross. The sheet containing Hampstead is No. XII., dated 1741-5, price 1s. 6d. The same map on the scale of 4 inches to the mile may be seen at the Guildhall Library. It was published in 1748.

At the offices of Messrs. Bell and Steward, 49 Lincoln's Inn Fields, for many years stewards of the lord of the manor, is a map of Hampstead made in 1762 by James Ellis for the lord of the manor; the scale is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches to 10 chains, that is, about 35 inches to a mile. It is drawn from actual survey, but being made only for a certain purpose, it does not show everything.

At the British Museum is a map of the environs of London by Bowles in 1786—scale, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the mile. This appears to be mostly copied from Rocque. There is also a map by Fade in 1810. It is said that the lord of the manor has a very good old map of Hampstead

at his house at Charlton, which is not the same as the map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's.

As regards prints there is at the British Museum (King's Maps and Drawings 29) a large book with views of Middlesex, and about twenty prints of Hampstead in 1752, by Chatelain (*del. et sculp.*) ; also six views of Hampstead in sepia, a large coloured view of the Vale of Health pond and London ; a coloured view of Frogna! Grove (now called Montagu Grove) about 1805 with large trees ; and a very small view of Lord Erskine's garden, from the tunnel leading from the house to the garden.

At the Guildhall Library is a copy of the *Environs of London* by Lysons, 1796-1800, which belonged to a lawyer who inserted in it numbers of prints and water-colour sketches down to 1828. In the upper library in a portfolio marked *Middlesex Illustrated Prints and Drawings*, is a water-colour drawing of the parish church.

ADDENDUM.

There is in the possession of the elder daughter of Bernard Quaritch, Esq., 34 Belsize Grove, a large and choice collection of prints and sketches which throw much light on the earlier history of Hampstead, as well as on the manners and customs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

CHAPTER V.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

“ With antic pillars massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight
Casting a dim religious light :
There let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced quire below
In service high and anthems clear.—”

MILTON'S *Il Penseroso*.

THERE are twenty-five churches and chapels in Hampstead ; one, the parish church of St. John, is 144 years old. Downshire Hill chapel was built seventy-one years ago, and all the others are of comparatively recent date. In the parish churchyard are several tombs of interest referred to elsewhere in this volume, and in the church itself a few memorial tablets of historical value. Quaintest of all is the Hindley memorial, a slab on the west wall of the churchyard just by the gate leading to Frognaal, which some years ago was repaired by the vicar (the Rev. S. B. Burnaby, M.A.) and Messrs. Manley Hopkins and J. S. Fletcher, J.P.

It would be agreeable to furnish a descriptive account of all the churches and chapels of Hampstead did space permit ; but as it is, accounts of seven buildings are supplied, and when this work is republished the number will probably be increased.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

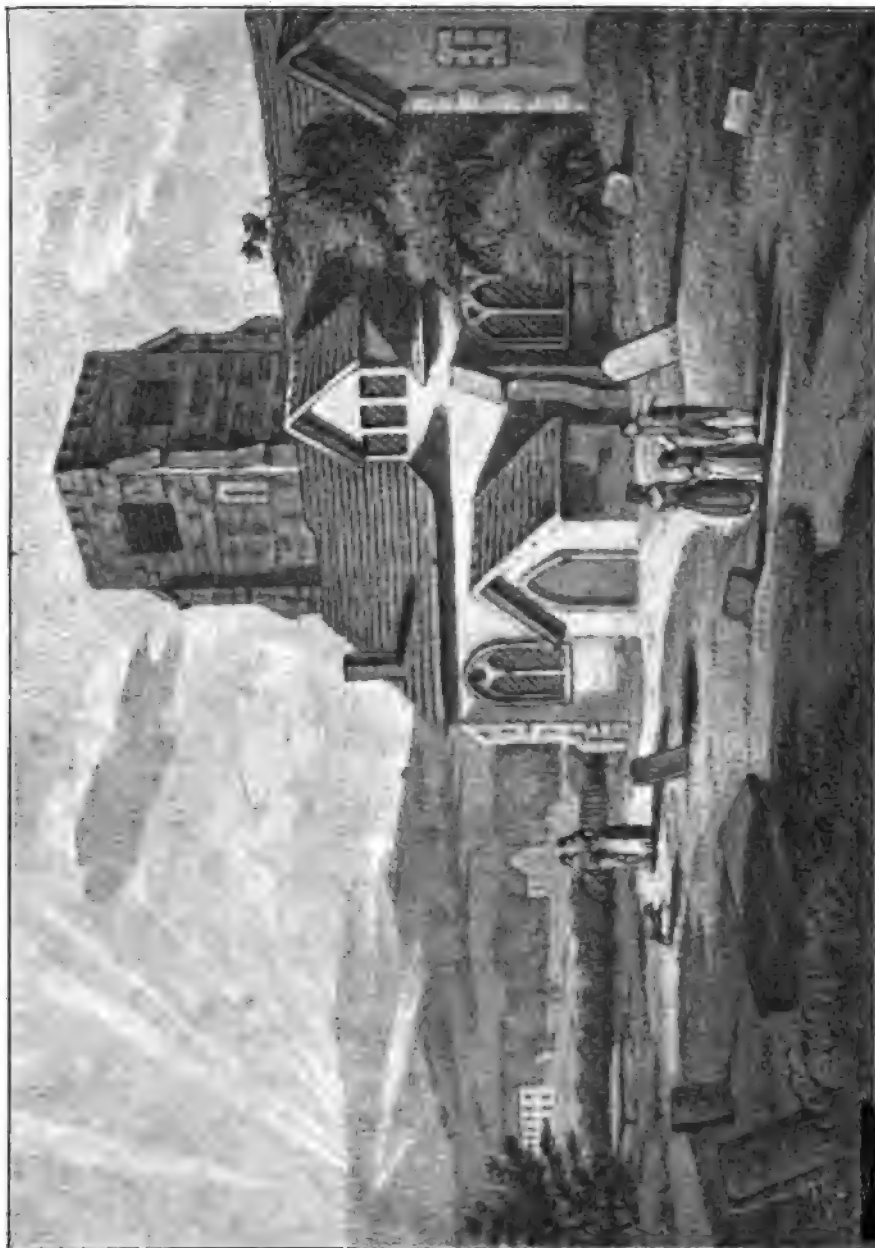
The present church occupies the site of a very unpretending building, dedicated to St. Mary. It consisted of a nave and low side aisles, and was surmounted by a wooden belfry. It is not known when this building was erected, but it seems to have sufficed for the religious needs of the whole parish until nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, the population of Hampstead being fewer than 3,000 souls. It was then resolved to erect a new place of worship, the cost of erection being defrayed mainly by subscriptions, and £3,000 was thus raised. Mr. Henry Flitcroft, a resident of Hampstead, was appointed architect.

The new church, dedicated to St. John, was completed in 1745, which date is inscribed in stone over the eastern door. Its internal length is seventy feet, its breadth fifty feet, the height of the wall twenty-seven feet, and the height from the ground to the vane 160 feet. The building is of brick, having an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire. The tower is east of the church, behind the old site of the chancel, and consequently the principal entrances were on each side of the chancel until 1878, when a chancel was built at the western end, and the western gallery removed to the eastern end.

The total cost of raising the edifice was about £5,000, and it was considered capable of affording accommodation for about 700 persons. In less than five years after its completion it was found necessary to remove the benches and wainscoting, and to replace them by better material. After the lapse of a few more years the greater part of the steeple had to be taken down and rebuilt. In 1843 the Incumbent (the Rev. Thos. Ainger), felt the necessity of enlarging the church, and of effecting several important alterations. Being warmly supported by the parishioners he was enabled to carry his plans into effect. One of the principal reasons advanced by the vicar for the proposed alterations was the increased accommodation that would be thereby secured for the poor. By these alterations 250 seats were to be made free and unappropriated for ever. A considerable number of the free seats were placed in the nave. There is now space for 1,700 persons.

Park states that early in this century considerable settlements were appearing at the east end of the church owing to the weight of the tower. This danger seemed so imminent about fourteen years ago that the expediency of building a new church was seriously debated. Careful examination of the structure, however, disclosed the fact that no ground existed for apprehension, and this interesting landmark remains.

The Rev. Charlton Lane succeeded Mr. Ainger, and remained vicar of Hampstead till the year 1872. He was succeeded by the present vicar, the Rev. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby. Soon afterwards the church



HAMPSTEAD OLD CHURCH BEFORE 1745.
From an Engraving.

Pickett del. et sc.

was greatly improved and thoroughly repaired. The communion table was removed to the western end of the church where a large chancel and two vestries were built. The architect was Mr. F. P. Cockerell, and the contractors Messrs. Jackson and Shaw.

The decorations of the chancel then executed were the gift of Mr. R. H. Prance, who also gave the new organ, choir stalls, and the west windows, the work of Mr. Powell. The other windows are by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and are the gift of Mr. Alfred Bell, then, and until this year, churchwarden. He also gave the font, and the lectern. The organ was built by Willis, and was first used in Divine service on Easter Day, 1884.

At the Guildhall Library is a copy of the *Environs of London* by Lysons, 1796—1800. Hampstead is in vol. ii. part 3. At the end of this volume, just before the index, are inserted two printed leaves about Hampstead. In one of these is the following: "The old church of Hampstead was taken down in April 1745; and on its site arose the structure here engraved; consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a low square tower and spire, dedicated to St. John; and consecrated October 8, 1747, by Dr. John Gilbert, Bishop of Llandaff. Over the west door is the date (1745) of re-building. The spire was added in 1784. The communion table is at the west end and the tower at the east."

The following is the Hindley Memorial slab, copied by Mr. Alfred Bell of Bayford House:—

HERE
LIE THE ASHES OF
MR. JOHN HINDLEY,
OF STANHOPE STREET, MAY FAIR, LONDON;
ORIGINALLY OF KING STREET, LIVERPOOL;
WHO UNDER PECULIAR DISADVANTAGES
WHICH TO COMMON MINDS
WOULD HAVE BEEN A BAR TO ANY EXERTIONS,
RAISED HIMSELF FROM ALL OBSCURE SITUATIONS
OF BIRTH AND FORTUNE,
BY HIS OWN INDUSTRY AND FRUGALITY
TO THE ENJOYMENT OF A MODERATE COMPETENCY.
HE ATTAINED A PECULIAR EXCELLENCE
IN PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING
WITHOUT THE INSTRUCTIONS OF A MASTER,
AND TO EMINENCE IN ARITHMETIC
THE USEFUL AND HIGHER BRANCHES OF
THE MATHEMATICS
BY GOING TO SCHOOL ONLY A YEAR AND EIGHT MONTHS.

HE
DIED A BATHELOR
ON THE 24TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1807,
IN THE 55TH YEAR OF HIS AGE;
AND WITHOUT FORGETTING
RELATIONS, FRIEND OR ACQUAINTANCES,
BEQUEITHED ONE FIFTH OF HIS PROPERTY
TO PUBLIC CHARITIES.

READER,
The world is open to thee, go thou and do likewise.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This church owes its origin to the congregation of Well Walk Chapel. The chapel was the original Assembly Room which had been erected for the accommodation of visitors who came to Hampstead for the benefits of the chalybeate spring in Well Walk. This spring, which, as stated elsewhere, still flows, was gradually deserted as the spas of Cheltenham and Leamington rose in public favour; and the Assembly Room was no longer needed. Increased accommodation being required at the parish church, which was then the only place of worship in the parish for members of the Established Church, it was suggested that the Assembly Room might be used as a chapel of ease. It was accordingly licensed by the Bishop and continued to be so used till the year 1849, when it was felt to be altogether ill adapted for the purposes required and the erection of Christ Church was resolved upon.

The lofty spire of this church is probably one of the most graceful in the metropolis, and serves with the steeple of St. John's as a landmark for miles around. The ministrations of the Rev. E. Bickersteth (now Bishop of Exeter) gathered within the walls an overflowing congregation, and the church was in 1882 greatly enlarged. The total cost of the structure has probably amounted to about £12,000. It has contributed two bishops to English sees.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

This chapel, situated on Downshire Hill, the second in order of time, is proprietary and supported entirely by pew rents. Unpretentious externally and slightly built it accommodates about 650 persons. As a chapel of ease it was much appreciated by the inhabitants of south and south-west Hampstead. It was built as a proprietary chapel in 1818, when Downshire Hill was being transformed from a field into a street. The building is licensed, but it has never been consecrated. The first minister was the Rev. W. Harness. Subsequently it was held by the Rev. J. Wilcox and other able and devoted ministers.

In recent years the ministrations in this chapel were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wright, a clergyman of great piety and active benevolence, whose untimely death by drowning in one of the Cumberland lakes, while spending a summer holiday, occasioned much grief to the congregation.

ADDENDUM BY CHARLES H. L. WOODD.

One fact is of some interest connected with the chapel. The case of the Rev. John Wilcox, who performed service there without the license of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. White, was the last case but one ever referred to the Court of Delegates. This court was formed by Henry VIII.,



DOWNSHIRE HILL.

From a Sketch by W. Field, R.W.S.

who substituted it for the Pope as the tribunal of ultimate appeal. In the time of Charles I. an ancestor of mine, Dr. Basil Woodd, D.C.L., was one of the High Commissioners.

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

This church is planted in the southern part of Hampstead and holds about 700 people. It was consecrated by Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, on the 7th July, 1856. In 1848 the vicar of the parish (the Rev. T. Ainger) had set apart a district and assigned it to the Rev. J. P. Fletcher, B.D. who was then curate of St. John's, Hampstead. The land on which the church and vicarage are built had been given for the purpose by the Provost and Fellows of Eton College.

In 1858 the Rev. J. C. Hose became curate of St. Saviour's, and is so still. The present vicar, the Rev. Gerard Andreas Herklots, M.A.,

of Exeter College, Oxford, had previously held a curacy at the Hampstead parish church. Soon after his installation, Mr. Herklots found that extensive repairs were needed in the north and west walls of St. Saviour's. The north wall was almost entirely rebuilt, and a porch was added at the west end of the church.

The organ at St. Saviour's deserves a word of notice. It was originally about half its present size and possessed only two manuals. In 1877 it was greatly enlarged and a choir organ added. The instrument contains 36 stops and 1654 pipes.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

Service according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church was originally performed in a chapel in Hampstead Square, and later on at a house in The Grove. In 1796, Oriel House was opened for the use of the French refugees, of whom some two hundred were living in Hampstead. In 1816, the chapel in Holly Place was built with a parsonage adjoining.

The name of the founder, the Abbé Morel, is still cherished by the faithful, who have erected to his memory one of the most graceful of modern sepulchral monuments. This worthy priest was born in Normandy on January 10th, 1766. Driven from France by religious and political troubles he landed on the coast of Sussex. Thence after many vicissitudes he proceeded to London and finally settled in Hampstead in 1796, teaching French and ministering to the spiritual wants of the French families he found here.

For thirty-two years the good Abbé ministered in his church. Counting from the date of his first ministerial efforts to the day of his death, it may be said that he was for fifty-six years its minister. He withdrew from the church in 1848, and then infirmities overtaking him he calmly died, worn out by age, on the 1st May, 1852, eighty-six years old. Such is the record of a well-spent life and its tranquil end.

Although the little Church of St. Mary dates only from 1816 (it was solemnly blessed by Dr. Poynter, Bishop of Helia, on the 17th August) its dedication may claim an antiquity coeval with that of the parish church of Hampstead itself. Before England became in the main Protestant, the parish church owed spiritual allegiance to Rome, and in a bull of Pope Sixtus IV. the chapel of Hampstead (it was then an "annex" of the parochial Church of Hendon) is referred to as St. Mary. The dedication was altered to St. John when the present edifice replaced the old one. The church on Holly Place thereupon, when built, took up the dedication thus vacated.

In 1817 there were nine trustees, Dr. Poynter, *ex officio*; Joseph Jescher, Richard Power, Joseph Coppinger, Joseph Lund, George



THE ABBÉ MOREL.

From a Painting in the Sacristy of St. Mary's Chapel.

Armstrong, Edward Whiteside, Dennis M'Carthy, and John Kelly. The Lund family occupied an old house near Haverstock Hill until last year when Mr. Lund died.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

This edifice, which stands near Pilgrim's Lane and Rosslyn Hill was preceded by the Presbyterian chapel, which held its services in or on the site of the Rosslyn Hill schools. The Presbyterian chapel is believed to have been used in the time of Charles II. The first recorded minister was Mr. Thomas Woodcock. The best-known minister however was Mr. Rochmont Barbauld, whose widow was the well-known Mrs. Barbauld the writer, and sister to Dr. Aikin. Mr. Barbauld resided in Church Road, up to 1796. The new chapel was built

in 1862. The Rev. Dr. Sadler was its first minister, and has now held his office for over forty years. Bas-reliefs by Flaxman enrich the internal walls of the chapel.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,

West Hampstead, is the most recently constructed church in the parish. It took its rise from a public meeting held in this important and rapidly increasing section of Hampstead in 1886, the promoters being Mr. J. T. Taylor, Mr. La Fontaine, the late Col. Saner and other gentlemen in the locality. It was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Feb. 11th, 1888. There is sitting accommodation for 1,000 or 1,050 people, all on the ground floor, one half of the sittings being free. The church was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., and cost exclusive of the land £10,000. The Bishop of London's Fund contributed £1,000 towards the purchase of the land and £1,000 to the building fund. The erection of this church owes much to the liberality of other congregations and to individual generosity, Mr. La Fontaine giving £2,000 to the building fund, an organ, erected by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, of Hull, at a cost of £585, and a handsome chancel screen. The brass lectern was given by one lady and the font by another. The pulpit is of Caen stone, the top being of Irish shell marble, the columns of red Devonshire marble, and the shafts of Bristol, Pennant, and Corshill stone. The Rev. Charles McAnnally is vicar.

A tabulated statement of all the churches and chapels of Hampstead is subjoined.

TABULATED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF HAMPSTEAD.

TOWN WARD.

Name and Situation of Church or Chapel.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Erection, and how raised.	Architect.	Builder.	Style of Architecture.	Accommodation.	Patrons.	Endowment, or how Maintained.	Gifts, &c. Organ, Windows, &c.	Date of Consecration or Dedication.	Incumbent or Minister.
St. John Paris' Church, Church Row.	1745..... Enlarged 1843 Interior remodelled 1876.	About £5,000 By subscriptions. £12,600 by subscriptions	Henry Flitcroft. F. P. Cockerell.	— Jackson and Shaw.	George II. period. Wagon Roof.	1,700.....	Sir S. M. Mayson Wilson.	Pew Rents Endowment and Fees.	New organ, west end windows, and chancel decorations by R. H. France. Windows by C. K. Wild and A. Bell. Font, Lectern, Altar Cloth, &c., by A. Bell.	Original 1747. New part consecrated 1876.	Rev. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, M.A.
Christ Church, The Square	1852	£9,800 subscriptions. Enlarged 188a.	— E. Christian ..	Various ...	Decorated Gothic.	1,200.....	Trustees ...	Pew Rents with small Endowment & Repair Fund.	Organ per Robert France, east window E. Gotto.	March 1852.	Rev. G. H. Head, M.A.
Trinity Church, Finchley New Road.	1872	£16,000 subscriptions.	H. S. Legg ...	Dove Bros.	Decorated Gothic.	1,000.....	Trustees (Vicar of Hampstead and others).	Pew Rents	Pulpit, R. B. Woodd; font, E. Christian; windows, the Vicar and other friends.	August 1872.	Rev. Henry Sharpe, B.D.
St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Downshire Hill.	1818	A Proprietary Chapel.	—	W. Woods.	Renaissance.	About 650	Trustees of Bishop of Exeter, R. B. Woodd.	Pew Rents	Organ and window (gifts of the Congregation).	Not Consecrated Opened in 1818.	Rev. Gilbert Karney, M.A.
Heath Street Chapel (Baptist).	1861	£6,400	C. G. Searle ...	W. Hill....	Decorated Gothic.	700	Trustees ...	Voluntary Contributions.	Organ and pulpit (gift of Mr. J. Harvey).	1861	Rev. W. Brock.

TABULATED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF HAMPSTEAD.

TOWN WARD—continued.

Name and Situation of Church or Chapel.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Erection, and how raised.	Architect.	Builder.	Style of Architecture.	Accommodation.	Patrons.	Endowment, or how Maintained.	Gifts, e.g. Organ, Windows, &c.	Date of Consecration or Dedication.	Incumbent or Minister.
Wesleyan Chapel, Prince Arthur Road.	1872	£8,500 subscriptions.	C. Bell.....	Nutt & Co.	Gothic	1,000.....	Trustees...	Voluntary Contributions.	—	1872	Rev. F. W. Greaves.
Readlyn Hill Unitarian Chapel.	1861-2	£4,000	J. Johnson	Dove Bros.	Gothic	600	Trustees...	Voluntary Contributions, Pew Rents, &c.	Organ, Chancel Windows, and seven Memorial Windows.	1862	Rev. T. Sadler, Ph.D.
Trinity Presbyterian Church, High Street.	1862	£8,500	Campbell Douglas.	Dove Bros.	Gothic	500	Trustees (H. M. Mattheeson, <i>pro tem.</i>)	Pew Rents and Voluntary Contributions.	Large Coloured Windows.	1862	Rev. James R. Gillies.
Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church.....	1884	£2,000 subscriptions.	A. Waterhouse.	Parnell of Rugby.	Romanesque.	1,150.....	Trustees...	Voluntary Contributions.	—	1884	Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A.
Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, Holly Place	1816	—	—	—	Renaissance.	250	Archbishop and Clergy	Voluntary Contributions.	—	1816	Rev. Canon Purcell.

BELSIZE WARD.

St. Stephen's, Pond Street.	1869	£27,000 subscriptions.	S. S. Teulon.	J. Burford.	Modern Gothic.	1,250.....	The Vicar of Hampstead.	Seat Rents	Memorial Windows to S. S. Teulon.	31st Dec. 1869.	Rev. Joshua Kirkman.
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TABULATED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF HAMPSTEAD.

BELSIZE WARD—continued.

Name and Situation of Church or Chapel.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Erection, and how raised.	Architect.	Builder.	Style of Architecture.	Accommodation.	Patrons.	Endowment, or how Maintained.	Gifts, e.g. Organ, Windows, &c.	Date of Consecration or Dedication.	Incumbent or Minister.
St. Saviour's, Eton Road.	Completed, with exception of tower and spire, 1896.	Entire cost about £9,000 from voluntary subscriptions and grants from Eton College, &c.	Edward Barry.	Lucas & Co.	Early English.	700	The Vicar of Hampstead.	Pew Rents	Memorial Windows, Pulpit, Reading Desk, Lectern, Font, &c.	1856	Rev. G. A. Herkless, M.A.
St. Peter's, Belaise Park...	1859	£9,000 contributed by the Vicar and the parishioners.	Mumford, J. R. St. Aubyn.	—	Early Decorated.	1,100	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Endowments, £200. Pew Rents.	Stained Glass Windows by the Vicar.	1859	Rev. F. W. Tremlett, D.C.L.
New College Chapel, Upper Avenue Road.	1851	£6,000 subscriptions.	J. T. Emmett.	Myers and Co.	Gothic	Nearly 700	Trustees ...	Voluntary Contributions.	Organ and Windows.	1853	Rev. J. Barker, B.A., LL.B.
Wesleyan School Chapel, Gospel Oak.	1882	£2,500 not including the site.	C. Bell	Messrs. Scrivener.	Italian Romanesque.	450	Trustees ...	Seat Rents	—	1882	Rev. G. Kenyon.
ADELAIDE WARD.											
St. Paul's, Avenue Road..	1853	Original Cost £2,600.	S. S. Teulon ...	—	Modified Romanesque.	830	The Vicar of Hampstead.	Pew Rents	Memorial Windows...	1859	Rev. T. W. Bennett, M.A.

TABULATED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF HAMPSTEAD.

ADELAIDE WARD.

Name and Situation of Church or Chapel.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Erection and how raised.	Architect.	Builder.	Style of Architecture.	Accommodation.	Patrons.	Endowment, or how Maintained.	Gifts, &c. Organ, Windows, &c.	Date of Consecration or Dedication.	Incumbent or Minister.
St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill.	1872.....	£7,700. Subscriptions, Eton College grant, &c., &c.	M. P. Manning.	Dove Bros.	Early English	Designed for 750.	Trustees of (Vicar Hampstead and others.)	Voluntary Contributions.	Windows.....	1885	Rev. C. J. Fuller, M.A.
All Souls' Church, Loudoun Road.	1865	£3,737. defrayed by the first Vicar.	J. F. Wadmore.	—	Italian pointed	600	Vested in the first Vicar, H. R. Wadmore.	Endowment the interest of £1,000.	Stained glass windows	1865	Rev. H. R. Wadmore, M.A.

KILBURN WARD.

St. Mary's, Kilburn.....	1857	£11,750	Francis	—	Early decorated.	950	Hon. A. Upton.	Few Rents	—	1862	Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.
Emmanuel Church, West End.	1871	£2,000 subscriptions.	—	Jos. Webb.	Early English	450	Trustees... (Rev. H. Sharpe, B.D., and others.)	£200 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners & Seat Rents.	—	1885	Rev. E. Davys, M.A.
St. James's, West End Lane.	1887	£10,376	A. W. Blomfield.	John Woodward.	Early English	1,000.....	Trustees... (Rev. Dr. Forrest & others.)	No Endowment. Half let, and half free.	Organ, Font, Lectern, Screen.	1888	Rev. C. M. MacAnnally, M.A.

TABULATED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF HAMPSTEAD.

KILBURN WARD—*continued.*

Name and Situation of Church or Chapel.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Erection, and how raised.	Architect.	Builder.	Style of Architecture.	Accommodation.	Patrons.	Endowment, or how maintained.	Gifts, &c. Organ, Windows, &c.	Date of Consecration or Dedication.	Incumbent or Minister.
St. Cuthbert's, Fordwych Road.	1887	£5,500, donations and grants.	W. C. Street ...	Dove Bros.	Early English	700	Trustees ... (Rev. H. Sharpe, B.D., and others.)	Pew Rents	Organ	1887	Rev. W. T. Watkins.
Wesleyan Chapel, Quex Road.	1869	£3,000	J. Tarring	J. G. Bishop	Grecian	1,049	Trustees ...	Pew Rents	Organ	1869	Rev. John Gibson.
Brondesbury Baptist Church.	1879	£7,000	W. A. Dixon...	Bangs	Modified Gothic.	750	Trustees ...	Voluntary aid...	—	1881	Rev. J. C. Thompson.
Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Quex Road.	1878	£6,600	Pugin & Pugin.	Merritt and Ashby.	Gothic	340	The Superiors of a Religious Congregation.	Freewill offerings.	The Font, Stained Glass Window.	1879	Rev. Father Cox.
Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mill Lane.	1887	£3,000	J. D. Mould...	R. Thorpe & H. Hill.	Gothic	385 (school 250).	Trustees ...	Voluntary aid...	—	1887	Rev. T. D. Maylott.

NEW CHURCHES IN HAMPSTEAD,

BY THE REV. SHERRARD B. BURNABY, M.A., THE VICAR.

When, owing to the increased population of a parish, it appears necessary to erect another church, an ecclesiastical district may be assigned to such new church after it has been consecrated, with the consent of the incumbent of the mother church, the patron of the benefice, and the bishop of the diocese. This is effected by an Order in Council ; and the original deeds and instruments are deposited in the Bishop's Registry. The transaction is recorded in the *London Gazette*.

Under "Lord Blandford's " Act of 1856, 19 and 20 Vic. cap. 104, all such new districts are erected into parishes, and possess the privileges of a separate and distinct parish, becoming independent of the original mother church.

The first of the 'new churches' built in the parish of Hampstead was Christ Church ; it was consecrated on March 30th, 1852, and the perpetual patronage or right of appointing a minister thereto was vested in the following persons, subscribers to its erection and endowment,—

John Gurney Hoare

Richard Vaughan Davis

Robert Prance

John Jackson

James Cosmo Melvill

and their nominees.

An ecclesiastical district was assigned to it by an instrument under the seal of Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, and with the signature and seal of the Bishop of London, dated 15th of November 1852.

The site for this church was conveyed by the guardians of the poor of the parish of Hampstead, and Thomas Turner and Richard Gamble, the churchwardens, and Richard Ware and Andrew Burck, overseers of the poor to Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, in consideration of the sum of £700, paid July 17th, 1850, to Joseph Hoare, the treasurer of the guardians, the land being part of the garden belonging to the workhouse, and containing one rood two poles. The deed of conveyance was registered in the registrar's office of the County of Middlesex at 1 P.M. on September 10th, 1850 (B 8 No. 510), on the oath of Thomas Toller before J. Rigge, Deputy Registrar.

This being the first of the new churches built in the parish it may be interesting to give some facts extracted from the "Answers to the Form of Enquiry on application being made to Her Majesty's Commissioners for building and promoting the building of additional churches." This "application" with the answers is dated 21st July, 1849, and is signed by,—

J. Gurney Hoare	Wm. Dugmore
Joseph Hoare	Hugh Jackson
R. Vaughan Davis	Francis Hoare
Benjamin Hardy	Dan. G. Bockett
Rich. Hoare	Chs. Freshfield
Robt. Prance	John Jackson

It states that the population of Hampstead was by the last (1841) census 10,093; that the estimated cost of the new church is £5,000 at the least, that the parish church is the only consecrated building in the parish, and provides accommodation for 1,600 people; that a sum of £1,000 is proposed by way of endowment to be secured on money in the funds, in addition to pew rents;

and that a sum of £500 will be provided for repairs of the new church similarly secured ; that one third part of the sittings are to be free ; that the population of the proposed district is from 2,000 to 2,500 ; and, finally that the incumbent of the mother church will not oppose the consecration.

2. St. Saviour's.

This church was consecrated July 7, 1856. The boundaries of "The District Chapelry of St. Saviour" (for so new churches were then called) were assigned by an Order in Council given at the Court at Windsor the 22nd October, 1856, and recorded in the *London Gazette*, Numb. 21,934, page 3,465, October 24, 1856.

These boundaries were subsequently modified, part of the district assigned to the new chapelry being taken on January 9th, 1863, to assist in forming the "consolidated chapelry" of St. Mary, Kilburn, *vide London Gazette*, Numb. 22,698 of January 13th, 1863, page 200.

And again, subsequently, a further portion was assigned to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Primrose Hill.

Patron. The Vicar of Hampstead.

3. St. Peter's, Belsize Park.

Consecrated, Nov. 11, 1859.

District assigned, May 13, 1861.

Patrons. Dean and Chapter of Westminster. May 21, 1861.

4. St. Paul's, Avenue Road.

Consecrated, Feb. 4, 1859.

District assigned, Aug. 1, 1860. *London Gazette*, Numb. 22,409, page 2,872, Aug. 3, 1860.

Patron. Vicar of Hampstead.

5. St. Mary's, Kilburn.

Consecrated, Feb. 26, 1862.

District assigned, Jan. 9, 1863. *London Gazette*, Numb. 22,698, p. 200, Jan. 9, 1863.

Part of this district was taken from St. Saviour's, the remainder from the parish of Hampstead.

Patron. The Hon. A. Upton.

6. All Souls.

Consecrated, May 5, 1865.

Patron. The Rev. H. R. Wadmore, the present incumbent.

7. St. Stephen's.

Consecrated, Dec. 31, 1869.

District assigned, May 18, 1870. *London Gazette*, Numb. 23,617, page 2,648, May 20, 1870.

Patron. Vicar of Hampstead.

Part of the parish of S. Stephen's was subsequently taken to assist in forming the district attached to the Church of the Good Shepherd.

8. Holy Trinity (Finchley New Road).

Consecrated, Aug. 9, 1872.

District assigned, Feb. 5, 1873. *London Gazette*, Numb. 23,947, p. 567, Feb. 11, 1873.

Patrons. Trustees for 40 years, *i.e.* till 1912, then the heirs of the late Sir J. M. Wilson.

The Trustees at the date of Consecration were—

The Earl of Shaftesbury.	J. Gurney Hoare.
The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth.	Joseph Hoare.
The Rev. J. W. Reeve.	

The Present Trustees are—

The Bishop of Exeter.	R. Ballard Woodd.
The Vicar of Hampstead.	F. A. Bevan.
The Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe.	

9. St. Mary the Virgin.

This church was built in part some years before it was consecrated.

Consecrated, May 2, 1885.

St. Mary the Virgin—*continued.*

District assigned (from St. Saviour's). . . . *London Gazette*,
Numb. 25,506, page 4,074.

Patrons.

The Present Trustees are—

The Provost of Eton.	T. Hill.
The Vicar of Hampstead.	Q. G. Lovell.
The Rev. C. J. Fuller.	T. A. Ridpath.
G. Pennell.	

10. Emmanuel.

Consecrated, May 9, 1885.

District assigned (from Holy Trinity), Aug. 12, 1885. *London Gazette*, Numb. 25,506, Aug. 28, 1885.

Patrons. Trustees—

Rev. H. Sharpe B.D.	John Chambers.
Rev. S. Karney, M.A.	R. Ballard Woodd.
Rev. Neville Sherbrooke.	

11. St. Cuthbert's.

Consecrated. Nov. 12, 1887.

District assigned (from Holy Trinity), May 3, 1888. *London Gazette*, Numb. 25,814; May 8, 1888.

Patrons. Trustees—

Rev. H. Sharpe, B.D.	F. A. Bevan.
Rev. F. E. Wigram, M.A.	G. Williams.
Rev. A. Peache, M.A.	

12. St. James's.

Consecrated, Feb. 11, 1888.

District assigned (from St. Mary's), June 29, 1888. *London Gazette*, Numb. 25,834, July 3, 1888.

Patrons. Trustees—

Rev. Dr. Forrest.	C. H. Bousfield.
James La Fontaine.	F. Bevan.
Dr. Edwin Freshfield.	

In addition to the above twelve new churches, the district assigned to St. Augustine's, Paddington, includes a portion of the parish of Hampstead.

There is a proprietary chapel, St. John's, in Downshire Hill, to which no ecclesiastical district is assigned.

CHAPTER VI.

ARBORICAL AND OTHERWISE.

" Hark, where the murmurs of thronged men
Surge and sink back, and surge again,
Still the one voice of Wave and Tree."

DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

TREE-PLANTING.

FROM 1880 to 1889 the Vestry has given much attention to the judicious planting of trees in the chief thoroughfares, with the object of beautifying hereafter by such means various parts of the borough. The cost of planting trees has been aided in some cases or even entirely defrayed by private or public subscription, and the Vestry has undertaken the care and future maintenance of the trees so planted. With trees established within forecourts or private enclosures the Vestry has no concern, except that it is its duty to see that they do not occasion inconvenience to the wayfarer.

The Lord of the Manor, Sir Spencer Wilson, handed over to the custody of the Vestry in 1883 a large number of fine old forest-trees belonging to him in various parts of the parish. Private inhabitants have in many instances planted, at their own expense, new-formed roads with limes and planes. As a rule these have been put too closely together, the original intention being to take out alternate trees, when a certain



THE FIRS.

maturity of growth had been attained. In roads planted by the Vestry an interval of forty feet between each tree has for the most part been observed, although in the north-western section of the Finchley Road (West End Lane to Child's Hill) the interval is as much as sixty feet.

The chief thoroughfares planted in the period referred to are the Finchley New Road (about a mile in length), Alexandra Road, the High Street (occasional trees), Steele's Road, and the West Heath Road. In the Finchley Road trees have already done much towards converting an ugly into an attractive thoroughfare. Memorial trees to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee were planted in 1887 on West End Green and on Upper Terrace. An inscribed stone is sunk at the foot of each tree. The Fitzjohn's Avenue was formed at a somewhat earlier date than 1880, and originally consisted of pink-flowering chestnuts.

There were in December, 1888, under the care of the Vestry the following trees :—987 limes, 557 planes, 285 elms, 161 sycamores, 155 chestnuts, 66 poplars, 27 ash trees, 16 wych-elms, 4 beech trees, and from 1 to 3 specimens of ailanthus, acacia, maple, oak, willow, and birch, a solitary pear tree, a yew tree, and a mountain-ash ; making a total of 2,273 trees.

The mention of an ash suggests the fact that the famous Hampstead painter, Constable, had, like Ruskin in later years, a just and perfect appreciation of the great natural beauty of a tree. His friend and biographer, the late C. R. Leslie, R.A., gives us an account of a lecture delivered in 1836 before the Literary and Scientific Institution of Hampstead, during which Constable showed his audience many beautiful studies of trees, and gave a playful account of an elegant ash, of which

he said : " Many of my Hampstead friends may remember this young lady at the entrance to the village. Her fate was distressing, for it is scarcely too much to say that she died of a broken heart. I made the drawing when she was in full health and beauty. On passing some time afterwards I saw to my grief that a wretched board had been nailed to her side, on which was written in large letters, ' All vagrants and beggars will be dealt with according to law.' The tree seemed to have felt the disgrace, for even then some of the top branches had withered. Two long spike nails had been driven far into her side. In another year one-half became paralysed, and not long after the other shared the same fate, and this beautiful creature was cut down to a stump, just high enough to hold the board."

Had the Tree Committee of the Vestry been then in existence such an unhappy fate would, it is probable, have been averted from this graceful tree.

In Hampstead in former days the oak and the elm, but especially the elm, appear to have flourished. The oak has not yet entirely disappeared. There are still elms of great size and in full vigour in various parts, near Jack Straw's Castle especially. In Belsize there were a few years since magnificent elms, the pollarded trunks of several of which, festooned with the verdure which lingering vitality still produces, yet remain. Attempts have been made by the planting of young trees in various parts to restore to posterity what the present age is losing ; but improved drainage and the exhalations of gas-mains which impregnate the soil invest the result with doubt. The white horse-chestnut, the maple, lime, and the plane do well. For decorative purposes the laburnum, lilac, mountain-ash, and white

and pink thorn thrive ; but, if grown in positions within the reach of wayfarers, these trees while in blossom suffer to some extent from thoughtless handling.

AVENUES.

NORTH END GROVE.

“ On Trees, I say, . . . with the greenery
Of dewy branches and the flowery may.”

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Until within the last fifteen or twenty years Hampstead was especially remarkable for beautiful avenues, some of which still exist. First among these may be mentioned the avenue at North End, popularly known as North End Grove. It extends from north to south about 120 yards, and consists mainly of chestnut-trees and limes, but the knoll at the southern extremity is thickly planted with firs. In the early summer when the chestnuts are in bloom this Grove is indeed “a thing of beauty.” It should be the aim of the responsible authority to preserve it as a “joy for ever.”

BELSIZE AVENUE.

The ground on which this once noble avenue stands was a private enclosure until about 1855. Up to that date it was closed by a five-barred gate at the end abutting on Haverstock Hill. Twice the length of North End Grove, it presented a more imposing appearance because of the great number of fine old elms which it contained. The decay of some of the finest trees necessitated their removal, and the present condition of the avenue gives only a faint idea of its full beauty in the past. The Vestry are under a legal obligation

to replace dead trees and so maintain an avenue, and it may be that in the next century the old avenue will regain its former glory.

ROSSLYN GROVE

originally extended from the main road to Rosslyn House, and consisted partly of Spanish chestnuts of remarkable size and partly of fine and lofty elm-trees of great age. On the formation of Lyndhurst Road this Grove was much diminished, although a considerable portion yet remains, forming the approach to Rosslyn House.

WELL WALK

possessed a small but beautiful avenue up to about the year 1858, when the lime-trees of which it consisted



WELL WALK IN 1870.

From a Sketch by Walter Field, R.W.S.

were extensively lopped and irretrievably ruined. They had been luxuriant in growth, and their tops bent toward

each other, giving the idea of an aisle in some Gothic cathedral, and forming the exact counterpart of the beautiful grove which is still known as the "Cathedral Aisle," near Killin, by Loch Tay, in Perthshire. Well Walk was a favourite resort of the poet Keats. A seat is fixed where he used to sit, but it is not the seat of the poet's day.

MONTAGU GROVE, FROGNAL,

though now inclosed, was an open space fifty years ago. It forms the approach to Montagu House, which was the residence of a former rector of Hampstead, the Rev. Dr. White.

FITZJOHN'S AVENUE

is one of the most modern, and in time will probably be one of the most beautiful, avenues in the suburbs of the metropolis. It was formed in the year 1878 through what were known as the Shepherd's or Conduit Fields. A great many of the chestnuts originally planted have failed, and are replaced by plane trees.

THE FINCHLEY NEW ROAD,

having been planted with sycamore, elm, and plane from the Public Baths to the boundary of the parish at Child's Hill, is probably the longest and promises to be the most imposing avenue or public highway near London.

ADDENDA, BY HENRY SHARPE.

The Rev. A. Peache, who lately lived at the house called The Firs, near the avenue of fir trees at the end of the heath, told me that, as shown by the title-deeds, Mr. Turner took the ground July 23, 1734. He built the house shortly afterwards. Park writes of this fact, that

"Mr. Turner made a road from hence to North End, and planted the highly ornamental grove of pines on the heath before the house." Standing near the house and looking down the avenue there may now be seen beyond the fir trees a few horse-chestnuts on each side, rather closer together than the firs. Further on beyond the Sandy Road, in line with the right-hand row of horse-chestnuts, are three elms, and further on in the same line two horse-chestnuts. To the left of these two stood, within my memory, another horse-chestnut in line with the left-hand side of the avenue. Within the memory of man several more trees were standing. The map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's, 1762, shows the avenue continuous from the house, about half-way across that part of the heath, as far as the two horse-chestnuts or further. Rocque's map, 1745, does not make it so long—only about the length of the fir trees. Probably both are right. Turner, having built the house in 1734, or shortly afterwards, may have planted the fir trees before 1745, and the further part of the avenue after that date. It does not appear that the avenue formed a road leading anywhere. If continued it would go to the corner of Sir Algernon Borthwick's garden nearest to Hendon.

The map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's also shows the short avenue of lime trees beyond Sir Algernon Borthwick's garden. This has no connection with the avenue from the fir trees. The map also shows the avenue round the heath, from the firs to North End.

In Rocque's map, 1745, the following avenues are also shown: Judges' Walk; Montagu Grove; the avenue alongside the New River reservoir (only two trees now remain, but I can recollect the avenue nearly complete thirty years ago); Well Walk, longer than now, going as far as Christ Church Road, and also up the steep path behind the spring; the row of trees on the east and south sides of Squire's Mount, now enclosed in gardens; Rosslyn House; also the grove of trees just beyond the top house on the west side of Heath Street.

It is within the memory of living persons that trees formerly stood in the High Street on either side, from Norway House downwards. Trees in this locality are indeed marked on the map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's, already referred to.

THE JUDGES' WALK.

The elm-trees of which this ancient avenue is formed still retain their stately proportions, although a few have yielded to time and decay. From the terrace or walk

which gives its name to the avenue, grand views to the north-west are obtainable, owing to the elevated position. Many theories have been formed as to the origin of the term "Judges' Walk." The trees may have been planted by a Mr. Judge, or the term may be a corruption of the name of some ancient house of importance, all trace or memory of which has long since passed away. On the other hand, Thomas Goodwin, in his book of 1804, mentions the promenade or terrace walk, but neither employs the term "Judges' Walk," nor suggests another name. The most popular, picturesque, and generally-accepted explanation, however, is that which is subjoined.

ADDENDUM. BY G. W. POTTER.

As regards Judges' Walk what I know is this. A Mr. Magrath, who was secretary of the Athenæum Club for many years, lived for a very long time in the cottage on the Upper Terrace, now called Capo di Monte, but which was then known by some other name which I cannot recall. Mr. Magrath was rather partial to me as a lad, and used frequently to show me his pictures and to talk to me about the people who had lived there, such as Mrs. Siddons and others. He frequently spoke of Judges' Walk, and the tradition that the assizes were held under the trees in the year (1665) of the great plague in London.

One day about the year 1859, or possibly a year or two earlier, he wrote to me enclosing a copy of a letter which he had just had from Sir Francis Palgrave, who then lived on the Green.

This was to the effect that he, Sir Francis, had just discovered at the Record Office, by accident, the formal account of the assize which was really held under these old trees in the year referred to, "thus," added Mr. Magrath, "proving the truth of the old tradition."

I took a copy of this paper, as Mr. Magrath asked for his copy to be returned to him, and I had it by me for years. I lent it about twenty years ago to a barrister lodging at Holly Hill, and I never remember seeing it since, although I quite think he returned it to me. With the paper I kept a copy of another little history which Mr. Magrath once lent me, giving an account of various old houses in the Upper Heath and the celebrities who had lived in them. This paper disappeared with the other.

I am not sure that the information it contained was much more than what is known to still living persons, but I would give something to be again in possession of it.

THE FLORA OF HAMPSTEAD.

“Here blushing Flora paints the enamelled ground.”—POPE.

BY W. D. COCHRANE.

Few places so near London can boast a flora so extensive as Hampstead. The great centre, of course, is the Heath, over which however the Vestry has no control. Here we have the plants of the mountainous district, the marsh, and the moorland heath. Here are to be found the common whin (*Ulex europæus*) and the broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) brightening up the landscape with their yellow corollas in early summer, and in autumn the heath (two species, *Erica Tetralix* and *Calluna vulgaris*), purpling the breaks in the coppices with their profusion of purplish red corollas. In the marshy hollow on the West Heath we find *Genista anglica* (petty whin) and the *Menyanthes trifoliata* (buck bean). Both plants feel the effect of the drainage which was carried out a few years ago; of the former plant only a few scraggy shrubs remain, and its extermination is only a question of a few years.

In the order Ranunculaceæ we find eight distinct species represented in the Hampstead district, of which the common crowfoot may be taken as the typical one. *Anemone nemorosa*, a beautiful species, flowering in April, with ternate leaves; the flowers are white and often tinged with purple. *Ranunculus aquatilis*, very common in the ponds on the Heath; this plant has two kinds of leaves—floating and submerged, and the great profusion of white flowers floating on the surface of

the water presents a very beautiful appearance. *R. sceleratus* (celery-leaved crowfoot) is found on the margins of the ponds; the flowers are small and yellow, the whole plant from one to two feet in height. *R. Ficaria*, a common but charming early flowering species easily known by its cordate-petiolate leaves and its roots consisting of many long fasciculated tubers. *R. auricomus* (wood crowfoot), found on the West Heath, and widely scattered over the meadows on the west and north of the parish, which clearly indicates the existence in the past of a dense forest of deciduous growth. *R. bulbosus*; *acris*; and *repens*, also occur plentifully as they do everywhere.

Many plants of the Crucifer family are to be found. *Lepidium Smithii* (smooth-field pepperwort), with its ovate seed-pods and sagittate and toothed-cauline leaves, is met with in several places. Of the commoner members, there are *Cardamine pratensis*, *C. hirsuta*, *Barbarea vulgaris* (bitter water-cress), *Sisymbrium officinale*, *S. Irio* (London rocket), remarkable for having covered the ground immediately after the Great Fire; *Erysimum Alliaria* (common garlic mustard), a plant smelling powerfully of garlic. *Sinapis tenuifolia* is to be found in Platts Lane; the root is thick and woody, and the whole plant smells very disagreeably.

Two violets are to be found on the West Heath, *Viola palustris* (marsh violet) and *V. canina* (dog violet); the pale blue and purple-streaked flowers of the former are very pretty. *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (meadow lychnis or ragged robin), also *L. dioica*, is to be found, the latter with red and white flowers; the common *Sagina procumbens* is also plentiful on old walls and walks.

Stellaria Holostea (greater stitchwort), *S. graminea*

(lesser stitchwort), *Cerastium vulgatum*, and *C. viscosum* are all plentiful.

Hypericaceæ has two representatives—*Hypericum perforatum* and *H. humifusum*. The former blooms about July ; the corolla is tipped with minute black dots, and the leaves are elliptic-oblong and studded over with pellucid dots. This plant has been variously commemorated by physicians and poets as “Balm of the warrior’s wound,” in allusion to its healing properties, while the profusion with which the flowers appear is thus noticed :—

“Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flowers, like flies, clothing its slender rods
That scarce a leaf appears.”

Among the geraniums there are *G. robertianum*, *G. molle*, *G. dissectum*, and *G. pusillum*. The fruit of all the geraniums is provided with a long beak separating into five one-seeded capsules with an elastic process for scattering the seeds. *Erodium cicutarium* (stork’s bill), a plant allied to the geraniums, is also to be found.

The order Leguminosæ is here represented by the whin, the broom, and the genista, already spoken of, the *Medicago lupulina*, *Ononis arvensis*, *Trifolium repens*, *T. pratense*, *T. arvense*, and *Lotus corniculatus*. Many plants of the vetch tribe are also to be found ; they have thick farinaceous cotyledons and leaves abruptly pinnate, or the common petiole ending in a tendril or bristle. *Vicia sylvatica*, *V. Cracca*, *V. sativa*, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, and *L. pratensis* all grow in the north and west of the parish. There are also many interesting members of the rose order.

Spiræa Ulmaria (queen of the meadow), although to an ordinary observer very unlike a rose, is a member of this order. So also are *Geum urbanum* (common avens), and *Geum rivale* (water avens); the latter, with its drooping flowers and feathery awns, is a most interesting plant.

In some parts of the parish of Hampstead good specimens of the wild cherry (*Prunus Cerasus*) are to be found, and on the West Heath, *Pyrus communis* (the wild pear), *P. Malus* (crab apple), *Prunus insititia* (wild bullace tree), all luxuriate and thrive to a remarkable degree. We find also some grand specimens of the white-thorn or May (*Cratægus Oxyacantha*); few of our native plants present a more beautiful appearance than the "hawthorn hoar," with its massy foliage and innumerable white fragrant blossoms,—

"From the white thorn the may-flower sheds
Its dewy fragrance round his head."

Of the rose proper, we have *Rosa canina* (dog-rose) and *Rosa arvensis* (trailing dog-rose). The common bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) is very plentiful, while the lesser members of the order are numerous, such as the cinquefoils, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, with its white flowers and strawberry leaves; *P. reptans*, *P. anserina* (silver weed), *Tormentilla officinalis*, the root of which plant is used by the Laplanders for staining leather a red colour. *Oxalis Acetosella* (wood-sorrel) with its beautiful ternate and inversely heart-shaped leaves is to be found in the little dell near the pond on the West Heath; its handsome drooping white and purplish-veined flowers may be looked for in the month of May.

Circaea lutetiana (enchanter's nightshade) is found by

the side of the footpath in the shady part of Oak Hill Park. This is a true plant of the silent wood named after the enchantress Circe, probably on account of its growing in damp, shady places where plants used for incantations are found.

Growing in almost every hedgerow is to be found the *Bryonia dioica* (red-berried bryony), the British representative of the cucumber. This plant has long slender branches supported by tendrils, and the plant abounds with a fetid and acrid juice. In the little bog on the Heath grows the curious plant white-rot or pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*); in appearance it is very unlike the other members of the order to which it belongs, viz., Umbelliferæ. All over the heath is to be found, growing in beautiful fleecy tufts, the dwarf, smooth heath bed-straw (*Galium saxatile*). Representing the order Compositæ are such plants as *Sonchus arvensis*, *S. oleraceus*, *Hieracium Pilosella*, *Lapsana communis*, *Carduus acanthoides*, *Carduus Marianus* (large milk thistle), *Centaurea nigra* and *C. Cyanus*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, and *Achillea Millefolium*, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, *C. palustris*, *Senecio aquaticus*, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, *Bidens cernua* (nodding bur-marigold), and *Scabiosa succisa*.

The graceful blue bell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and the *Convolvulus arvensis*, and *sepium*, are often met with. Two interesting parasitical plants are not uncommon in the neighbourhood:—*Lathræa Squamaria* (great toothwort); the whole plant is succulent with many fleshy tooth-like scales; the home of the plant is under elms and hazels, apparently a parasite on the roots of those trees: the other is *Cuscuta europæa* (greater dodder), parasitical upon the nettle; the stem is very long and red, provided with small tubercles or papillæ

which serve as roots ; the plant may best be found in the autumn. In the hedgerows *Solanum Dulcamara* is often to be observed with its purple flowers and large yellow pyramidal anthers, and in the autumn the clusters of red ovate berries are readily discerned. *Solanum nigrum*, the white-flowered, black-berried garden night-shade, is also plentiful.

The beautiful speedwells form fine clumps of blue, especially *Veronica Chamædryas* and *V. officinalis*, both of which are at home in Hampstead. The tall *Scrophularia nodosa* (knotted figwort) and *Linaria Cymbalaria* (ivy-leaved toad flax) are both plentiful ; the latter grows in old walls, from which it often hangs in graceful festoons. Several representatives of the order Labiatae grow in the district, such as *Mentha hirsuta*, *Thymus Serpyllum*, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Lamium album* and *L. purpureum*, *Nepeta Glechoma* (ground ivy). *Prunella vulgaris* (self heal), and *Betonica officinalis* (wood betony). In the old meadows we also find *Lysimachia vulgaris* (great yellow loosestrife) ; this plant is said to be named after King Lysimachus, and Pliny says it tames restive horses. *Mercurialis perennis* (dog's mercury) may be found in shady situations, and is an interesting diœcious plant. The great water plantain (*Alisma Plantago*) grows on the margins of many of the ponds, and with its stiff, acute, ovate leaves and pale rose-coloured flowers is a conspicuous object. *Arum maculatum* is found in many of the hedgerow banks ; the leaves are large, shining, and often spotted with black, and its convolute spathe is curious and interesting. The wild hyacinth (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*) is common in most of the woods on the north of the parish ; three species of *Equisitum* are to be

found, viz., *E. fluviatile* (the great water horse-tail), *E. limosum* (smooth, naked horse-tail), and *E. arvense*.

THE GEOLOGY OF HAMPSTEAD.

BY MRS. BAILY.

The strata visible at Hampstead belong to the lower beds of the Tertiary period, and lie quite horizontally, telling therefore of no complicated terrestrial movements. The lowest stratum is the London clay, which here attains its greatest thickness, 420 feet. We know that we have here the full height of it, because we have also some of the strata above it. The first of these is brick earth, a mixture of sand and clay, followed by the cap of Bagshot sand, which forms the top of the hill above the Vale of Health Pond. At the bottom of the sand rise various springs; those on the east being the source of the Fleet river, those on the west of part of the Brent, and those on the south, of the Bayswater brook.

Few fossils have been found in the parish of Hampstead, but enough have been collected in the same strata from other places, to give us information of the physical changes that have taken place on the spot where our parish stands. When the London clay was deposited, there was a deep sea here, with land to the south, in which the climate was warm with sub-tropical vegetation; the sea was, however, open towards the north. That this deep sea became gradually shallower is shown by the appearance of sand which is not carried out into such deep water as clay is. Land appeared in the form of islands, from which were washed down the Bagshot sands; the greatest remains of which are now found in Surrey, and some in Northern France and Belgium.

Gradually the whole of the sandy sea bottom arose out of the water; and the changes that have taken place since that time have consisted in the sculpturing out of the plains and valleys, which render the view from Hampstead Hill so lovely. This has been accomplished by the agency of water, frost, and ice. Let no one think there has not been time to do this because our London clay belongs to what is considered a "recent geological period." Since the top of Hampstead Heath was deposited the whole of the Righi mountain, 6,000 feet thick, has been formed under water and raised to its present position, and the strata in which the Rhine and Danube have formed their valleys have been laid down at the bottom of seas and estuaries and then elevated.

The last great event that happened in this district was the advent of the vast ice sheet which covered Europe as it now covers Greenland. Traces of this are to be found between the heath and Finchley. These deposits consist of clays, full of subangular masses of chalk and of other rocks, and containing fossils derived from the Oxford clay and the lias, and associated with these chalky clays are beds of gravel and sand.

Not only has the climate been during some periods of an arctic character, long intervals of warmth have intervened, during which tigers and rhinoceroses have inhabited our country, and have roamed over Hampstead.

During periods of cold, subsequent to the actual glacial age, the reindeer and mammoth lived here (some of whose bones have been found in neighbouring gravel beds), and these were accompanied by a host of other animals, some species of which are now extinct.

THE FAUNA OF HAMPSTEAD.

"The birds around me hopped and played,
Their thoughts I cannot measure—
But the least motion which they made
It seemed a thrill of pleasure."

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

The Robin, the House-sparrow, the Rook, the Swallow, the Blackbird, the Starling, and the Thrush, with some other birds, are familiar sights enough even in Hampstead, where the predatory cat, in the gardens of private houses, and the bird-catcher, with net on open spaces and snare and trap in hedgerows and plantations, wage ceaseless war against the feathered throng. Yet, thanks to the Heath and the coppices adjacent, to Parliament Hill Fields and Lord Mansfield's woods, the varieties of birds which still visit the parish for shorter or longer periods, or make it their permanent abode, are numerous beyond expectation. In Hampstead, fortunately, resides a naturalist of eminence in the person of Robert H. Mitford, Esq., of No. 153 Haverstock Hill, who for many years past has been an acute observer of birds frequenting the locality. He furnishes in the Appendix of this volume a list of 112 varieties—some of them extremely rare. The Linnet and the Wren, the Wood-pigeon and members of the Finch tribe, the wayfarer might not be surprised to see; but the Cross-bill, the Heron, the Night-jar, the Woodcock, and the Moorhen are, perhaps, amongst the last birds which would occur to the mind as probable visitors to Hampstead. Yet Mr. Mitford has seen them all. "Cross-bills," writes this gentleman, in the notes which accompany his list, "I have seen twice on the fir-trees, at the end of the Sandy Road, busily engaged in dissecting the fir-cones." Again, "In the

middle of winter, many years since, I saw five Pochards (*Anas ferina*) on the pond below the bathing-pond; and at another time a single bird on the Leg-of-Mutton pond."

Sometimes, the habits of the rarer birds may be observed in the very streets of Hampstead. At nine o'clock in the morning of November 6, 1889, a Kestrel Hawk chased some Starlings into Mr. Mitford's garden, south of the vestry hall. The hawk was poised in the air about to strike when unlooked-for help to the distressed birds came swiftly sailing down the wind. As the horn of Wamba brought Robin Hood and Little John to the Black Knight's succour, so the screams of the frightened Starlings summoned to the rescue a pair of Crows, which dashing down upon the enemy soon drove it clean away.

A list of the birds of Hampstead, unexpectedly rich in varieties though it be, does not, of course, exhaust the local fauna. If the parish has its Bewick, it has also, as the Appendix shows, its Thomas Edward. Besides Mr. Mitford's list, the Appendix contains a valuable paper from Mr. James E. Whiting, florist and naturalist, of 41 Heath Street, which deals mainly with the *Lepidoptera* of the parish. Gifted with more than ordinary powers of close observation, and influenced by a strong love of natural history, Mr. Whiting has made a study of almost every bush in the parish and every spot of ground—on the Heath especially—which afford shelter or food for the butterfly, the beetle, or the moth. He has not been unobservant of other forms of organic life. The rose of discovery, however, is not without its thorn of generous chagrin—a friend, and not Mr. Whiting himself, having been the privileged beholder of that rare and fine insect, a Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa antiopa*), on Hampstead Heath.

"The Red Admiral," writes Mr. Whiting, "one of our most beautiful butterflies—the colours of the insect partaking of the gorgeous tints of tropical butterflies—I have often watched floating over the road by the White-stone pond." The Brimstone butterfly (*Rhodocera rhamni*) has been taken on the Heath. It is a lovely insect, but never more than one at a time has been seen. The Clouded Yellow butterfly (*Colias edusa*), formerly observable, seems now to have deserted Hampstead altogether.

Moths are so abundant that fifteen or twenty different species have been taken by Mr. Whiting on the Heath in a single evening. The Humming Bird Hawk-moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), which is a beautiful variety of Hawk-moth, may be seen on a sunny day poised, motionless, over a flower, then darting away quicker than the eye can follow.

Rabbits are increasing in numbers every year; Stoats and Weasels are to be met with, and Hedgehogs are not wanting. Mice present themselves in several varieties—as, for example, the Shrew, the Short-tailed, and the Dormouse. Among the Bats, the long-eared *Plecotus communis* figures; while the industrious Mole throws up many a hillock of comminuted loam. Snakes, Lizards, and Newts (the *Molge cristata* being amongst them) are to be found; but the drainage of the West Heath has had lamentable results, in this and other directions, from the naturalist's point of view. Beetles are to be found in abundance, the Great Stag Beetle being included in the Hampstead varieties. They are, perhaps, most numerously seen as the night draws on and a hush prevails—

"Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds."

THE RAINFALL.

BY ROGERS FIELD, M.INST.C.E., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The facts disclosed by the subjoined table of rainfall, registered over the long period of twenty-seven years, will be found to be of great interest, especially when comparison is made with the record of the rainfall at the lower altitude of Camden Square:—

RAINFALL AT SQUIRE'S MOUNT, HAMPSTEAD, or the Twenty-seven Years from 1863 to 1889 inclusive.
Diam. of Funnel = 5 inches. Height of Gauge above Ground = one foot. Height of Gauge above Sea-level = 388 feet.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Aver- age.
Jan.	2.99	1.25	3.50	4.33	3.12	3.84	2.72	1.40	1.79	3.48	2.34	1.34	3.21	0.95	4.68	1.31	2.26	0.31	0.94	1.34	2.28	2.19	1.49	3.81	1.25	0.91	0.88	2.22
Feb.	0.76	0.94	2.63	3.44	1.57	1.40	2.64	1.18	1.33	0.85	1.38	1.70	1.03	2.07	1.80	1.48	3.81	2.15	2.93	1.22	3.48	1.36	3.06	0.71	0.55	0.83	1.99	1.76
Mar.	0.87	2.85	1.00	1.59	1.57	1.45	1.95	2.09	1.12	2.37	1.54	0.63	0.77	2.55	2.41	0.76	1.49	0.80	2.32	2.29	0.73	1.40	1.24	0.71	1.61	3.78	1.38	1.61
April	0.13	0.86	0.33	1.87	2.54	1.67	1.41	0.53	3.12	1.57	0.56	1.33	1.50	1.83	2.66	4.42	2.73	2.05	0.55	2.93	1.05	1.07	2.54	1.23	1.32	2.28	2.11	1.74
May	1.38	1.74	3.13	2.13	2.84	0.91	2.99	0.85	1.09	3.27	1.73	1.58	1.62	0.81	2.14	4.02	3.75	0.35	1.29	1.15	2.01	1.07	2.62	0.76	1.78	1.16	2.41	2.68
June	5.79	2.25	1.71	4.65	1.44	0.67	1.14	0.77	2.48	2.30	2.24	2.11	2.27	1.70	0.73	3.23	5.00	3.75	1.86	2.51	2.07	3.59	2.76	0.76	1.12	2.79	1.97	2.36
July	1.05	0.59	2.30	1.83	4.20	0.44	0.90	1.52	3.90	2.61	1.99	1.11	4.67	0.85	3.80	0.87	4.90	5.69	2.20	2.73	2.40	2.32	0.47	2.97	1.26	2.97	3.41	2.45
Aug.	1.00	1.18	5.77	2.64	2.80	2.20	1.50	1.07	0.89	2.22	3.06	1.77	0.98	2.02	3.69	6.23	5.30	0.50	4.66	1.52	1.43	1.76	1.26	0.89	2.55	3.40	2.08	2.46
Sept.	2.56	3.19	0.62	4.56	2.46	2.22	3.38	2.15	4.83	1.54	2.93	3.02	2.36	2.17	1.13	1.28	3.21	4.31	2.29	2.75	3.50	2.10	5.02	1.81	2.30	3.71	1.78	2.68
Oct.	1.02	1.32	6.76	2.19	2.48	2.76	2.76	3.50	1.23	5.52	2.90	3.64	3.04	1.79	2.04	2.66	0.84	4.61	2.89	4.84	2.75	1.72	3.66	2.66	1.30	1.20	3.03	2.72
Nov.	2.26	2.00	2.32	1.85	0.82	0.97	2.28	1.56	0.52	3.55	0.95	2.24	2.03	2.88	2.66	2.99	0.42	1.72	2.36	2.51	2.76	1.73	3.16	2.85	3.15	4.50	0.93	2.66
Dec.	1.16	0.76	0.84	2.71	1.84	5.63	3.08	2.80	1.15	4.31	0.80	1.65	1.05	6.60	1.63	1.38	0.89	3.10	2.56	2.37	0.69	3.30	1.03	3.52	1.47	1.66	1.22	2.18
Total for yr.	22.97	19.02	31.39	33.80	28.08	24.96	25.88	20.12	23.47	33.59	23.52	21.01	26.43	26.62	30.35	30.03	34.60	29.68	26.71	27.38	24.91	22.40	28.31	27.42	19.72	28.68	26.09	26.56

RAINFALL AT CAMDEN SQUARE, taken by G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S., Secretary to the Royal Meteorological Society.

Diam. of Funnel = 8 inches.												Height of Gauge above Ground = 8 inches.												Height of Gauge above Sea-level = 111 feet.											
	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	Aver- age.					
Jan.	2.99	1.25	3.50	4.33	3.12	3.84	2.72	1.40	1.79	3.48	2.34	1.34	3.21	0.95	4.68	1.31	2.26	0.31	0.94	1.34	2.28	2.19	1.49	3.81	1.25	0.91	0.88	2.22	2.22						
Feb.	0.76	0.94	2.63	3.44	1.57	1.40	2.64	1.18	1.33	0.85	1.38	1.70	1.03	2.07	1.80	1.48	3.81	2.15	2.93	1.22	3.48	1.36	3.06	0.71	0.55	0.83	1.99	1.76	1.76						
Mar.	0.87	2.85	1.00	1.59	1.57	1.45	1.95	2.09	1.12	2.37	1.54	0.63	0.77	2.55	2.41	0.76	1.49	0.80	2.32	2.29	0.73	1.40	1.24	0.71	1.61	3.78	1.38	1.61	1.61						
April	0.13	0.86	0.33	1.87	2.54	1.67	1.41	0.53	3.12	1.57	0.56	1.33	1.50	1.83	2.66	4.42	2.73	2.05	0.55	2.93	1.05	1.07	2.54	1.23	1.32	2.28	2.11	1.74	1.74						
May	1.38	1.74	3.13	2.13	2.84	0.91	2.99	0.85	1.09	3.27	1.73	1.58	1.62	0.81	2.14	4.02	3.75	0.35	1.29	1.15	2.01	1.07	2.62	0.76	1.78	1.16	2.41	2.68	2.68						
June	5.79	2.25	1.71	4.65	1.44	0.67	1.14	0.77	2.48	2.30	2.24	2.11	2.27	1.70	0.73	3.23	5.00	3.75	1.86	2.51	2.07	3.59	2.76	0.76	1.12	2.79	1.97	2.36	2.36						
July	1.05	0.59	2.30	1.83	4.20	0.44	0.90	1.52	3.90	2.61	1.99	1.11	4.67	0.85	3.80	0.87	4.90	5.69	2.20	2.73	2.40	2.32	0.47	2.97	1.26	2.97	3.41	2.45	2.45						
Aug.	1.00	1.18	5.77	2.64	2.80	2.20	1.50	1.07	0.89	2.22	3.06	1.77	0.98	2.02	3.69	6.23	5.30	0.50	4.66	1.52	1.43	1.76	1.26	0.89	2.55	3.40	2.08	2.46	2.46						
Sept.	2.56	3.19	0.62	4.56	2.46	2.22	3.38	2.15	4.83	1.54	2.93	3.02	2.36	2.17	1.13	1.28	3.21	4.31	2.29	2.75	3.50	2.10	5.02	1.81	2.30	3.71	1.78	2.68	2.68						
Oct.	1.02	1.32	6.76	2.19	2.48	2.76	2.76	3.50	1.23	5.52	2.90	3.64	3.04	1.79	2.04	2.66	0.84	4.61	2.89	4.84	2.75	1.72	3.66	2.66	1.30	1.20	3.03	2.72	2.72						
Nov.	2.26	2.00	2.32	1.85	0.82	0.97	2.28	1.56	0.52	3.55	0.95	2.24	2.03	2.88	2.66	2.99	0.42	1.72	2.36	2.51	2.76	1.73	3.16	2.85	3.15	4.50	0.93	2.66	2.66						
Dec.	1.16	0.76	0.84	2.71	1.84	5.63	3.08	2.80	1.15	4.31	0.80	1.65	1.05	6.60	1.63	1.38	0.89	3.10	2.56	2.37	0.69	3.30	1.03	3.52	1.47	1.66	1.22	2.18	2.18						
Total for yr.	22.97	19.02	31.39	33.80	28.08	24.96	25.88	20.12	23.47	33.59	23.52	21.01	26.43	26.62	30.35	30.03	34.60	29.68	26.71	27.38	24.91	22.40	28.31	27.42	19.72	28.68	26.09	26.56	26.56						

*. The Maximum and Minimum Annual Totals are printed in heavier type.

CHAPTER VII.

VITALITY.

“ Brutus is wise, and, were he not in health,
He would embrace the means to come by it.”
Julius Cæsar, Act II. Sc. 1.

THE parish of Hampstead is fortunate both in its geographical position and in the assiduous and unwearied care with which, on the part of the Vestry and its officers, the public health has been watched and provided for during the past thirty years. In these official efforts the public at large have intelligently and earnestly co-operated ; so that, with a discriminating criticism and help from the outside and an enlightened activity within, the Public Health Department of the Hampstead Vestry has a good record to show of sustained and successful effort. None are more qualified to speak on this subject than Mr. Charles Lord and Dr. Edmund Gwynn, the former of the past, the latter of the present, state of the vital statistics of this parish.

THE PAST.

BY C. F. J. LORD, M.R.C.S., FORMERLY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE PARISH OF HAMPSTEAD.

(Abridged from the bound manuscript in the Muniment Room of the Vestry.)

I became a householder in Hampstead in 1827. Then, both for me and my neighbours, the water supplied for the table and general drinking was brought from the conduit.

Sewers, house-drains, and cesspools have had much notice from the

Vestry's surveyors. That the latter contrivances should have so long existed will be a marvel to other ages, but they were present in most houses, and often supplemented by one in the area, emptying through the house-drain into the common sewer. Efforts to abolish these were considered as absurd as uncalled-for. A retired bricklayer was much outraged by my condemnation of them, and said, with hatred to innovation, "Why, I built a beautiful one in a fine house on the Heath, big as a drawing-room, in which you may stand upright."

Of defects in house-drains and other sewerage arrangements there has been furnished abundant evidence.

As medical officer of health, also as a friend of humanity, I have always given a most unqualified condemnation to the abuse of alcoholic drinks, representing it as the forerunner to the ruin of mind, body, and estate.

The Habitual Drunkards Act, brought in by Mr. Cameron, I was able to help in a small degree. This Act and institutions for similar objects were earnestly pressed forward by my excellent friend the late Stephen Alford, who for a long while was a fellow-parishioner at Haverstock Hill, and a member of the Vestry.

The Vestry and the Trustees of the Well and Campden Charity may be congratulated on having built baths and washhouses; such establishments I have long pressed on the authorities for their special notice and prompt action. Laundry work may be considered the staple trade among the working-classes in Hampstead. To prevent this business being carried on in places injurious to health, also in the crowded apartments, the living and sleeping rooms of so many of the people, questions of health and domestic comfort demanded interference.

Easter Tuesday and Wednesday were always marked in my calendar as bringing croup and other allied ailments under my notice. The rash desire for new or changed raiments at Eastertide is the survival of an old prepossession, which discards warm clothing for fashionable attire regardless of comfort and the dictates of common sense.

The struggle which went on so long between Hampstead and the Asylums Board about small-pox may justify my adverting to matters somewhat historical.

The discovery in England that by inoculation the severity of small-pox might be lessened, with small chances of death following the operation, introduced a new era in favour of suffering human nature.

Foremost in the van was Lady Wortley Montague; Baron Dimsdale and the Sutton family were conspicuous. The Baron, who died in Hampstead shortly before I came there, lived in a villa beyond Frognaal, towards West End, lately, if not still, occupied by a Scotch gentleman,

Mr. Anderson. Miss Sutton, a descendant from ancestors who did so much to promote inoculation, resided some time ago at Haverstock Hill, near England's Lane.

Great as was the advantage wrought by this artificially-produced small-pox, it was destined to be surpassed by the discovery of the immortal Jenner. Yet vaccination had its enemies as well as its friends at and long after its birth.

Though the public slowly adopted vaccination, it received no State assistance, and the masses obtained it only through private exertions of benevolent individuals.

When the powers conferred on the metropolitan vestries came into operation I was elected medical officer of health for Hampstead.

In one case Sir Henry Holland, father of the late M.P. for Hampstead, was called to see me in consultation. It was pleasant to meet this eminent physician. Graceful and refined in appearance as in manner, he added to the knowledge of the sound physician the charms of character which spring from a widespread knowledge of life in all its bearing on mankind.

The visitations of cholera, which so alarmed the metropolis and all the kingdom some thirty or forty years ago, caused comparatively little mortality in Hampstead. So far as I remember few cases might be considered as inbred.

I remember what was, I dare say, the last interment of a suicide at Hampstead. The body was buried at midnight without funeral service where four highways cross, and a stake was driven through it. I know not whether this barbarous usage is still sanctioned by the statute-book.

A great onslaught with opposition from many established interests was made against inspections, prohibitions, &c., of nuisances of all kinds; slaughter-houses, bakeries, cow-houses, and pigsties, and the like, gave much trouble, and caused much abuse to be used against the medical officer of health. Curious as unfounded was a popular belief that dairy-farms and cow-houses conduced to health. Perhaps the best dairy-farm in the parish was Pickett's, airily placed in a field at the bottom of Pond Street. In other parts of the parish cows were kept in a very bad condition. In one case the passage to the cowshed in the garden, for conveyance of cows' food or manure, could be had only through the house. Pigsties prevailed abundantly, dirty and neglected.

Not only cowsheds but slaughter-houses and bakeries had become abominable nuisances, especially under a want of good water supply; even the best of the slaughter-houses were highly objectionable. One,

long used as such, occupied by a flourishing butcher, was very blamable, so that on entering from High Street to Bradley's Buildings, particularly in hot weather, one found the air around offensive.

In many minor butchers' shops the cellars or other underground rooms were used in killing the animals. One might see doomed sheep pushed through the front door of the shop, hurried down the staircase to wait in the ill-adapted cell the butcher's knife.

The bakeries also under Vestry authority were marked out for inspection and improvement before being licensed. The bad state of most of them has been remedied, and the abominable usages have been removed or lessened to the manifest benefit of the workers in them, who under fatigue and long hours found their bed for a short time on the cover of the kneading-trough, sweating or smoking in or around the sponge destined for food to the uninitiated public; yet truth requires it to be stated that now and then very great evils to health exist in localities which are nevertheless free from illness.

The separation of this parish from the Edmonton Union was finally effected as is well known; but before it was accomplished much inconvenience though no real danger was incurred by removing the infirm, the aged, and the crippled from the various parishes to Hampstead; Enfield, Waltham Abbey, and perhaps Cheshunt were included in the awkward scattered parishes of the Edmonton Union.

Many of the working classes and mechanics are pleased to belong to the dispensary or to clubs where medical advice and medicines can be obtained. The building with the freehold ground of this dispensary was presented for the public good by the late Mr. Basil George Woodd, whose memory will long be cherished for his personal acts of benevolence. His memory, too, is being perpetuated by the lives of his sons, who are honourably exercised in doing good to all around them.

Bad indeed, alike for public morality and public health, was the condition of the metropolitan graveyards. Seething putridity was walled in close round the dwellings of the living. Long usage had given to such practice a sort of sanctity. The Burial Act applied at first only to the churchyard properly so called. The new ground on the right hand of Church Row was under the charge of trustees, of which I was elected one for life; the lower portion, used as pauper ground, became so filled up that the more select and dearer ground was required for the funerals of the working-classes; ultimately the whole was closed against general use.

The creation of the cemetery at Mill Lane (Fortune Green) is still too recent to call for remark.

THE PRESENT.

A REVIEW OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF HAMPSTEAD.

BY EDMUND GWYNN, M.D., MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO THE
BOROUGH.

The historian of the vital statistics for the parish of Hampstead before the year 1837 has but few and scanty materials to go upon.

We learn from the census of 1801 that the population at that date was 4,343, and that during the next ten years an addition of 1,140 persons was made to those numbers.

In the next decade the inhabitants were 8,588, and by 1841 the numbers had reached 10,093.

The death returns for Hampstead prior to the Registration Act of 1837 appear to have been merged in those of neighbouring districts ; but from Park's *History* we learn that the death-rate at the time of the publication of that work was, on an average of the last ten years, twenty-five per thousand. In 1841 we are able to state that the death-rate for that year was 20, and the birth-rate 19·8 ; and further that in 1851, whilst the birth-rate had risen to 25·3, the death-rate had fallen to 16·8. By 1861 the death-rate had further fallen to somewhat below 14, whilst the birth-rate remained at 25.

The zymotic death-rate per 1,000 living (*i.e.* the deaths caused by the seven principal zymotic diseases), for the ten years 1841 to 1850 inclusive, averaged 2·8 for each year, and the same rate from 1851 to 1860 averaged 2·6. The deaths from zymotic diseases from 1841 to 1861 were more numerous in proportion to the inhabitants than at the present time, and especially was this the case with regard to fever and scarlet fever. Nor was the cause far to seek, for we find the medical officer in 1857 calling the attention of the Vestry "to the want of appropriate sewers and drains, the necessity of abolishing cesspools and other nuisances, and the need for an abundant water supply in lieu of that furnished by contaminated wells." Scarlet fever was epidemic and fatal in 1841, and again in 1848, 1853, 1856, and 1870 ; cholera visited the parish in 1849, causing four deaths, and again with more severity in 1854, when seven deaths were recorded from this disease.

The dwellings of the industrial classes were generally found at this period to be very defective in sanitary arrangements, and overcrowding owing to high rents was common. The first model lodging-houses were erected in Flask Walk in 1855, and five years later the medical officer reported that during that time diseases had been rare and the death-rate in them low.

In 1871 small-pox was very fatal in Hampstead, causing over fifty deaths. In this year the hospital for small-pox in the neighbourhood of the Fleet Road was first opened, and its influence was marked by the greater prevalence of that disease in the streets in its vicinity.

This influence was further tested in the years 1877, 1878, and 1884, during which times small-pox was again epidemic, and this hospital was opened for the reception of small-pox patients, when the mortality from this disease in Hampstead was once more in excess of that in other parts of London less favourably placed. On the other hand, during the epidemic of 1881-82 the hospital remained closed, but the mortality from small-pox in Hampstead declined below that of all other London parishes; so that after occupying the highest rank as the parish most free from small-pox in 1881-82 when the hospital was closed, it fell to almost the lowest in the scale in 1884 when the hospital was open, and that in spite of the fact that the epidemic of 1881-82 was far more fatal in London than that of 1884.

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX.

	1877-1878.	1881-1882.	1884.
London ¹	3,910	2,800	1,250
Hampstead	38	6	25
N. W. Hospital	Open.	Closed.	Open.

In 1881 our population reached 45,500, and showed a majority of 10,366 females. The number of inhabited houses was 5,869, giving an average of 7·7 persons per house, the number of inhabitants per acre being 23·1. The birth-rate for that year was 24·1; the death-rate 12·6.

The vital statistics for 1887 are calculated upon an estimated population of 65,000—a total arrived at on data furnished by the census of 1881 corrected as far as practicable by the number of inhabited houses and the natural increase of population, that being the difference in number between births and deaths.

The death-rate for this year was 11 per thousand; the birth-rate 21·9. Nineteen per cent. of the total deaths were of children under one year.

The deaths from the principal zymotic diseases were equal to a ratio of 1·1 per 1,000 living inhabitants against 3 for the whole of London

¹ Registrar-General's returns.

for that year. The average zymotic rate for the preceding nine years was 1·5.

In this short summary of fifty years' vital statistics of the parish it will be noticed that whilst the total death-rate has fallen from twenty to eleven, the zymotic death-rate has also fallen some fifty per cent., *i.e.* from 2·8 to 1·2—results mainly due to the beneficial action of the various sanitary Acts passed during that period; to the appointment of sanitary inspectors; to the more efficient drainage by the formation of good sewers; and to an abundant water supply.

THE CENSUS.

Year.	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	691	47	1,799	2,544	4,343
1811	842	45	2,306	3,177	5,483
1821	1,047	47	3,104	4,159	7,263
1831	1,180	104	3,669	4,919	8,588
1841	1,411	72	4,323	5,770	10,093
1851	1,719	77	4,960	7,026	11,986
1861	2,653	84	7,325	11,779	19,104
1871	4,340	388	12,456	19,815	32,271
1881	5,869	485	17,535	27,901	45,436
Estimate for 1888 }	8,045	750	25,000	40,000	65,000

CHAPTER VIII.

LEGISLATIVE.

"Sir, I shall have law in Ephesus."

Comedy of Errors, Act IV. Sc. 1.

HOW LEGISLATION SINCE 1800 HAS AFFECTED HAMPSTEAD.

BY T. EUSTACE SMITH.

HAMPSTEAD, as part of the United Kingdom, is of course affected by all general public Acts relating to England. These are too numerous to be dealt with in a short article, and those Acts alone will be considered which more particularly affect the parish of Hampstead.

Hampstead forms part of the metropolis, and in common with the rest of that district is governed by a number of Acts peculiar to it. Its local self-government (so far as it has local self-government) is defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, which provides for the election of the Vestry, and this Act, with its amendment Acts, defines and limits the powers and duties of the Vestry. Under this Act Hampstead was represented on the Metropolitan Board of Works by one member. Under the Local Government Act of 1888 Hampstead now returns two members to the County Council.

The Metropolis Management Acts vest a somewhat



Reynolds Pinx

WILLIAM MURRAY.

FIRST EARL OF MANSFIELD

OB. 1793.

divided control between the County Council (which under the Local Government Act, 1888, now takes the place of the Metropolitan Board of Works) and the Vestry. These Acts give power for the making and control of roads and streets, the erection of buildings, the removal of dangerous structures, drainage, including the making, repairing, trapping, and cleansing of sewers, the lighting and cleaning of roads and streets, and the prevention of nuisances.

The gas companies are regulated, first by their private Acts, which grant them a monopoly over a specified district, and, secondly, by the Metropolis Gas Act of 1860. This latter Act provides for the enforcement of a supply of gas by the companies to the consumer, regulates the prices to be charged, and settles how disputes shall be determined.

In the same way the supply of water is regulated, first by the Act or Charter of the Water Company, and, secondly, by the Metropolis Water Acts of 1862 and 1871, these Acts providing, amongst other things, the source from whence the supply of water is to be taken, when the companies are to give a constant supply of water, and the quality of the water. In addition, they contain provisions against the fouling of water, its waste, or misuse, and the rate to be charged. Under the provisions of the Water Rate Definition Act of 1885, the annual value of the premises on which the water-rate is to be assessed is the rateable value as settled by the Vestry.

The Guardians of the Poor for Hampstead gain some powers partly under the General Poor Law Acts, but their chief powers are derived from the Poor Law Act of 1834 (4 and 5 William IV. c. 76), which extends to the whole of England, and the Metropolitan Poor Acts of 1867 and 1869. The two latter Acts provide for the formation of

district asylums, casual wards, the building of workhouses, the education of pauper children, the affording of medical relief through dispensaries, the election of guardians, the appointment of officers, and the making of poor-rates.

The duty of extinguishing fires was by an Act of 1865 vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Act provides for the formation of the fire brigade, and the supply of engines and other necessities for putting out and preventing fires. The Act also imposes duties on the water companies of providing fire-plugs, and these duties are further defined by the Metropolis Water Act of 1871.

The purely local Acts are by no means numerous.

The roads from the Highgate Gate House to Hampstead and from St. Giles' Pound to Kilburn were the subject of an Act of Parliament passed so long ago as 1776, and this old Act was continued and the powers for maintaining the road varied by an Act of 1801. The Act of 1801 also gave powers to make a new road from the Great Northern Road, Islington, to Edgware Road near Paddington. Both were repealed, but practically re-enacted by an Act of 1820.

The parish burial ground at Hampstead was enlarged by an Act of 1810. The Act recites that the churchyard of St. John's was too small for the decent interment of the dead, and that it was necessary that an additional burial-ground should be provided. It appointed as trustees Dame Jane Wilson, widow, then lady of the manor, and other persons to the number of twenty-six, exclusive of the resident justices who were to be *ex officio* trustees. The trustees were empowered to purchase lands not exceeding three acres in extent and to raise the necessary funds for the purchase money.

In 1827 the parish church was found to be too small in extent, and by an Act passed in that year, twenty-one trustees were appointed with powers to enlarge or rebuild the church. The funds required were to be provided by the treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor, and a sum of not exceeding £800 was to be raised in any one year.

Under an Act of 1827 the Provost of Eton College was empowered to grant building leases of lands in the parish of Hampstead. The lands at that time were leased to one Margaret Earle. They comprised 230 acres, were called Chilcotts or Chalcotts, and also were known as Rudgmoor, Bluehouse, Primrose Hill, Sheppard's Hill, Little Park, Little Park Bottom, Longhead, Square Field, and Park Field.

By the Hampstead Heath Act of 1871, Sir J. Maryon Wilson and Spencer Maryon Wilson his son, conveyed to the Metropolitan Board of Works their rights in Hampstead Heath for £45,000, to be paid within three months from the passing of the Act. By the Act the Heath was to be kept open, unenclosed, and unbuilt on, and the Metropolitan Board of Works was forbidden to sell, lease, or grant any part of it, or to allow the turf or gravel to be removed. Under the Act the Metropolitan Board of Works was empowered to drain, to protect the turf, to make roads across the Heath, and to make bye-laws for regulating its enjoyment.

The Hampstead Heath Extension Act of 1886, provides for the purchase of the lands known as Parliament Hill, Parliament Field, Elms Estate, and East Park Estate, comprising 261 acres to be added to Hampstead Heath. The land purchased is to be kept for ever open, unenclosed, and unbuilt upon. With this Act is incorporated the Hampstead Heath Act of 1871.

The regulation of Hampstead Heath and Parliament Hill is now, by the Local Government Act of 1888, vested in the County Council of London.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAW AT HAMPSTEAD.

"Pity is the virtue of the law,
And none but tyrants use it cruelly."

Timon of Athens, Act III. Sc. 5.

BY FREDERIC HILL.

The administration is in accordance with the law which requires that relief shall be given to all destitute persons without regard to their character; but the form of relief, whether in the workhouse or out of it, rests with the Guardians.

The general practice—a practice to which, in my opinion, there should be no exception—is to require all applicants for relief, unless they be of good character, to enter the workhouse.

In the workhouse order and cleanliness are strictly enforced, and all who are able to work have work given to them. As far as practicable, all work required for the house, such as cleaning and washing, white-washing and gardening, is done by the inmates; and when there is an inmate who has knowledge of a trade, such, for instance, as shoemaking, he is, if possible, employed at that trade.

The inmates are kindly treated, but any one who is refractory and who does not at once yield to remonstrance, is punished; either by separation, the loss of the occasional privilege of taking a walk beyond the workhouse, grounds or in some other way.

While the general conduct of the inmates is good there are often one or two who give much trouble,

partly by their own acts and partly by the example they set to others ; and it would be a great advantage if there were a few workhouses in the country to which very troublesome paupers could be sent ; and where special arrangements might be made for their ready and effectual control. It would be desirable also to make such an alteration of the present law as to admit of these refractory paupers being detained for long periods.

The food in the workhouse is of course homely, but it is good and sufficient ; it being always an object, to which the medical officer is ever alive, to maintain the inmates in health and strength. The ordinary diet is that laid down by the Local Government Board ; but in the sick wards, containing always a larger portion of the inmates, the diet is under the control of the medical officer. There is a chaplain who performs religious services at stated times ; and prayers are read daily.

I believe that the Hampstead Workhouse has the reputation of being well conducted, and I can safely avow that it deserves that reputation. One essential cause of its high character is the care taken in the selection of its officers. These form a highly respectable and efficient body, in whom the Guardians can safely place confidence : though of course such confidence, for its full maintenance, requires regular and full supervision ; which the Guardians always give.

Much of the satisfactory state is also attributable to the spirit of harmony among the Guardians themselves ; and to the absence among them of mere speech-makers—talkers but not workers. Another cause is the readiness of the Guardians each to give the Board the benefit of any special power or knowledge he may possess.

Besides the inmates of the workhouse there are

a good many pauper children who are placed—of course on payment—in the district schools belonging to some of the large London parishes ; and some very young children are “boarded out.” But in these latter cases the children are in the charge of a District Committee ; and are visited, from time to time, both by a Guardian and by the master or matron of the workhouse.

The number of children “boarded out,” whose management is highly satisfactory, would be much greater were it not that in the present state of the law a parent, however much he may have neglected his duty and abused his trust, can at any time demand the restoration to him of his child. In this respect the American State of Massachusetts has set us an example which I trust we shall at no distant time follow. When it can be shown in Massachusetts that a parent is of bad character and that his authority over his child must be injurious, he can be deprived of that authority. Much as we owe to our admirable Poor Law, which for more than three hundred years has honourably distinguished this country, and which in my opinion has been a main cause of its exemption to a large extent from violent convulsions, I shall not consider the arrangements for the poor complete until, in every part of the land, provision is made for the employment of all who may be willing to do substantial work at wages considerably below the ordinary rate.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. HAMPSTEAD PETTY SESSIONS.

BY THOMAS BRIDGER.

Prior to the year 1868 the sittings of the Justices were held at the Workhouse at New End, the Police Station then being at the corner of Holly Hill and Heath Street, since replaced by the Fire Brigade Station established by the late Metropolitan Board of Works. Prisoners had to be taken through the streets to the workhouse, but this objectionable practice was abolished in 1868 by the construction of the Police Station at Rosslyn Hill and the provision in that building of a court-room for holding Petty Sessions. The magistrates meet every Wednesday for the regular business of the Court, and on other days when necessary.

The number of charges and summonses (exclusive of rate summonses) disposed of at Hampstead Petty Sessions, from 1870 to 1887 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Charges.	Summonses.	Total.	Population.
1870	295	136	431	32,271
1871	299	138	437	
1872	331	153	484	
1873	358	131	489	
1874	325	193	518	
1875	401	218	619	
1876	395	276	671	
1877	400	144	544	
1878	361	180	541	
1879	250	141	391	
1880	243	120	363	45,452
1881	240	119	359	
1882	206	189	395	
1883	195	146	341	
1884	172	160	332	
1885	174	147	321	
1886	180	244	424	
1887	179	148	327	(say) 64,000

Appended is a list of the Justices who within the personal knowledge of the writer (with the exception of the first four names) have sat on the Hampstead bench since 1851, the names of the successive chairmen being shown :—

Messrs. Samuel Hoare, Chairman.	Joseph Hoare.
Charles Bosanquet.	Gabriel Jemmett Redman
Thomas Pell Platt (owner of	(Captain).
Child's Hill House, and	Miles MacInnes (M.P.)
from whom Platts Lane	Thomas Faulconer.
takes its name).	John Samuel Fletcher.
Charles Purkiss.	Samuel Hoare (M.P.)
John Gurney Hoare, Chair-	George Loch.
man.	William Agnew (Major
Thomas Turner.	General).
Marlborough Pryor.	Edward Gotto.
Francis Curwen Smith.	Ralph Young (Major Gen-
Edward Mash Browell.	eral).
James Marshall, Chairman.	George Holt Powell.
Robert Prance.	Edward Prichard Evans.
Warren Stormes Hale (Lord	Hugh Mackay Matheson.
Mayor of London).	John Saner (Colonel).
Donald Nicoll.	Richard Loveland Love-
Basil Woodd Smith, Chair-	land.
man.	Edward Robert Morris.
Joseph Read.	

The present chairman is Basil Woodd Smith, Esq., and the bench consists of ten resident Justices for Middlesex who are also on the Rolls for the new Administrative County of London.

CHAPTER IX.

THE HEATH.

“ And Eastward straight for wild Blackheath the warlike errand went,
And roused in many an ancient Hall the gallant squires of Kent ;
Southward for Surrey’s pleasant hills flew those bright coursers forth ;
High on bleak *Hampstead*’s swarthy moor they started for the north.”

MACAULAY.

THERE have been three stages of importance in the acquisition of this beautiful expanse of natural heath and



HAMPSTEAD HEATH FROM “THE SPANIARDS” ROAD.

From a Photograph.

its dedication to the public for ever—first, the purchase of the East and West Heaths, consisting of 220 acres of

open ground, at an expense to Metropolitan ratepayers of £53,045; secondly, a vindication by two or three public-spirited inhabitants of popular rights on the Heath; and, lastly, the purchase at the cost of £302,000, raised partly by public subscription and partly by Metropolitan taxation, of Parliament Hill Fields; thus adding to the Heath proper as much as 261 acres. The area of this magnificent playground therefore closely approaches 500 acres, the value of which as a source of healthful enjoyment to the millions yet to come is simply incalculable.

THE ACQUISITION OF THE HEATH FOR PUBLIC
ENJOYMENT IN PERPETUITY.

BY HENRY SHARPE.

Up to the year 1866 there had been a contest for twenty years or more, between Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, the lord of the manor, and the inhabitants of Hampstead. Sir Thomas wished to build upon his fields and upon the Heath. The fields comprised the present Fitzjohn's Avenue and the meadows skirting the Finchley Road, and those to the east of the Heath, known as the brickfields or the East Heath Estate. No one could interfere with his building on the fields, but as the estate was entailed he had but a life interest in it, and could only grant leases for twenty-one years or his own life. No builder would take the ground on these terms, and he had no money to build houses himself. As he was a single man there was no heir-apparent to agree to the cutting off of the entail. It was usual under these circumstances for the life-owner to apply to Parliament to give him relief, which was usually granted. But whenever Sir Thomas applied to cut off the entail there was so much opposition that Parliament always refused to consent. "Hampstead Heath in danger" was the war-cry.

In 1866 Sir Thomas began to build a house on the top of the Heath, close to the flagstaff and the pond. This was considered to be a challenge to fight the matter out, and a Committee was formed to go to law with him, if necessary, and stop his building on the Heath. A fund was raised called the Hampstead Heath Protection Fund. The following circular was issued in December 1866:—

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

THE Lord of the Manor of Hampstead is proceeding actively to build over and enclose the Heath ; he is also stripping the turf, and digging and selling about sixty loads of sand daily.

The Copyholders, Owners, and other Inhabitants, are advised that these acts are wholly illegal, and are therefore taking measures to protect the Heath.

Copy of a Letter, addressed by Mr. GURNEY HOARE to the Lord of the Manor, and his reply, will be found on the third page of this circular.

Subscriptions are earnestly requested from all persons who take an interest in the preservation of the Heath, towards defraying the expenses which this legal contest will involve. A list of contributions already received or promised is given below.

Subscriptions will be received at Hampstead by the LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK ; and in London by BARNETTS, HOARES, HANBURY & Co., 62, Lombard Street, and by RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., Pall Mall East.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Immediate.	Promised.
	£	£
J. Gurney Hoare, Esq.	100	150
W. S. Cookson, Esq.	100	150
Sheffield Neave, Esq.	100	—
Henry Sharpe, Esq.	50	150
David Powell, Esq.	50	50
Joseph Hoare, Esq.	50	50
Dr. J. Storrar	10	10
Dr. C. Hathaway	20	20
Edwin W. Field, Esq.	25	50
Charles Toller, Esq.	25	25
Henry Sharpe, Jun., Esq.	10	—
Mr. Richard Ware	10	10
W. Rivington, Esq.	25	25
R. Dudley Baxter, Esq.	25	25
Mrs. MacInnes	25	—
William Millar, Esq.	20	30
Mrs. I. Solly Lister.	50	100
George E. Street, Esq.	25	25

[Letter to Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson.]

HAMPSTEAD, Dec. 6th, 1866.

DEAR SIR,

My neighbours, as well as myself, much regret that you have commenced building on the Heath. Several gentlemen interested in the matter met last night, and were advised that the only course open to them was an appeal to law.

I can assure you that they will do this with reluctance, as they have no hostile feelings towards you ; and it would give great and general satisfaction in this place if you would consent to stay all proceedings, and to obtain a legal decision on the real

or supposed rights of yourself and the copyholders, by an amicable suit. In this manner a long and costly litigation, as well as much irritation, may be avoided.

Believe me,

Your very obedient Servant,

J. GURNEY HOARE.

[*Reply.*]

CHARLTON HOUSE,
7th Dec. 1866.

SIR, Take your own course.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. MARYON WILSON.

This letter from Sir Thomas showed that there was no chance of a friendly settlement. Legal proceedings were taken in the names of Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, Mr. Isaac Solly Lister, and Mr. Richard



THE LOWER HEATH (NEAR WILLOW ROAD) ABOUT 1840.

From a Drawing by G. Childs.

Ware, who were copyholders. An injunction was applied for on the 20th December, 1866, and at the request of the Counsel of Sir T. M. Wilson, the motion was ordered to stand over on condition of the works then commenced by Sir Thomas being stayed in the meantime.

In January 1867 a circular was issued by the Hampstead Heath Protection Committee, which stated in substance, that a suit in Chancery had been instituted by the copyholders in order to ascertain and determine the exact rights both of the lord and the tenants of the manor. All intention to deprive Sir T. M. Wilson of his legal rights was disclaimed. It was said that the lord of the manor had advanced such preposterous claims in reference to the Heath that there was no alternative but to obtain a legal decision thereon; that the privileges claimed by the copyholders and other proprietors had been acknowledged by the Court of King's Bench and admitted, and upheld by custom for many years; and that as soon as the judgment of the Court of Chancery was given, it would be possible to put a value upon the rights of the lord of the manor and to consider the means of purchase or compensation.

This circular was immediately followed by a list of committee and subscribers:—

HAMPSTEAD HEATH PROTECTION FUND.

COMMITTEE.

(With power to add to the number.)

TREASURER AND CHAIRMAN.

J. GURNEY HOARE, Esq., Hill House, Hampstead.

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Dr. CHARLES HATHAWAY, Montague Grove, Hampstead.

MEMBERS.

Right Hon. WILLIAM COWPER, Esq., M.P.	
GEORGE LEFEVRE, Esq., M.P.	} Members of the Commons Preservation Society.
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., M.P.	
CHARLES BUXTON, Esq., M.P.	
CHARLES KNIGHT, Esq., Rosslyn Park, Hampstead.	
JAMES MARSHALL, Esq., Cannon Hall, Hampstead.	
W. S. COOKSON, Esq., The Pryors, East Heath Road, Hampstead.	
Dr. J. STORRAR, Heath Side, Lower Heath, Hampstead.	
EDWIN W. FIELD, Esq., Squire's Mount, Hampstead.	
I. SOLLY LISTER, Esq., The Heath, Hampstead.	
Mr. RICHARD WARE, North End, Hampstead.	
FREDERIC HILL, Esq., 1, Belle Vue, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead.	
VERNON LUSHINGTON, Esq., The Temple.	

SOLICITOR.

P. H. LAWRENCE, Esq., 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE Lord of the Manor of Hampstead is proceeding actively to build over and enclose the Heath; he is also stripping the turf, and digging and selling about thirty loads of sand daily.

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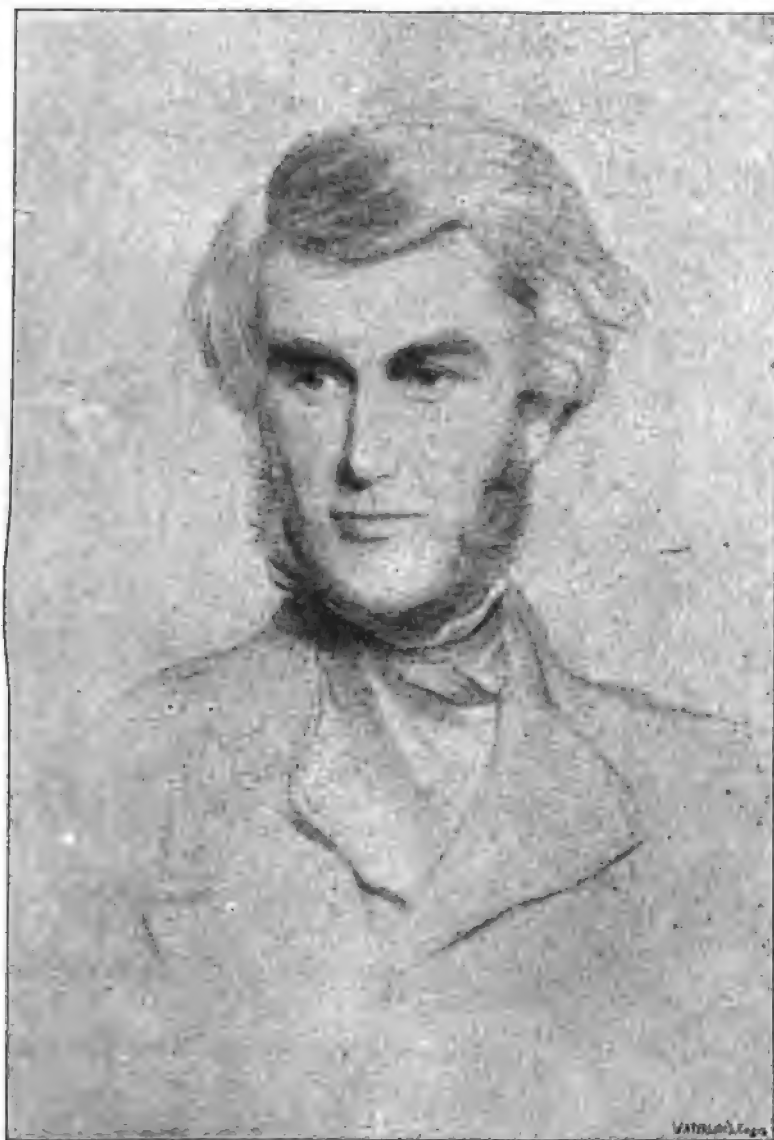
SUBSCRIPTIONS.

COPYHOLDERS AND OTHER PROPRIETORS.

	Immediate.			Promised in addition in case it be required.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
J. Gurney Hoare, Esq.	100	0	0	150	0	0
W. S. Cookson, Esq.	100	0	0	150	0	0
Sheffield Neave, Esq.	100	0	0	—		
Henry Sharpe, Esq.	50	0	0	150	0	0
David Powell, Esq.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Mr. Richard Ware	10	0	0	10	0	0
Mrs. Lister	50	0	0	100	0	0
George E. Street, Esq.	25	0	0	25	0	0
James Marshall, Esq.	25	0	0	—		
Thomas Cooper, Esq.	25	0	0	25	0	0
H. M. Jones, Esq.	20	0	0	20	0	0
James Harvey, Esq.	50	0	0	100	0	0
Edmund B. Squire, Esq.	20	0	0	—		
James Powell, Esq.	20	0	0	20	0	0
William A. Case, Esq.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Miss M. A. Sullivan	25	0	0	—		

TENANTS AND OCCUPIERS OF PROPERTY AT HAMPSTEAD, AND OTHERS
DESIROUS OF ASSISTING.

Joseph Hoare, Esq.	50	0	0	50	0	0
Dr. J. Storrar	10	0	0	10	0	0
Edwin W. Field, Esq.	25	0	0	50	0	0
Charles Toller, Esq.	25	0	0	25	0	0
Henry Sharpe, Jun. Esq.	10	0	0	—		
W. Rivington, Esq.	25	0	0	25	0	0
R. Dudley Baxter, Esq.	25	0	0	25	0	0
Mrs. MacInnes	25	0	0	—		
William Millar, Esq.	20	0	0	30	0	0
C. Hathaway, Esq.	20	0	0	20	0	0
Frederic Hill, Esq.	10	0	0	10	0	0
George H. Powell, Esq.	10	0	0	10	0	0
William Bowman, Esq.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.	100	0	0	—		
Thomas Hudson, Esq.	10	0	0	—		
Miss Cooper	10	0	0	—		
Mr. Simeon Stone	5	0	0	15	0	0
Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0	—		



JOHN GURNEY HOARE.
From a Chalk Drawing by Richmond.

	Immediate.			Promised in addition in case it be required.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Misses Kinder	5	0	0	—		
Edward Duncan, Esq.	5	0	0	—		
Paul F. Poole, Esq., R.A.	1	1	0	—		
Thomas Danby, Esq.	1	1	0	—		
George Dodgson, Esq.	1	1	0	—		
Frederic W. Topham, Esq.	1	1	0	—		
W. W. Deane, Esq.	1	1	0	—		
Stephen S. Alford, Esq.	1	0	0	—		
William Boulting, Esq.	2	2	0	—		
Frank S. Barker, Esq.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Henry W. Kilburn, Esq.	10	10	0	—		
The Misses Turner	10	0	0	10	0	0
Miss Coates	10	0	0	10	0	0
Joseph Neuberger, Esq.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Richard Bright, Esq.	20	0	0	—		
Mr. Bernard Quaritch	1	1	0	—		
Eden E. Eddis, Esq.	20	0	0	—		
A Friend to the Poor of London	20	0	0	—		
Mrs. Smith (<i>Cannon Place</i>)	5	0	0	—		
Dr. James Turle	1	1	0	—		
James Miley, Esq.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Charles Knight, Esq. (and son)	10	0	0	—		
John Phillips, Esq.	1	0	0	2	0	0
J. Orgill, Esq.	10	0	0	10	0	0
Robert Pryor, Esq.	20	0	0	—		
Edmund M. Beeton, Esq.	1	1	0	—		
Mrs. Charlotte Hayter	0	10	0	—		
James Hardy, Esq.	0	10	0	—		
George Smith, Esq.	25	0	0	25	0	0
William Aspinall, Esq.	5	0	0	10	0	0
Rev. J. J. Tayler	5	0	0	10	0	0
Rev. H. L. Berry	5	0	0	—		
Miss Davis	6	0	0	6	0	0
George H. Nevinson, Esq.	10	0	0	—		
R. H. Hodges, Esq.	2	2	0	2	2	0
Thomas Reed, Esq.	2	2	0	2	2	0
Robert Morant, Esq.	5	0	0	5	0	0
Alfred Bracher, Esq.	1	0	0	—		
Vernon Lushington, Esq.	2	2	0	—		
Rogers Field, Esq.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Basil Field, Esq.	2	0	0	5	0	0
Walter Field, Esq.	1	0	0	5	0	0
Pro Bono Publico	0	6	6	—		
R. H. L.	5	0	0	—		
M. H.	5	0	0	—		

CHARLES HATHAWAY,
Hon. Secretary.

MONTAGUE GROVE, HAMPSTEAD,
January, 1867.

In June 1868 the case was heard before the Master of the Rolls. In November he gave his judgment, saying that he could not dispose of the case without directing issues to be tried by a special jury. Before this could be done Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson died, on 5th May 1869. His brother Sir John Maryon Wilson succeeded him.

Sir John, it was soon found, was open to a compromise. He did not wish to go on with the lawsuit, because, if he lost, he would get nothing for the Heath. The inhabitants did not wish to fight the matter out, because, if they lost, the Heath would be built on. It became only a question of what price was to be paid to the lord of the manor for his rights over the Heath, and who was to pay it. Eventually the desired object was accomplished by the Metropolitan Board of Works taking the matter up, and, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, acquiring the Heath for a payment of £55,045.

Mr. Philip Hemery Le Breton, the representative of Hampstead on the Metropolitan Board of Works, was particularly active in the matter.

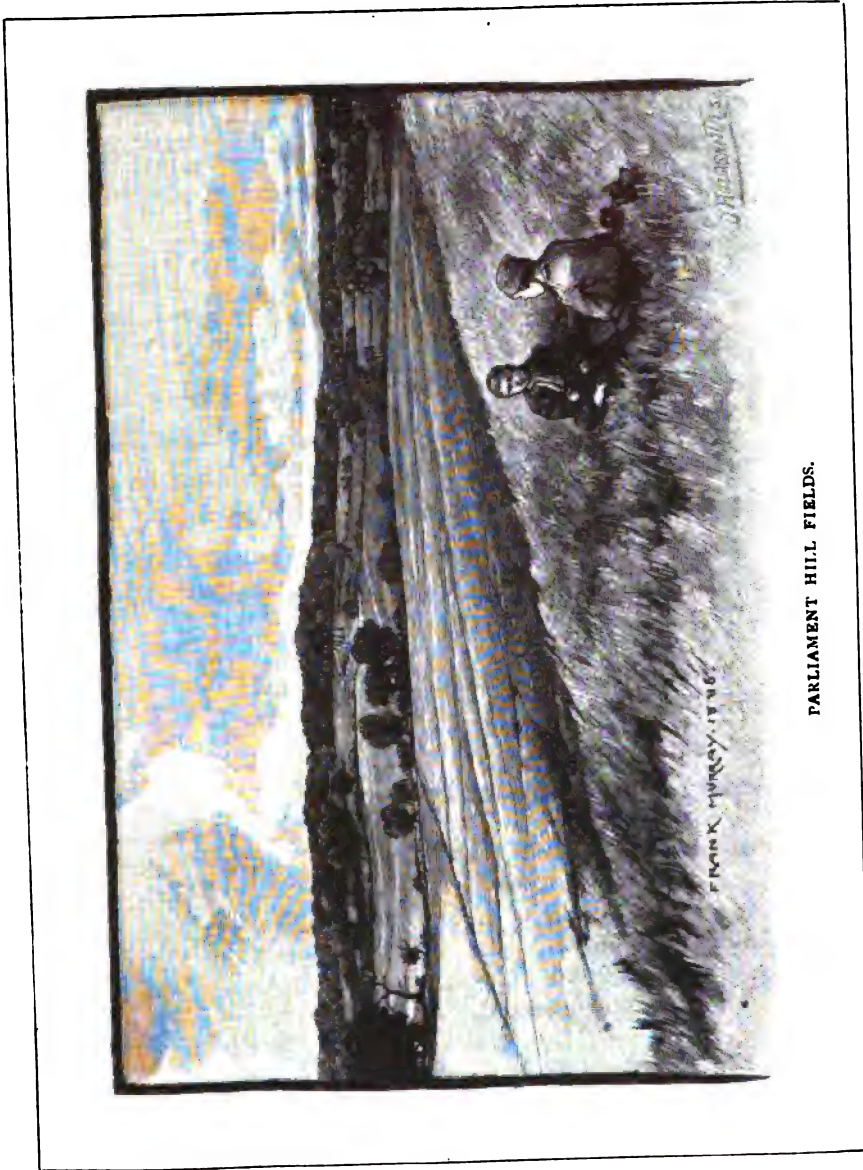
EXTENSION OF THE HEATH. ACQUISITION OF PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS.

"I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood ;
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood."

JOHN MILTON, *Masque of Comus*, 1634.

In the charming autobiography of Mary Howitt, edited by her daughter Margaret, this passage occurs—
"Do you remember that long lovely field by the side of Caen Wood, which is reached from the Lower Heath at Hampstead, and through a brickfield? There is a mound in it like an ancient barrow. The view thence is most lovely. In front is all the mass of wood of Lord Mansfield's park, and between us and Highgate the green slope of the field and the reservoirs below."

On the 23rd of March, 1889, a large company assembled in the music room of Grosvenor House by leave of His Grace the Duke of Westminster, to receive the report



PARLIAMENT HILL FIELDS.

of the practical conclusion of a work commenced a little more than five years previously. On the 23rd of January 1884 a small meeting convened at the Hollybush Tavern, on the suggestion of Mr. C. E. Maurice, of South Lodge, Squire's Mount, considered the expediency of acquiring Parliament Hill Fields and the Brickfields, and dedicating them to the public as an open space in perpetuity. The late Mr. Cornelius Walford was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Maurice, Mr. Robert Hunter, Professor Hales, and others. A local Committee was thereupon appointed with power to enlarge its numbers. Eventually this committee expanded into a large body with the Duke of Westminster, K.G., and the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., at its head, and by energy and discretion eventually surmounted the formidable difficulties which lay in its path. Five and a half years later the thing was done by the payment of £302,000 to the respective owners, and the transfer of the lands to the London County Council.

The large sum mentioned was raised as follows :—

Metropolitan Board of Works (superseded by the London County Council)	£151,000
City Parochial Charities	£50,000
Vestries—St. Pancras	£30,000
Hampstead	20,000
St. Marylebone... ..	500
	55,000
Raised by Public Subscriptions... ..	46,000
	151,000
	<u>£302,000</u>

A full account of the proceedings of the Committee will be found in the bound copies of papers concerning

the extension of the Heath placed in the muniment room of the Vestry.

The general effect has been to add to the 220 acres of which Hampstead Heath consists 261 acres purchased of the Earl of Mansfield and Sir Spencer Wilson respectively. Many inhabitants of Hampstead subscribed largely to the purchase fund, Mr. Henry Harben (a member of the Vestry) and his daughter contributing between them £1,150.

Without attempting to apportion the credit due to those who completed this great and invaluable scheme, it will be proper to recognize in connection with it the princely liberality of the Duke of Westminster, President of the General Committee, and the inexhaustible energy and resource of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., chairman of the Executive Committee which carried the enterprise to a successful end.

VINDICATION OF PUBLIC RIGHTS ON THE HEATH.

On the West Heath, as on parts of the East Heath, cricket and other sports had been played from time immemorial. There is only one patch of ground suitable for cricket. It lies below the plateau near the flagstaff (where seats are placed), south-east of the Leg-of-Mutton Pond, and not far from what used to be an interesting swampy hollow and quaking bog. But the spring which fed the bog was drained by the Metropolitan Board of Works a few years ago, to the distress of lovers of semi-aquatic plants and of children, who found treasures of natural history in its tiny pools.

The Board had put up notices forbidding cricket on the

West Heath, and by way of rejoinder to this high-handed procedure, Mr. G. W. Potter, Mr. Pritchard, and others, decided to vindicate the public right. The history of the struggle of 1882-83, which then ensued, and its upshot, are best told in Mr. Potter's own words as follows :—

STATEMENT BY GEORGE W. POTTER.

In the spring of 1882 the inhabitants of Upper Hampstead were greatly concerned at what they felt to be a very serious interference with their rights on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works. In May of that year the Board caused the whole of the western, or larger portion of the Heath, to be studded with notices forbidding "cricket, football, and all other games, under a penalty of forty shillings."

One portion of the Heath affected by this prohibition had been used as a cricket-ground for very many years, it being, in point of fact, the only spot on the West Heath in the least degree suitable for such a purpose, the remainder being hill, bog, or gorse-covered ground.

The reason alleged by the Board for this arbitrary proceeding was, that as nearly half the Heath was still reserved for cricket and other games, the remainder should be kept for the use of elderly people, invalids, and children. In reality the surface of Hampstead Heath is extremely hilly and uneven, and but a small part of it can therefore be used as a cricket ground. This fact made the residents of Hampstead resent the attempt to deprive them of the recreation ground in question. It was felt, too, that if this attack upon their privileges were to pass unchallenged, other rights might be threatened, and besides this it was doubted, by those acquainted with the subject, whether in seeking to enforce its bye-law the Metropolitan Board of Works was not acting altogether *ultra vires*.

That Board obtained its powers over Hampstead Heath from the Hampstead Heath Act, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict. c. 77), and from the Metropolitan Board of Works' Act, 1877 (40 Vict. c. 8.)

By section 36 of the first-named Act it is expressly stipulated that "nothing in this Act shall take away or prejudicially affect any right of common, commonable right, right of way, or other right, estate, interest or privilege in, over, or affecting the Heath, and every such right, estate, interest, or privilege, shall be and remain in all respects as if this Act had not been passed." The rights of the copyholders and inhabitants seemed therefore to be perfectly protected. The Act of 1877, however, gave the Board of Works a general power "to regulate all games" on

the Heath ; and the Board contended that this general power enabled them to over-ride all pre-existing rights, so far as the Board might think it necessary, for the purpose of regulating games. This their opponents denied.

Several of the older inhabitants of Hampstead wrote letters to the Board asking for the repeal of the obnoxious bye-law. A deputation, introduced by Mr. Harben, attended at Spring Gardens before the Parks and Open Spaces Committee with the same object ; the only result being that the steeply sloping portion of the Heath below Judges' Walk was exempted from the operation of the bye-law in question.

This was felt to be no concession at all. A public meeting of the inhabitants was therefore held at the Hollybush Assembly Rooms, when a resolution was unanimously passed that a second deputation should attend before the Board of Works itself and again urge the views of the inhabitants. This second deputation, headed by Mr. Joseph Hoare, accordingly once more asked that the objectionable bye-law might be rescinded.

A direct refusal on the part of the Board followed, and there, it seemed to many, the matter must end ; for the idea of entering into litigation against such a formidable antagonist as the Board of Works was not a pleasant one. Yet it was clear that if the right of the Board to the absolute control of the Heath was not to be conceded, something must be done immediately.

The writer of this paper for one was determined to test the question, and on the 26th of July, 1882, he gave the head Heath constable notice of his intention to play a game of cricket on the spot in question at seven o'clock the next evening, and warned him to be there. He also informed several of the residents in High Street and elsewhere of his intention. Accordingly, the next evening, accompanied by his two sons, he proceeded to the West Heath Cricket-ground and commenced a game at cricket, in which Mr. George Pritchard, Mr. Cook, and a bystander afterwards joined. As was expected, all these individuals were summoned by the Board of Works before the Hampstead magistrates, on a charge of having broken the bye-laws for the regulation of the Heath, and a penalty was claimed from each of them. When the case was heard, the Board's solicitor called on Mr. George Pritchard as the first defendant, some of the other defendants being heard as witnesses on his behalf. The magistrates decided that as a *bonâ fide* claim of right was set up, their jurisdiction was ousted, and so they dismissed the summons.

The Board, not content with this decision, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench to grant a rule calling upon the Hampstead Justices to

show cause why the said Justices should not proceed to hear and determine the complaint of the Metropolitan Board of Works against the said George Pritchard.

An appeal for funds met with a ready response from some of the older residents, who formed themselves into an association, called the Hampstead Heath Defence Association, with Mr. G. W. Potter as honorary secretary; and it was determined to defend the interests of the inhabitants in the Courts of Law. The case came before the Queen's Bench Division for hearing on the 6th of April, 1883, when the Judges referred it back to the local Magistrates for hearing upon its merits. The matter was brought therefore a second time before the Hampstead Justices on the 4th of July following, and they decided, subject to a special case to be agreed on, that the by-law was not valid so far as it excluded Mr. Pritchard and the other inhabitants of Hampstead from playing upon that portion of the Heath. Mr. English Harrison appeared for the Board, and Dr. Blake Odgers, of Savile House, Fitzjohn's Avenue, for the inhabitants. The magistrates found, as a fact, that "the inhabitants of Hampstead have been accustomed, as of right, from time immemorial, to play lawful games on the said portion of the Heath, at all times of the year."

Meanwhile the defendants had greatly strengthened their case by obtaining valuable evidence upon affidavit from the late William Greening, who had laid out the West Heath Cricket Ground in 1822, from Mr. Robert Ware, Mr. Thomas Reid, and Mr. William Cook. The writer also gave evidence. A special case having been finally settled and mutually agreed upon between the parties, the matter was again brought before the Queen's Bench Division for final decision, 11th Dec., 1883. The Metropolitan Board of Works was represented by Mr. White, Q.C., and Mr. E. Harrison, and the inhabitants by Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., and Dr. Blake Odgers.

Lord Coleridge, C.J., without calling upon counsel for the respondent, said he was of opinion that the Justices were perfectly right in the decision at which they had arrived. Powers were given to the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase certain commonable and other rights, and when purchased to extinguish or regulate them; and as to certain portions of the Heath, reserved by the Lord of the Manor, such rights had been obtained by purchase and absolutely extinguished. But by section 36 it was provided that, subject to the purchase clause, nothing in the Act should take away or prejudicially affect any right of common, right of way, or other right, estate, interest, or privilege in or over the Heath, and that every such right, estate, interest, or privilege should be and remain in all respects as if the Act had not been passed.

It was now argued that a man who had enjoyed these rights should be prevented exercising them, and without paying him any compensation. In his judgment, Mr. Pritchard had a *bonâ-fide* right to exercise the right found by the Justices to be a lawful right from time immemorial, and nothing in the Act justified the Board of Works, directly or indirectly, taking away from him that right. But they had taken that right away, and without justification ; and, therefore, "the judgment of the Justices must be affirmed." Mr. Justice Stephen, in concurring, said that the Board had no right to interfere with the inhabitants in playing cricket on any part of the Heath where the right had been exercised ; but as regarded those who were not inhabitants of Hampstead, he offered no opinion. Mr. Justice Mathew also concurred. The decision of the Justices was therefore affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

The case being of a quasi-criminal character, there was no appeal from this decision, which therefore was final. The case was conducted throughout in the most able manner by the counsel for Hampstead, and by the solicitors employed—Messrs. Sharpe, Parkers, Pritchard, and Sharpe, of New Court, and there is no doubt but that it will form an important precedent.

Among those who subscribed most liberally to the defence fund, were Sir Spencer Wilson, Mr. Henry Harben, Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Rogers Field, and Mrs. Walter Field. Mr. Potter became aware that a sum of nearly £100, the balance of an old Copyholder's Defence Fund, was lying at Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co.'s Bank, and this amount was at once placed at the disposal of the Defence Committee by the Trustees of the Fund.

In order that a permanent record should remain of the successful issue of this struggle, a formal presentment of the circumstances was made to the Court Leet in the Summer of 1883 by some of the copyholders and the account was entered on the Court Rolls.

SQUATTERS.

As in unsettled lands in Australia or the Canadas, and as too in hundreds, perhaps in thousands of cases in the old country, so in Hampstead have persons in times not very remote acquired eventually a title from merely sitting down or squatting on a corner of the waste of the manor. At first a tent or wattled shanty covered the

squatter ; then a boarded hut, and lastly perhaps a brick and timber structure. Several of the large houses on the Heath have none but a squatter's origin, which is thought by some people to be the best description of title. In other cases, the squatter's claims have been extinguished by ejectment or compromise.

ADDENDUM BY SIMEON STONE.

I understood my old employer and friend, James Smith, who came to Hampstead in 1808, to assert that there were some squatters' huts near the Sandy Road, leading from North End to the "Spaniards." Also that the families of Pearce and Abel were by some called "Squatters." They lived in cottages (now taken down) on the east side of Christ Church Road.

The Lord of the Manor seems to have admitted in part a title to their cottages ; and he compromised it about twenty-four years ago, by granting the tenants a twenty-one years' lease, on condition that they then gave up possession. The lease ran out, and the lord sold the cottages to the Trustees of the Wells and Campden Charity, who pulled the old houses down.

CHAPTER X.

PROTECTIVE.

“For the watch to babble and talk is most tolerable and not to be endured.”

Much Ado about Nothing, Act III. Scene 3.

LIGHTING AND WATCHING THE ROADS.

“Base and unlustrous as the smoky light
That’s fed with . . . tallow.”

Cymbeline, Act I. Scene 7.

BY THOMAS BRIDGER.

IN 1775 an Act was passed (15 Geo. 3, cap. 58) “for Lighting the streets, lanes, roads, and public passages within the Town of Hampstead, and parts adjacent within the Parish of Hampstead; and for establishing a nightly Watch therein, and a Patrole between the said Town and London.”

The preamble of the Act is as follows:—

“Whereas the Town of Hampstead in the Parish of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex is very populous and extensive, and from its situation the inhabitants thereof, and of the parts adjacent within the said Parish as also all persons passing to and from the same in the night-time are exposed to robberies and other outrages. And whereas the lighting the said Town and parts

adjacent within the said Parish, and the establishing therein a proper and well-regulated nightly watch, and a horse and foot patrol to conduct passengers between the said Town and London in the night-time would greatly contribute to prevent those evils."

Commissioners were appointed to carry the Act into execution, consisting of the minister and churchwardens of the parish for the time being, the resident Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, and the following thirty-three inhabitants :—

Erasmus Warren, Gerrard Howard, Stephen Guyon, [there is a Guyon House in the Town Ward], Sir John Honywood, Robert Cary, Joseph Webb, John Peter Blaquiére [donor of existing charities], Robert Vincent, Thomas Walker, Thomas Langdale, Isaac Ardesoif, Latham Arnold, Richard Clay, George Webster, George Stevens, George Collins, John Stock [he also was a charitable donor to the parish], Edward Montagu, Thomas Gardner, Thomas Lane, Edward Kynaston, John Hyndman, Thomas Rumsey [another of the benefactors of the parish], John Foster, Thomas Smith, Richard Norris, Maurice Griffith, William Beaumont, George Goodwin, William Jeffreys, Robert Simmonds, John Stokes, and Edward Cartwright.

The Act provided for the appointment of "such number of able-bodied men to be employed as watchmen in the night time for the safety of the inhabitants, and also to patrol the road between the town and London, on foot or on horseback, for the safety of travellers, and to go armed with such weapons as the commissioners might direct."

The commissioners were empowered to levy rates, not exceeding a shilling in the pound in any one year, upon

the yearly value of property within the town and parts adjacent where lamps were placed and lighted, and not exceeding sixpence in the pound upon the yearly value where lamps were not provided. There was a proviso that no rate should extend to that part of the parish called Kilburn, which was first lighted under the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 90, adopted for that purpose in 1849.

Eventually gas extinguished the oil-lamp, and the new police of Sir Robert Peel's Act, the nightly watch. But the horse-patrol in an improved form still exists, and ratepayers of Kilburn may perhaps lament that the special proviso of the local Act referred to does not exist as well.

The earliest record of steps taken to introduce gas into Hampstead is found in the minutes of a Vestry meeting held on the 21st of August, 1823; when the Imperial Gas Light Company applied for leave to lay pipes in the public roads and places within the parish, which application was complied with.

Lighting of the public roads is now effected under a contract with the Gas Light and Coke Company. Nearly 2,000 lamps are lighted every night. The quantity of gas allowed to each lamp varies according to locality. Lamps in principal roads, at the intersection of roads and at "refuges," require more than others. The Company's charge to private consumers is 2s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet of gas burnt. An automatic meter registers the consumption.

ADDENDUM. BY HENRY WASH.

Lighting under the Act of 1774 was effected by means of oil-lamps few and far between; e.g., there was not one between the eastern end of Downshire Hill and the angle where New End intersects Well Walk.

Sixty years ago very many of the more important houses had a private lamp.

The oil-lamps were superseded by gas, at first in the main thoroughfares, High Street and Heath Street, and gradually throughout the parish.

The number of public lights in the parish in 1871, was 1080, and in the year 1888 the number had increased to 1882.

WATCHMEN, THE WATCH-HOUSE, STOCKS AND POUND.

BY HENRY WASH.

Until the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829, the parish of Hampstead was protected by watchmen. These were generally old men for whom no other employment could be found. They only served at night, each man being provided with a rattle and a lanthorn, his station being indicated by a wooden hut or box in which he could take shelter in bad weather. When this force was disbanded, one of the men continued for several years to act as private watchman in the grounds attached to the house now known as The Pryors.

A map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's, belonging to the Lord of the Manor, and dated 1762, shows the watch-house in the road at the bottom of Heath Street. But in 1830 it stood at the town-end of the green in Flask Walk. There seems to be no record of its removal from Heath Street, but it remained in Flask Walk until it was demolished. It was a square brick building with a small outer court and two dungeons.

The stocks, which were immediately behind the watch-house, provided for the security of three persons. The writer of this article remembers seeing a man secured therein, probably the last man who suffered this punishment of imprisonment in the stocks in Hampstead.

The Pound has probably stood in its present locality on the Heath, on the eastern side of the Spaniard's Road opposite the Whitestone Pond, from the time of its erection. The date on it is 1787. In the map at Messrs. Bell and Steward's, already referred to, one is shown to the south of the present Flagstaff. The impounding of stray cattle, still observable in rural districts, has long since ceased to be practised in Hampstead. Few common rights of grazing are in active operation, and to turn horses or cattle loose without watchers would speedily end in their disappearance from the scene.

ADDENDUM.

Watchmen being elderly and infirm, were at least unrivalled in the pleasant art of going to sleep at any moment—the fresh night air, it may be, aiding. So, Mark Lemon, in his *Up and Down London Streets*, states that the watchmen had boxes to sleep in, quaintly called watch-boxes; and it was wittily said by Lord Erskine that a friend of his who could not obtain sleep by any of the usual means, put on a watchman's coat, got into a watch-box, and was asleep in five minutes!

ADDENDUM. BY GEORGE SMYTH.

The watch-house and public stocks were situated at the bottom of Flask Walk on the piece of ground where the large trees are, at the end nearest to Heath Street. There was a very strong door in the middle of the front wall which led into a small yard in which were two cells.

The stocks were just at the back. They opened at one side to admit of the feet of the prisoner being placed therein; a padlock secured the apparatus. In front of the stocks was a seat for the offenders to sit upon whilst their feet were in stocks.

A man named Hawkins, whom the Rev. Dr. White, rector of the parish, saw drunk on a Sunday morning, was placed in the stocks for the offence next day.

ADDENDUM. BY SUTTON SHARPE.

The stocks and lock-up stood on the triangular strip of green (now gravel) facing Gardnor House, Flask Walk, and just in front of the new

baths and wash-houses. Mr. Henry Kilburn, of 6 Cannon Place, who came to Hampstead in 1821, well remembers seeing two men in the stocks. He was then about six years of age, and it was not long after that he saw the men in the stocks. But Mr. Cook, a plasterer of Golden Square (who was a witness in the Hampstead Heath cricketing case), also remembers seeing men in the stocks, and fixes the date at 1831 or 1832.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The arrangements for extinguishing fires are under the control of the London County Council. There are two—there should be three—fire-engine stations in the parish : one is at the junction of Holly Hill with Heath Street, and the other at the junction of Adelaide Road with the Finchley road. The latter is supplemented with a lofty tower of observation commanding all but the most elevated portions of the parish. Formerly the head of this important organization was the brave and devoted Mr. Braidwood, who lost his life many years ago at a great fire by Thames side. He has an efficient successor in Captain Shaw, C B., in whose sagacity and resource very general confidence is reposed. The brigade system is rendered the more effective by the use of electric fire-alarms invented, it is thought, by Mr. E. B. Bright, a practical electrician of repute, and brother to the late Sir Charles Bright, who was prominently associated with the laying of the first Atlantic telegraph cable. About 2,000 fires take place annually in London, of which perhaps 200 are considered serious and the others slight ; a vast number of the latter however being so considered only in the way that a sailor at sea describes a storm, which renders the landsman aghast, as a fresh breeze or a capful of wind.

Before the organization of a metropolitan system of

protection from fire, the parish engine, usually an object of general ridicule, was both inefficient in action and tardy in appearance on the scene—though not more so in Hampstead than elsewhere. It was all that the householder had to look to when fire broke out.

The Act of 1774 imposed on the churchwardens of every parish the duty of keeping an engine for putting out fires. In the writer's youth parish engines usually stood under the belfry or in some other vacant place in the parish churches. It was not until 1832 that the insurance companies united in procuring an efficient fire-brigade, which passed in time to the Metropolitan Board of Works and has now become vested in the County Council. It costs £136,000 a year.

When the Metropolitan Board of Works resolved to establish a fire brigade in Hampstead, one of the houses in Belle Vue, facing Belsize Avenue, was rented for the purpose of a station, and was formally opened in 1869. The removal of the police to their new station-house on Rosslyn Hill, afforded to the fire brigade the opportunity of obtaining a more central position than Belle Vue. They therefore secured the site of the old police station at the south-western corner of Heath Street, whereon a suitable building was erected and opened in 1874. It is of red brick with white stone facings, and being surmounted by a clock-tower, is a conspicuous object. The clock is illuminated at night. There are two engines always ready, one a 6-inch manual, and the other under 6 inches. An engineer and five men are also in constant readiness. Hampstead, however, has been remarkably free from conflagrations. This station is in telephonic communication with the superintendent's office in Victoria Street, Westminster, and possesses an ingenious diagram

showing the various fire stations, which are subject to, and in telephonic connection with, the superintendent at Westminster.

In June, 1870, an extra station was opened in the Adelaide Road, and a movement is now afoot for a station for the protection of West Hampstead.

ADDENDUM. BY GEORGE SMYTH.

The parish fire-engine used to be kept in a shed near Church Row, now swept away by the town improvements. Mr. C. Adams, a hairdresser, who lived close at hand, was the custodian. He was relieving officer and parish beadle, and was considered rather an important person.

THE POLICE.

The new police, introduced by the Act of Sir Robert Peel, met at first with scant public favour. On the 11th of November, 1830, it was moved in the Vestry—

“That this Vestry is anxious to mark in the strongest language its indignation at the brutal and ferocious attacks which have recently been made in various parts of the Metropolis upon the officers of the new police whilst engaged in the strict and faithful discharge of their duty.”

This motion, suggested by humanity, was rejected, and another, based on financial considerations, was passed appointing a deputation to wait on Sir Robert Peel, then Home Secretary. The object was to

“Represent the unnecessary application of the Metropolitan Police to this parish, as at present there is not wanted more vigilance than our former system of watching produced under our local Act of Parliament; and as it increases our burthen of taxation by upwards of eleven hundred pounds per annum we humbly request the same police may be withdrawn at the close of the first year.”

Sir Robert Peel, however, gave the deputation cold comfort. “His presence was urgently needed elsewhere,

and an Under Secretary received the Hampstead gentlemen. They described their parish as a village lying off the main road, and not exposed to depredations, and disclaimed the need of the new police. They showed that while the watch had cost in the year 1829 £577 16s. 10d. (including £26 12s. 6d. for candles), the parish had been charged for the new police the "enormous sum of £1,615 6s. 8d."

But nothing came of the remonstrance. The Vestry resolved to enter on its minutes the report of the gentlemen who had waited on Sir Robert Peel, "or his Secretary"; they drafted a petition, but the space where it should have been entered is left blank, and the matter forthwith dropped.

So the new police became firmly established. The inhabitants of Hampstead have been singularly fortunate in the character and efficiency of the constables of the S Division, to which is assigned the responsible duty of maintaining order and protecting life and property in the parish and neighbouring districts. There has ever been a cordial appreciation of this fact throughout the parish, even when, as in 1830, the cost of the new establishment was deemed high. Some years since a public dinner, chiefly organized by Mr. Frederic Hill, of Thurlow Road, was given at the Vestry Hall in acknowledgment of the public services rendered by the police. Sir Edmund Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police, was present; and many of the principal residents in Hampstead shared in the proceedings. Gallant acts have been done by the police in Hampstead, and their bearing and discipline have been at all times unexceptionable.

ADDENDUM. BY I. G. MILLWARD.

The number of police attached to the Hampstead Station when I joined there in January, 1877, was about eighty-three (including two inspectors); this number increased to nearly one hundred and fifty, including four inspectors, by the time I left, March, 1884. This however did not include the whole of the borough force further out, but the proportionate part proper to Hampstead Station.

In April, 1878, Inspector Woodland died at Hampstead Station, and the inhabitants of Hampstead (out of respect to his memory) raised a subscription and placed a monument in Hampstead Cemetery.

On the 15th February, 1882, in consequence of a good arrest of burglars by Inspector Bannister, the residents of Hampstead gave a complimentary dinner to the whole of the Hampstead police, when a sufficient sum of money was subscribed to defray the expenses and hand over a balance of nearly one hundred guineas to the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage.

The rapid growth of Hampstead in the direction of Kilburn was found to be more than could be properly supervised by the police from Hampstead Station, and a new station was erected at West Hampstead, which was opened 1st January, 1883.

The present station was built at Hampstead several years before I was connected with the division, and the only superintendents I served under there were Mr. C. J. O'Loughlin and Mr. W. Harris.

ADDENDUM. BY GEORGE SMYTH.

The Police Station used to be at the top of Holly Hill Place. Then it was removed to the site of the Fire Brigade Station in Heath Street, and subsequently to its present position next below the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. It took the place of the old Red Lion Public-house, a tavern which gave the name of Red Lion Hill to the ascent now re-named Rosslyn Hill.

AN INSPECTOR'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Richard Coucher, reserve inspector of the S division, died on the 13th October, 1889, at 24, Princess Road, Primrose Hill, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born at St. Alban's, and while still young, he enlisted in the 20th Regiment of Foot, and fought in the Crimea. For this campaign he received the distinction of the Crimean Medal, and a clasp for the battle of the Alma. He also received the Turkish medal

for the same campaign. He went through the Indian Mutiny, and was at the relief of Lucknow, where he received a bayonet wound in the neck. Subsequently Mr. Couchier left the army and joined the Metropolitan Police. After six years' service he was promoted to be sergeant, in which capacity he did duty in the Borough of Southwark for eight years. He had to deal with some of the worst characters in London, and apprehended many notorious burglars. He was then promoted to the position of inspector of the "S," or Hampstead division, and for eleven years carried out his duties to the satisfaction both of authorities and residents.

The funeral procession passing through Hampstead was headed by two mounted constables, immediately followed by two inspectors and six constables on foot. The police band came next, preceding the superintendent, an inspector, and six mounted constables. The hearse and mourning coaches, four in number, followed, and after them came on foot twenty-four inspectors, thirty sergeants, and one hundred and seventy constables, mainly of the "S" division. At intervals the band played solemn music. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and a large number of beautiful wreaths of flowers. The remains of this brave and faithful officer rest in the Finchley cemetery.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

At least on four occasions has Hampstead contributed a force of volunteer police for the preservation of the peace of the metropolis.

Special constables were (as far as is known) first sworn in at Hampstead, in view of expected rioting (on the 10th of April, 1848) on the part of the so-called Chartists. As many as 200,000 men intended to assemble on Kennington Common, with the ultimate object of forcing on Parliament certain constitutional changes. Great uneasiness prevailed, many of the public buildings were fortified against attack, and the gentlemen of London, in fact, able-bodied men of all ranks (amongst them Prince Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French) tendered themselves as constables. Upwards of 150,000

men were sworn in ; still the Chartist preparations went on. A monster petition had been prepared, which was to be presented at Westminster, not as is usual by a single member of Parliament, but, contrary to the privilege of Parliament, by a vast procession or delegation of the Chartists. Numbers and determination were to overawe the Legislature into compliance. But the attitude of the citizens took the heart out of disaffection. The Chartists had omitted to take into account another factor in the case. The "gaunt figure of the old field-marshal" was still to be "seen upon his post." The most famous general of the age, his grace the Duke of Wellington, was responsible for the safety of the metropolis.

He soon made his dispositions. A large military force was secretly brought into London, and planted by the sagacious Duke out of sight of the public at various strategic points.

The police were massed, so as to be ready to act collectively at a moment's notice. But the whole movement at the touch of authority fell to pieces, as swiftly as a house of cards. The 10th of April was fine and balmy ; not 200,000 but 20,000 people assembled on Kennington Common. Their leader mounted a waggon intending to address them. But before a word could be uttered the police requested the would-be orator to move on, and force was not required. A sound discretion prevailed. Speeches were impossible, none being allowed to make them. The surging crowds, realizing this fact, marched on to the Thames, intending to invade Westminster and the Houses of Parliament. They were stopped by the simple expedient of closing the bridges. So, their immediate purpose defeated, the compact mass of 20,000

men began bit by bit the process of disintegration. A part, thinking to cross into Middlesex by London Bridge, turned eastward; some faring westwards had recourse to the bridges at Putney and Fulham; other fractions sought the steam-boat piers; others, their own homes, on the Surrey side. Not a soldier came out of barracks; hardly a constable drew his baton. The huge crowd melted silently away and Kennington Common knew the Chartists no more. A very noted politician and leader of the people, at the time of the expected disturbances, was Mr. Ernest Jones. He resided, at about the period referred to, in a house on the west side of Rosslyn Hill.

ADDENDUM. BY T. L. FORBES.

The occasion of the first embodiment was the gathering on 10th April, 1848, when numbers of persons joined the Chartist demonstration. The commander was Major (afterwards Colonel) Woodroffe, who resided in Weatherall Place (Well Walk). The second in command was my father, Thomas William Forbes, 1 Pilgrim's Lane. A dinner was afterwards organized at the Hollybush Rooms for all the specials, which was considered a success. The parish was patrolled by the specials on April 10, and on one or more subsequent occasions, when the police had to go to London. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne was one. He lived in the house behind the George tavern, which stood on the ground now occupied by the Sisters of Providence.

ADDENDUM. BY HENRY SHARPE.

The "specials" were out on duty on the night of 31st May, 1848. Mr. Simeon Stone, now a member of the Vestry, was amongst the constables enrolled.

In January, 1868, special constables were again enrolled in consequence of the Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell Prison and the fear that other explosions would follow. Captain Monypenny (son-in-law of the Rev. Charlton Lane, the Vicar) was in command, and next under him were Captain Holford and myself, then Captain and Ensign in the volunteers. The men were drilled and were expected to take the place

of the police in Hampstead, if they were called off to London. They were never out on duty, but a false alarm was given one day to see whether the organization was in order. There were about 125 constables in Hampstead, not including Kilburn, which was made a separate district.

A year or two afterwards special constables were sworn in one afternoon in a hurry and went on duty at once. The police had been called away to a meeting in Hyde Park.

In November, 1887, in consequence of the disturbances in Trafalgar Square, special constables were enrolled in London. Hampstead men had to go to London to be enrolled, and had their choice in which division they would serve. Orders for them were posted at the Hampstead Police Station. On this occasion the authorities made use of the special constables in a different way. Instead of causing them to take the place of the police in their ordinary patrolling duties, they were used in large bodies and sent to Trafalgar Square and other places near to it.

CHAPTER XI.

THE VESTRY.

“A’ ye douce folk I’ve borne aboon the broo,
Were ye but here, what would ye say or do?”

ROBERT BURNS.

FORMERLY, no doubt, it was the habit of the parishioners of Hampstead to assemble, on the summons of the overseers, in the vestry of the parish church (as is still the custom in rural parts), and then and there dispose of the business for which they were summoned. Hence the meetings of the elected representatives of the parishioners under the Act of the 19th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, for the Better Local Management of the Metropolis and of the Acts for amending the same, continue to be described as Vestry meetings, and the members attending them as vestrymen. The parishioners may no longer assemble indiscriminately to decide questions of local management—at least decisions so arrived at could be of no legal effect, and would be binding on none of the constituted authorities. All power in that respect is remitted to the members chosen by the recorded vote of the duly qualified electorate, and their decision, arrived at after compliance with the statutory formalities, is alone valid and authoritative.

The Vestry of St. John consists of seventy-two elected

members. A third go out of office every three years, and are eligible for re-election. The election of vestrymen takes place in the month of May. By the statute creating this elected Vestry, the vicar of the parish for the time being is constituted the permanent chairman. The two churchwardens of the parish church, with the vicar, are *ex-officio* vestrymen, entitled to speak and vote at all the meetings. The chief officers of the Vestry are four in number, viz., the vestry clerk, the surveyor, the medical officer, and the analyst, each except the last being supported by a suitable staff. Of these the surveyor alone is required to give his full time to the service of the Vestry. These officers are paid by salary; a solicitor is appointed who is paid by fees.

Ordinarily a meeting of the full board is held on each alternate Thursday, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The business lasts about two hours. It begins by the statutory chairman taking the chair, or, in his absence, by the election to the chair of a chairman for the evening. The minutes of the previous meeting are then confirmed, and the agenda paper is gone through item by item. A printed copy of this paper is supplied to each vestryman some days beforehand, as are also copies of any reports made by the several committees on matters referred to them to consider. Only by special permission of the Vestry and on the ground of urgency can any question be debated or motion made (motions consequent on the business directly in hand excepted) of which due notice has not been given in printed form to each vestryman.

The deliberations of the main body are assisted by ten standing committees, which in the aggregate met in 1888-89 on 137 occasions. Besides these, ten temporary

committees and sub-committees held, for the examination of questions referred to them, forty-six meetings. In all, the vestrymen were assembled in one form or other for the transaction of parochial business 210 times during the twelve months. The committees, including a special body termed the Assessment Committee, of which a separate account is given, may be described as follows :—

Works, Highways, Sanitary, Finance, House, Tree, Mortuary, Records, Hampstead Improvement, Assessment. Special: Legal, Hampstead Heath Extension, Local Government Bill, Selection of Committees, Fortune Green, &c., Electrical. Sub-Committees: Works (Ruck's Building and Froggnal Mansion Estate), Sanitary (Dusting and Urinals).

Of the 210 meetings held, only two or three members gave no attendance; while three members attended as many as 100 times or upwards, as follows :—

John Hardcastle, of Beechenden, 25 out of 27 Vestry meetings, and 75 Committee meetings—total, 100 attendances; *Simeon Stone*, of The Hollies, 23 out of 27 Vestry meetings, and 119 Committee meetings—total, 142 attendances; *Richard Hackworth*, of Brightside, 26 out of 27 Vestry meetings, and 130 Committee meetings—total, 156 attendances.

Besides giving attention to parochial affairs on this liberal scale, Mr. Hardcastle is a member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and both Mr. Stone and Mr. Hackworth are and have been for years active members of the Burial Board and of the Commission of Baths and Wash-houses.

But an effective attendance of Vestrymen has not always been the order of the day. At a meeting held on the

23rd of December, 1830, for the purpose of making a rate for the relief of the poor, Mr. William Smith being in the chair, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved :—

“ That the Vestry do adjourn in consequence of the absence of the parish officers (Overseers), and because the majority of the persons now present are not qualified to vote through the non-payment of their respective rates.”

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The Easter election of members usually takes place much nearer Whitsuntide than Easter, and is held towards the end of the month of May. Very little interest is shown in the proceedings by the ratepayers. The attendance at the ward meetings for the nominations is very scanty ; the voting in case of contested elections equally so. In the ward which the writer in part represents there are 1800 ratepayers. On the occasion of a contest the highest number of votes polled is about 80. In Australia the contrary prevails. The Goulburn (New South Wales) *Evening Star* of April 27th, 1889, has the following :—

“ EASTER TUESDAY VESTRY MEETING—ST. NICHOLAS’S PARISH.

“ If the occupants of pews and sittings in St. Nicholas’s Church were regularly to turn up at church in numbers proportionate to those present at the Easter Tuesday Vestry Meeting at the school-room, there would always be a large congregation.”

In Hampstead, however, confidence in the Vestry and a belief that the best is done that circumstances admit of, leave little margin for popular enthusiasm at election time.

THE VESTRY.

179

Subjoined is a complete list of the vestrymen of the parish of St. John, showing also the period during which each vestryman held office, from the passing of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, until the Easter elections of the year 1889:—

Name of Vestryman.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of office, or of period for which elected.
Adams, James	May 1857	May 1862
Aste, Henry	May 1864	May 1865
Aspinall, William... ..	May 1867	*
Alford, Stephen Shute	May 1874	July 1881 (deceased)
Alford, Frederick Stephen	May 1882	*
Andrews, William Ward... ..	May 1882	1886 (resigned)
Alexander, John	May 1885	*
Aitchison, Thomas	May 1885	*
Allen, John	May 1886	*
Browell, Edward Mash	Nov. 1855	May 1857
Bockett, Daniel Smith	Nov. 1855	May 1859
Buckland, Thomas	Nov. 1855	May 1857
Baker, Henry	May 1857	May 1858
Brooks, George Henry	May 1860	1862 (resigned)
Barber, Samuel	May 1863	1870 (resigned)
Burdon, Thomas	May 1864	May 1867
Bate, John	May 1870	May 1883
Boulting, William... ..	May 1870	May 1886
Bate, Thomas	May 1872	May 1886
Beeton, Henry Coppinger	May 1874	May 1885
Bird, Arthur	May 1874	May 1882
Baines, Cooke	May 1874	May 1876
Barrett, James	May 1874	May 1880
Boden, Joshua Wigley	May 1874	*
Bridge, Isaac	May 1874	May 1886
Baker, Frederick John	May 1874	1887 (left the parish)
Buckingham, James	May 1874	May 1888
Barrett, Thomas Albert	May 1876	*
Burford, James	May 1879	May 1882
Battye, George Money	May 1884	May 1888
Bond, Edward	May 1879	*
Baines, Frederick Ebenezer, C.B.	May 1880	May 1883
Badger, William	May 1882	*
Baxter, James	May 1882	May 1885
Bartlett, Thomas Henry	May 1883	*
Beckley, Thomas	May 1883	May 1889
Belcher, John Stafford	May 1883	May 1885
Burdett, William	May 1883	*
Bell, Edward	May 1887	May 1886
Barber, Joseph Vincent	May 1887	*
Clowser, Edward Page	Nov. 1855	1889 (resigned)
Cole, Henry Thomas	Nov. 1855	May 1860
Cuming, Samuel	Nov. 1855	May 1864
Cornick, Henry	May 1861	May 1857
	May 1868	1866 (resigned)
		May 1879

* In these cases the members still remain in office.

Name of Vestryman.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of office, or of period for which elected.
Constable, Henry	May 1862	1864 (left the parish)
Cox, William	May 1862	May 1864
Coles, Richard	May 1862	May 1881
Clowser, Thomas	May 1869	May 1889
Clarkson, Thomas	May 1870	May 1872 (deceased)
Culverhouse, John	May 1874	May 1878
Chamberlain, Edmund Tye	May 1879	May 1888
Carlisle, John	May 1882	May 1885
Childe, Rev. Christopher Venn	May 1882	May 1883
Craigie, Patrick George	May 1883	May 1889
Cuff, William Symes	May 1884	*
Cale, William	May 1886	*
Dangerfield, John	Nov 1855	May 1859
Dockray, Robert Benson	May 1861	1862 (left the parish)
Dane, Thomas	May 1874	June 1885 (deceased)
Dibley, George	May 1874	May 1881
Dudman, John	May 1877	*
Douglas-Hamilton, Octavius	May 1882	*
Dainton, Samuel Joseph	May 1884	*
Davies, Alfred	May 1886	May 1889
Dobbs, Samuel	May 1887	*
Devitt, Henry	May 1888	*
Death, Samuel Shott	May 1888	*
Elt, Robert Thomas	May 1863	May 1874
Evans, Thomas Andrews	May 1874	May 1884
Evans, John Edward	May 1874	*
Elliott, Edward	May 1881	*
Ellis, Ralph Arthur Frederick William	May 1882	*
Fletcher, John Samuel	May 1874	May 1878
Foster, George	May 1878	May 1884
Finch, Gerard Brown	May 1886	*
Fooks, William Cracroft	May 1879	May 1885
Farmer, Leopold	May 1880	May 1887
Gatto, Henry Jenkin	May 1882	*
Gotto, Henry Jenkin	May 1859	May 1862
Greenhill, Charles Pope	May 1874	May 1883
Gibson, William Tate	May 1880	May 1883
Gretton, George Le Mesurier	May 1888	*
Griffiths, Thomas	May 1888	*
Hoare, John Gurney	Nov. 1855	Jan. 1856 (resigned)
Hale, Warren Stormes	May 1857	May 1860
Hackworth, Richard	May 1861	*
Haward, Henry Gilbert	May 1862	1870 (resigned)
Hart, John Thomas	May 1864	1870 (left the parish)
Hannah, John	May 1865	May 1868
Hammack, Henry Lawrence	May 1866	May 1869
Hibberd, Jacob	May 1877	May 1880
Harris, Edward	May 1868	May 1871
Houghton, Frank	May 1870	May 1875
	May 1872	May 1887

* In these cases the members still remain in office.

THE VESTRY.

181

Name of Vestryman.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of office, or of period for which elected.
Harvey, James	May 1874	May 1878
Harben, Henry	May 1874	*
Hortin, John Henry	May 1878	May 1885
Humphreys, Frederick	May 1879	May 1885
Humphreys, Richard	May 1880	*
Hewetson, James	May 1882	*
Harben, Henry Andrade... ..	May 1882	May 1888 (resigned)
Housley, Samuel John	May 1882	May 1884
Hardcastle, John	May 1884	*
Holman, John	May 1884	*
Hobson, Thomas	May 1884	*
Hopton, Charles	May 1885	*
Hanhart, Nicholas	May 1885	*
Henderson, William	May 1887	*
Hulls, Charles Henry	May 1887	1887 (removed)
Ingpen, Edward	May 1865	May 1871
Jaggars, Henry Edwin	May 1864	May 1867
Judge, John	May 1874	May 1879
Jones, Samuel	May 1884	*
Kent, James {	Nov. 1855	May 1861
King, Henry	May 1865	1867 (deceased)
King, Joseph, Jun.	May 1874	May 1887
Keeble, Frederick Thomas Coleman	May 1888	*
King, Charles Bean	May 1874	May 1881
	May 1880	*
Le Breton, Philip Hemery	Nov. 1855	May 1880
Lowe, Francis	Nov. 1855	May 1861
Lucas, Robert Wood	May 1858	May 1864
Lunn, Henry	May 1871	May 1877
Lea, George Harris	May 1874	May 1879
Lee, Henry William	May 1876	May 1882
Leeffe, Octavius	May 1882	May 1885
Lake, Ernest Edward	May 1884	*
Matthew, Henry	Nov. 1855	May 1863
Milton, Henry {	May 1860	1872 (resigned)
	May 1877	1883 (deceased)
Matheson, Hugh Mackay	May 1866	1869 (resigned)
Mathieson, James Ewing... ..	May 1866	May 1867
Maltby, Henry	May 1874	May 1879
Moon, James Frank	May 1874	May 1883
Muncey, Luke	May 1874	May 1876
Maitland, Frederick	May 1879	May 1882
Mackeson, Charles	May 1880	May 1883
Mitton, Edgar William	May 1882	May 1889
Monro, Frederic John	May 1882	May 1887
Mitton, Welbury James	May 1884	Nov. 1888 (deceased)
McDonagh, James Armstrong	May 1888	*
Neave, Sheffield	May 1867	May 1868
Neison, Francis Gustavus Paulus	May 1878	May 1884

* In these cases the members still remain in office.

RECORDS OF HAMPSTEAD.

Name of Vestryman.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of office, or of period for which elected.
Nicholas, John	May 1879	May 1882
Nash, William	May 1883	May 1886
	May 1885	*
Osgood, George	May 1859	May 1862
Orgill, John James	May 1874	May 1880
Powell, David	Nov. 1855	1866 (resigned)
Pendergast, John	Nov. 1855	May 1859
Paul, Thomas	Nov. 1855	May 1857
Paxon, Francis	May 1857	May 1859
Pearse, John Gardner	May 1859	May 1868
	May 1873	Sept. 1886 (deceased)
Pryor, Robert	May 1859	1863 (resigned)
Peacock, Charles	May 1859	May 1869
Pollock, Alfred Atkinson... .. .	May 1865	May 1863
	May 1868	May 1874
Piggott, George	May 1867	May 1885
Powell, George Holt	May 1871	May 1879
Pook, George	May 1872	May 1884
Parker, Henry Watson	May 1874	May 1878
Palmer, Thomas	May 1874	*
Pritchard, George	May 1877	*
Preston, Alfred	May 1878	*
Prance, Reginald Herbert	May 1879	May 1882
Pincham, Richard... .. .	May 1881	May 1887
Phillips, James	May 1884	May 1886
Purchas, James	May 1887	*
Redpath, Christopher James	Nov. 1855	May 1857
Rose, Henry Cooper	May 1869	May 1879
	May 1881	May 1884
Randall, Thomas Gurney... .. .	May 1874	*
Roff, Samuel Drury	May 1876	May 1879
Rogers, Thomas	May 1879	Nov. 1884 (deceased)
Russell, William	May 1881	May 1887
Robertson, Josiah	May 1882	*
Roper, William	May 1882	May 1885
Ratcliff, Thomas William	May 1885	*
Ratcliff, Sidney George	May 1886	*
Smith, James	Nov. 1855	May 1865
Smith, John	Nov. 1855	May 1863
Skeet, Robert	Nov. 1855	Oct. 1861 (deceased)
Southey, William	May 1857	May 1860
Shoveller, John	May 1859	Dec. 1880 (resigned)
Stone, Simeon	May 1863	*
Steuart, John	May 1867	May 1873
Sangster, James	May 1874	May 1880
Smart, Frederick Bertram	May 1874	May 1885
St. Quintin, Percy	May 1874	May 1876
Spyer, Salomon	May 1874	May 1880
Stubbs, John Morris	May 1874	May 1876
Smith, Joseph Richard	May 1875	May 1880

* In these cases the members still remain in office.

Name of Vestryman.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of office, or of period for which elected.
Scott, William Ramsey {	May 1882	May 1883
Savigcar, Alfred {	May 1887	May 1889
Smith, Sidney {	May 1882	May 1886
Shield, George {	May 1882	May 1886
Smith, Thomas Eustace {	May 1884	May 1889
	May 1888	*
Turner, Thomas {	Nov. 1855	May 1859
Tatham, Lawrence Mallory {	May 1865	May 1868
	May 1869	1872 (deceased)
Tildesley, David {	May 1867	May 1870
Till, William {	May 1868	1869 (resigned)
Tatham, Joseph {	May 1870	May 1879
Tagart, Charles Fortescue {	May 1874	May 1879
Thoden, Julius {	May 1874	May 1879
Thompson, Henry {	May 1883	*
Turner, William Coham {	May 1885	*
Turner, Barrow {	May 1885	1888 (deceased)
Thomas, William Ivor {	May 1886	June 1888 (resigned)
Thwaites, George {	May 1887	May 1888
Thwaites, James {	May 1888	*
Vere, William {	May 1859	May 1865
Ware, Richard {	Nov. 1855	May 1859
	May 1861	May 1878
Walker, Charles {	May 1855	May 1861
Wartnaby, William {	May 1855	May 1865
Wright, William {	May 1857	May 1859
	May 1863	Jan. 1864 (resigned)
Walmisley, Edward {	May 1858	May 1861
Williams, John {	May 1862	May 1867
Welbourne, Thomas {	May 1864	May 1870
Ware, Robert {	May 1869	Oct. 1884 (deceased)
Wood, Richard {	May 1870	1872 (deceased)
Wild, Henry Bowles {	May 1874	May 1877
	May 1874	May 1888
Wain, James John... .. {	May 1889	*
Wright, William Albert {	May 1876	May 1879
Wild, Charles Kemp {	May 1877	May 1881
Woodd, Charles Henry Lardner {	May 1880	May 1889
Williams, William David {	May 1882	May 1885
Watts, William Huson {	May 1884	*
Wurtzburg, Edward Albert {	May 1884	*
Williams, Henry Ernest Thesiger {	May 1885	*
Wells, Charles {	May 1885	*
Yeo, Robert {	Nov. 1855	May 1858
	May 1862	May 1866
Young, Ralph {	May 1880	*

* In these cases the members still remain in office.

In 1858, when the first report of the proceedings of the Vestry of St. John, under the Act of 1855, was drawn up,

there were twenty-seven members—twenty-four elected and three *ex-officio* members. Of that number two have left the parish, twenty-four are no longer alive, and one only continues to reside in Hampstead. Mr. Turner and Mr. Le Breton, both very able men, and of whose especial merits mention is elsewhere made, Mr. W. S. Hale, afterwards Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. Francis Paxon, an inhabitant of long standing, were well-known to all. Mr. Bockett, a connection by marriage of the Lord Chief Justice Tindal, was a man of much spirit. He stated at a public meeting that he would “not bow to an ignorant rabble,” a remark which the ratepayers took so much to heart that it cost Mr. Bockett his seat at the Vestry.

Mr. John Dangerfield, too, was a very useful member, so also was Mr. R. W. Lucas, who represented Kilburn. Two members only were elected for the Kilburn ward in those days, and Mr. Robert Skeet, the colleague of Mr. Lucas, also did good service. The Rev. Thomas Ainger, M.A., was then the incumbent. Mr. Robert Pryor, of the East Heath, made an excellent churchwarden, and among the auditors was Mr. Richard Couch, afterwards a judge in India, and Mr. Simeon Stone, who still, to the great good fortune of the ratepayers, continues to take an important part in the affairs of the parish and to display the same active and practical interest in its welfare as of yore.

Of the permanent officers, the late medical officer, Mr. C. F. J. Lord, is still alive, and notwithstanding advanced age and loss of eyesight, contributes a paper of singular freshness and interest to this volume, and Mr. John William Hudson, retired from office only on June 24th. He was then presented with a watch, a piece of plate,

and a purse of one hundred guineas in token of good-will and esteem from those with whom he has been for so many years associated.

The chief functions of the Vestry are to attend to drainage, maintain and light the public roads, and generally to look after the public health and convenience. In carrying out these important duties it is energetically assisted by Mr. Thomas Bridger, appointed Vestry clerk in 1879; by its surveyor, Mr. Charles H. Lowe, Assoc. I.C.E., Fellow Surv. Inst., &c., appointed in 1871; and by its medical officer of health, Dr. Edmund Gwynn. He has held office since 1879. The inspector of nuisances is Mr. George A. Smith.

THE VESTRY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

When the century began Mr. William Masters, a solicitor, was Vestry clerk. He was appointed in 1799, and held office until 1832.

The Vestry clerk may briefly be described as responsible for the due ordering of the current business of the Vestry. He conducts the correspondence, keeps the accounts, and summons meetings of the board and its committees. The first clerk of the Vestry, as now constituted, was Mr. Thomas Toller. He held office as Vestry clerk from 1855 to 1868; Mr. William Gribble, the present solicitor of the Vestry, succeeded him; and in 1879 he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Bridger. The duties include attendance at the board and committee meetings (the latter being numerous), making minutes of their proceedings, conducting the correspondence arising therefrom and preparing the

agenda. The Vestry clerk is also the accountant of an expenditure of nearly (or with occasional loans in excess of) £100,000 a year.

It is believed that the method of transacting the business of the Hampstead Vestry compares favourably, both as regards efficiency and cost, with that of any other municipal body of like dimensions.

THE SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The Vestry appointed as its first surveyor Mr. John Douglas, on the 22nd of February, 1856. A room in the Workhouse served as an office. In 1859, two rooms were hired at No. 10 New End, adjoining the Workhouse, and as the work of the office increased two additional rooms were rented in the same house, one of which was used as a committee-room. The Burial Board first met in these offices. In the year 1871 the whole of the house was taken by the Vestry for offices, an arrangement which continued until 1878, when the Vestry removed into the new Vestry Hall.

As indicating the increase which has taken place in the duties devolving upon the Vestry, due to the growth of population, it may be mentioned that the surveyor's estimate of expenditure, which in 1871 amounted to £27,847, rose in 1888 to £96,819, as shown in the following items :—

Estimate for 1871 :—

For General Account,*	£16,108 12 0
„ Lighting „	4,634 12 0
„ Sewers „	7,103 16 6
	<hr/>
	£27,847 0 6
	<hr/>

In the estimate for 1888, when the Metropolitan Board of Works, the School Board for London, and the Metropolitan Asylums Board had to be fully reckoned with, the figures were :—

For General Account,*	£67,384	0	0
„ Lighting „	5,188	0	0
„ Sewers „	24,247	0	0
	<u>£96,819</u>	0	0

* The general account comprises the cost of the repair of roads, watering and cleansing, the removal of house dust, &c.

As further illustrating the increase of the work of the Vestry which the development of building land in the parish and rapid growth of the population have given rise to, a comparative statement is subjoined of the number of meetings held by the Vestry and its Committees from 1882 to 1888 :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Works Committee	24	25	28	26	27	24	26
Sanitary Committee	14	15	21	18	20	17	15
Finance Committee	5	5	7	18	23	25	23
Other Committees	13	33	31	37	63	98	88
Total Committee Meetings	56	78	87	99	133	164	152
Vestry Meetings	25	24	25	31	25	26	28
TOTAL	81	102	112	130	158	190	180

Probably one of the features of the age is the enormous amount of labour voluntarily undertaken for the public good by inhabitants who, for the most part, are actively occupied in their private avocations.

DRAINAGE OF HAMPSTEAD.

FROM NOTES SUPPLIED BY C. H. LOWE.

In March, 1857, Mr. Douglas, the then surveyor, reported upon the condition of the parish as regards the sewers required; and he recommended the construction of about seven miles of new brick and pipe sewers, to drain an area of 665 acres. It may be here mentioned that the area of the parish is 2248 acres.

Owing to the extent and probable cost of the work, he suggested that the time for carrying out the same should be four years.

The system laid down by Mr. Douglas was divided into blocks.

Block 1.—The London Road from Church Road, Haverstock Hill, to Downshire Hill, Haverstock Terrace, Downshire Hill, Pond Street, &c. (130 acres.)

Block 2.—Rosslyn Street, High Street, Hollybush Hill, Frogna! Rise to Branch Hill. (Area, 80 acres.)

Block 3.—Church Lane, Church Place, Church Row, Church Row Mews, Oriel Court, Yorkshire Gray Yard, Holly Walk, Benham Place, Holly Lane, and Mount Vernon. (Area, 75 acres.)

Block 4.—Heath Street, New End, New End Square, Green Man's Hill, the road from the Lower Heath skirting the east end of Weatherall Place and White Bear Green to Hampstead Square, White Bear Green, Squire's Mount, &c. (80 acres.)

Block 5.—Well Walk, Heathside across the Heath to the Vale of Health, Squire's Mount, Cannon Hall Road, along Bodkin's Hill, and a portion of Middle Heath Road. (100 acres.)

Block 6.—North End, commencing at Jack Straw's Castle. (Area, 200 acres.)

All the foregoing works were carried out, but not within the time specified by the surveyor. As a matter of fact, Block 6 (North End and neighbourhood) was not commenced until 1866.

By this time (Lady-day, 1866,) 10 miles 2 furlongs of brick and pipe sewers had been constructed by the Vestry since the adoption of the Metropolis Local Management Act on January 1st, 1856, and in the same period six miles of sewers had been laid down by builders and others. Since then about ten miles of sewers have been constructed by the Vestry and twenty-eight miles by private persons. Many hundreds of gulleys, and numerous side entrances, ventilating shafts, manholes and flushing boxes, with other incidental works, have been constructed also.

In 1875 the Ranelagh sewer, near the Midland Railway Station in the Finchley Road, was covered in by the Vestry, and certain improvements to prevent flooding were carried out at Britannia Fields. A sewer, in some places fifty feet deep, was constructed to drain the new cemetery, and the open sewer at Oak Lodge, West End Lane, was covered in.

An unhappy occurrence marked the month of September, 1876. One of the sewer men was unfortunately washed away in the Haverstock Hill sewer, which had become flooded during a sudden and heavy rainfall. This fatality occurred about 9 A.M. near Park Road. The body was found at 2.30 on the next morning in the Stratford Road main sewer. As protection against such casualties in future, the Vestry constructed safety chambers in the various sewers.

In 1855 the Vestry hired premises in the High Street to be used as a store-shed. These premises, now occupied as an office and printing-house by the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, were accordingly used as a depot until 1882. In February, 1867, a yard in Holly Hill was hired at a rental of £30 per annum. The

site of this yard now forms part of the new model dwellings in Bradley's Buildings, New Heath Street. The shed and the yard were given up in 1882, a spacious area in the Finchley New Road between the Midland and London and North-Western Railway stations having been acquired and equipped as a stone-yard.



HOLLY HILL ABOUT 1840.
From a Drawing by G. Childs.

In 1872 the "day work" system of watering the roads was adopted. Previously the contractors were paid so much per 100 superficial yards watered ; and for the more efficient removal of house dust and ashes, the parish was divided into six districts, corresponding with the number of working days in the week, and one day is now devoted to each district : before this, there had been no order observed in the work.

Mr. Lowe, as already stated, came into office in 1871.

He epitomises the works executed by the Vestry during the last seventeen years in the following terms :—

EPITOME OF WORKS.

During 1871-72 the paving of the footways in London Road was completed ; and a great improvement effected in Belsize Avenue, by the building of retaining walls, fixing posts and rails, re-forming the carriage and footways, planting trees and shrubs, with other works in connection therewith, at a cost of £1,000, towards which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £333 6s. 8d., and the late Basil G. Woodd, Esq., whose land abutted on the avenue, £300. Another improvement was also carried out, in the re-forming of the footways at the spot where Heath Street may be said to join the Heath.

The turnpike gate and toll-house were removed from the Finchley Road by the Swiss Cottage.

The workmen in the employment of the Vestry were for the first time paid by the hour, and their wages were increased and certain privileges granted to them.

In 1873, Green Hill Embankment was enclosed and planted with shrubs, and Whitestone Pond improved.

In 1874, South End Green was acquired by the Vestry with some smaller pieces of waste between Silver Street and Heath Street, and the latter were enclosed and planted.

In 1875, the Vestry resolved to erect a Vestry Hall at the corner of Belsize Avenue and Haverstock Hill ; and in the latter part of the year the formation of Fitzjohn's Avenue was begun.

In 1876, the open sewers in the Britannia Fields were superseded by brick sewers, the construction of which, together with other new sewers of various sizes, which were required chiefly for the drainage of Sir John Wilson's estate, cost £10,965 15s. 2d., of which Sir John Wilson contributed £4,600.

For the purpose of widening the roadway in Frogna, the Lord of the Manor gave up possession of a strip of land, and for a like purpose Mr. W. Willett did the same thing in Upper Belsize Terrace.

The surveyor was ordered to report upon the "town improvements."

In 1877, the Vestry purchased a steam-roller, and Rosslyn Hill was paved with granite setts.

In the same year the "modified hours system" of lighting the street lamps came into operation.

In 1878, Well Walk was widened, the land required for the purpose

having been given up by the Well's Charity Trustees, and the question of paving with wood the carriageways of Edgware Road was considered and deferred.

In 1879, the Vestry Hall was opened. The surveyor called the attention of the Vestry to the want of a stone-yard.

In 1880, Belsize Lane, from Belsize Park Terrace to Ornan Road, was widened, the land taken in having been given up by Mr. W. Willett. The site of the stone-yard was purchased. A fountain was erected in South End Green at the sole expense of Miss Crump, and presented by her to the Vestry.

In 1881, on the 18th January, there was a very heavy fall of snow. It was estimated that on the public roads alone no less than 212,000 cubic yards accumulated. Public interest was much excited upon the question of removal, and it was shown that a serious attempt to thoroughly cleanse the streets would involve the Vestry in an expenditure of £10,000.

The surveyor reported upon the town improvements; a portion of Mill Lane was widened, the Vestry paying for the land taken in.

In 1882, the levels of West End Lane by Finchley New Road were improved by lowering the hill six feet; a further portion of Belsize Lane was widened (from London Road to Belsize Court), the land being given up for the purpose by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Vestry resolved that the "town improvements" should be carried out.

The roadway at the corner of Finchley New Road and College Crescent was improved by the taking in of a piece of land by arrangement with the trustees of New College; towards the cost of the work the Metropolitan Board of Works gave £25.

During the year a new brick sewer was constructed in the unsewered portion of the Edgware Road at a cost of £5329 3s. 6d., and Sir Spencer Wilson, Bart., gave the bulk of the trees belonging to him to the Vestry.

In 1883, the Act for carrying out the "town improvements" was obtained by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in the early part of the year a tree committee was for the first time appointed to supervise the trees, shrubs, plantations, and open spaces. The proposition to make a road through the Blind School Grounds, Avenue Road, to connect Finchley and Avenue Roads with Eton Avenue, was first considered.

In 1884, the Vestry resolved that, to ensure the proper construction of drains, their own workmen should lay the pipes from the sewer to

the forecourt walls of houses and premises, at the cost of the owners. Sewers were constructed in North Holt Fields and West Heath Road, principally for the drainage of parts of the Wilson estate, at a cost of £3,242 10s. 7d., towards which Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson contributed £1,468 1s.

A dispute arose between the Vestry and Mr. W. H. Burgess as to the right of the Vestry to form and kerb footways in Fortune Green Lane and Platts Lane. The case, however, was eventually settled on such terms as enabled the Vestry to effect improvements in the locality in question, much to the advantage of the general public.

A portion of Perrins Court was laid with asphalt. This is the only locality in the parish where such material is used for a carriageway.

In 1885, the Vestry gave their consent to the London Street Tramways Company laying their lines in Fleet Road, and thus tramways were introduced into the parish. The plot of garden ground which for some years projected into Fleet Road, near White Horse Terrace, was purchased and made a part of the road, by which means a great obstruction was removed and a nuisance abated.

The Load-of-Hay Hill was paved with granite setts, and a portion of the High Road, Kilburn, was paved with wood.

In various parts of the parish, ditches by the sides of the roads were filled in.

Additions were made to the Vestry Hall buildings, and the whole was afterwards decorated and improved under the supervision of the architect.

The Vestry acquired West End Green as an open space at a cost of £850, towards which the inhabitants of West End contributed £350 and the Metropolitan Board of Works £250.

In 1886, the Vestry purchased of Mr. R. B. Woodd a freehold plot of ground adjoining the Vestry Hall for £1,000. It was resolved that a road should be made in continuation of Adamson Road, and the new road called Eton Avenue, through the grounds of the Blind School into the Finchley Road opposite the Swiss Cottage Railway Station.

The entrance to Fitzjohn's Avenue was improved by taking in land purchased of Mr. Palmer and Mr. Anderson respectively. A further portion of Mill Lane was widened, by taking in land under arrangements with various owners.

Mr. Mansergh, C.E., pursuant to instructions received the previous year, presented a report on the condition of the sewers in the parish. Among other statements contained therein are the following:—

“The sewers are generally in a sound condition ;” “There is not much that need be said as to the efficiency.”

"In all ordinary times the discharging capacity of the main and branch sewers is sufficient."

"On the whole the necessity for flushing and hand-cleansing in Hampstead is unusually small, on account of the good gradients which as a rule prevail throughout the parish."

The lighting capacity of the lamps in the High Road, and Edgware Road, Kilburn, was increased from four feet to five feet per hour.

In 1887, the lighting capacity of the lamps in the London Road was increased from four feet to five feet per hour. The formation of the new road through the grounds of the Blind School in continuance of Adamson Road was carried out. The Vestry purchased a site for a mortuary in New End. To commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee two trees were planted—one in West End Green and the other in Frognal. The site of the dust wharf at Willesden (in the parish of Hammersmith) was purchased, and the necessary works, including a "destructor," by Manlove, Alliot, and Co., proceeded with.

In 1888, the footway in the High Road, Kilburn, by the London and North-Western Railway Station, was widened by the removal of the projecting walls forming a part of the station premises. Towards the cost of the work, which amounted to £250, Mr. Roper, Mr. Garrard, and the London and South-Western Bank between them contributed £80.

New thoroughfares in connection with the town improvements were opened to the public, and the care and management of the same devolved upon the Vestry as and from February 2nd, 1888.

The footway on the west side of Christ Church Road was widened. A second portion of the High Road, Kilburn, was paved with wood.

The destructor, cottage, stables, and other necessary works required at the new dust-yard, Willesden, were completed and put into use. Horses, harness, patent-vans, and the requisite implements and appliances were purchased, and the work of removing, carting, destroying and otherwise dealing with the house refuse of the parish, was undertaken by the Vestry.

West End Lane, by Iverson Road, was widened. Owing, however, to a dispute between the London and North-Western Railway and the Midland Railway Companies, the latter having given the land for the purpose, the work was delayed, but is now completed.

THE NEW VESTRY HALL.

In 1874 the Vestry, which up to that period had held its meetings at the Workhouse in New End, came to the

conclusion, on the motion of Mr. Simeon Stone, that it was necessary and expedient to build a suitable Vestry Hall and offices; and on July 2nd, 1874, the Works Committee were directed to select a convenient site for that purpose. On the 23rd of the same month the committee recommended the Vicarage, High Street, as being the most suitable. But this recommendation did not meet with acceptance.



THE VESTRY HALL.

Looking down Haverstock Hill from a point opposite Belsize Avenue.

On 26th November the Vestry resolved itself into a committee of the whole board, in order to give the fullest discussion to a matter of such importance; and in the following month the Works Committee were again instructed to inquire as to a suitable site in or near to the town of Hampstead, and to report on the several sites which had been brought to their notice.

On the 23rd of the following March (1875) a special Vestry came to the conclusion that the freehold site at the south-east corner of Belsize Avenue should be adopted, and on the 30th of the same month it was resolved to purchase it.

This conclusion was not allowed to pass unchallenged. On the 3rd of June following a special Vestry was called to rescind the resolution of March 30th, but without success, and the like result followed another special Vestry meeting convened for the same purpose.

The question of a suitable site being thus settled, a special committee was appointed on the 9th December (1875) to consider the requirements and general plan of the new Vestry Hall, and this committee, in the following January, recommended that fifteen architects (whose names were submitted) should be invited to send in designs.

The Vestry, having taken formal possession of the adopted site (March 11th), and having duly considered the designs submitted to them, and which were also exhibited to the public, adopted the plans prepared by Messrs. Kendall and Mew.

Tenders for the erection of the building having been sent in and considered, the Vestry accepted the lowest tender, which was that submitted by Mr. William Shepherd for £10,520.

The work was accordingly commenced in June, 1876, and the building was ready for use in June, 1878, at a total expenditure of £18,500 6s. 3d. This amount included £2,800 for the freehold site and all payments up to March 1879. The architectural style of the building is Italian.

The Public Hall was first used on June 17th, 1878, for

the Cambridge Local Examination for women. This examination has been held in the hall each year subsequently in the month of June. On the same day (17th June, 1878) the Vestry officials began to bring in their books and papers and to make arrangements for their several offices, although the building was not entirely completed.

After some years additions to the building were found to be necessary, and it was also resolved to put it into a decorative state of repair throughout. This occasioned an expenditure, in 1885, of £5,413 19s. 7*d.* which included £1,000 for additional land.

The Public Hall is naturally in great request for balls, concerts, and public meetings, and a gross income of more than £500 a year is derivable from fees paid for its use.

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The borough, it is estimated, contains 67,000 inhabitants. The Vestry is the local health authority. It does its duty to this mass of population mainly through a medical officer of health and inspectors of nuisances whom it appoints, but also by a committee of its members. To the Sanitary Committee are assigned certain of the statutory powers of the Vestry. So well are the duties thus provided for performed, that, aided no doubt by the geographical position of the parish, the vigilance of the ratepayers, and the comparative absence of overcrowded districts, the death-rate for 1888-89 is as low as 10·5 in the thousand; while that of England and Wales for 1888 was 17·79, and of London at large 18·47. It has been as low as 11, while London has stood at 19 in the thousand. Forty-three years ago it was far otherwise.

Then Mr. Lord, in a famous letter to the Lord of the Manor, drew a startling picture of the sanitary state of the courts and alleys of Hampstead; of the defects and abominations of Brewhouse Lane, Marvel Court, Coronation Place, and "The City;" of Crocket's Court, Branston Court, and Bradley's Buildings, and the mortality arising from preventable causes. Water, drainage, and ventilation were, in these uncared-for courts, practically unknown. A pump out of repair or working into a waterless well, mocked the first requirement of life; as to drainage, the state of things which prompted the old French cry of *Gare l'eau!* prevailed. Accumulations of bones, rags, cinders, and donkeys impeded circulation; windows of lodging-houses boarded up, crowded beds upstairs, and a pig established in the room below, were habitual features of the tenements; and generally dirt, damp, and squalor, turned, in these neglected spots, the sweet air of the Heath well-nigh into the foul breath of the pestilence. In 1846 in the Metropolis generally there were, Mr. Lord states, 49,089 deaths, of which only 2,241 were due to the unavoidable cause of old age.

Even in these enlightened days, when so much is changed for the better, the duty of the sanitary staff of the Vestry is no light matter. In the year 1888 the vigorous inspection of tenement houses, which had been commenced with the best results in a previous year, continued; 3,565 houses were inspected, and in order to ensure that defects found to exist had been made good by the owners or occupants, 1,245 houses were inspected afresh. As a general result sanitary improvements were enforced in 1,581 cases. In each instance the house sanitatively defective might have become—in fact in

some cases it had probably become already—a centre of disease affecting sensibly the health of the locality.

The apparatus incidental to house drainage was the main offender. Drains untrapped, badly laid, unsound, and, being out of sight, uncared for, occurred but too often ; water absent where constant flushing is imperative, cisterns foul and badly built, dust-bins all that they should not be, were remediable defects which received from the sanitary department immediate and effective attention.

“At present,” writes *The Times* on the 2nd October, 1889, “very few London vestries are as enlightened as that of Hampstead, which, the medical officer of health states, has directed the sanitary inspector to examine any house when requested by the owner or occupier, and very few London ratepayers are as enlightened as the hundred and thirty-one at Hampstead who last year eagerly solicited inspection. But there are signs that the sanitary instinct is being trained in the metropolis under the guidance of the officers of health whom it has the happiness to possess.”

During or after contagious disease no fewer than 2,814 articles were disinfected by the apparatus which the Vestry has provided and made accessible ; while analyses, in number 135, were effected in protection of the inhabitants against the consumption of impure or adulterated food. This is the record of a year's work.

An advance in the path of sanitary progress is the rule which the Vestry has laid down, that there shall be at least a weekly collection of ashes, dust, and refuse from each house in the borough. It has again and again impressed this truth on its constituents, that although pure coal-dust may be innocuous, house-dust is

often largely mixed with vegetable and animal refuse, in which, especially in warm weather, fermentation, with its attendant risk to the public health, quickly commences.

This indispensable regulation has now been rendered still more effective by the building of a dust-destroyer, on a piece of freehold land acquired by the Vestry in Scrubbs' Lane, near Willesden railway junction, in the parish of Hammersmith, to which all the dust and animal and vegetable refuse collected by the carts of the Vestry from houses in the parish is carried and burnt.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

BY SIMEON STONE.

Previously to the passing of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act in 1869, the assessments of houses, lands, &c., had been very erratic. This Act called upon the overseers, with the churchwardens (who for the purposes of the Act are also overseers) to make a valuation list of all property liable to be rated before the 1st of June 1870, and every quinquennial year thereafter. The Vestry was given power to appoint an assessment committee, which in the first place revises the list and afterwards hears appeals from the various objectors to the list. The ratepayers, if not satisfied with this appeal, can carry their case to the Court of General Assessment Sessions, whose decision is final. In each intervening year of the quinquennial period, provisional lists are made and dealt with, and one supplemental list, concerning which objections may be made and appeals heard.

It may perhaps be added that, in the twenty years of the operation of the Act in Hampstead, only three or four appeals have been taken to the final court.

FINANCE.

The works which have contributed to make Hampstead one of the healthiest spots in the kingdom, as it is one of the most attractive suburbs of London, have necessarily not been effected without cost, as the following table will show.

RATEABLE value of the Parish, and Debt incurred by the action of the Vestry, exclusive of the Loans effected by the Board of Guardians, the Burial Board, and the Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses respectively :—

Year ending Lady-Day.	Rateable Value of the Parish.	Amount of Rates in the Pound (exclusive of Poor Rate).	Produce of such Rates to the Vestry.	The Vestry's Debt.	Principal Repaid.	Interest Paid.
	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1857	77,768	2 6	9,721
1858	83,228	1 2	4,855	4,000	...	100 0 0
1859	110,241	4 0	17,837	3,800	200	190 15 8
1860	115,628	2 11	13,897	8,100	200	293 4 9
1861	124,378	2 8	13,348	12,250	350	513 14 10
1862	131,355	2 5	13,276	19,350	500	758 17 7
1863	143,863	2 11	17,028	21,596	753	1,062 19 6
1864	154,678	2 7	16,182	22,743	863	1,104 11 0
1865	164,715	2 9	18,976	21,823	920	1,116 0 10
1866	179,378	3 0	22,264	25,403	920	1,164 6 1
1867	189,965	2 11	23,256	31,833	1,070	1,454 3 7
1868	204,772	3 3	27,460	34,013	1,320	1,594 5 4
1869	228,936	3 2	28,780	32,576	1,437	1,566 16 10
1870	240,952	3 0	28,733	31,140	1,437	1,735 5 10
1871	248,801	2 5	25,593	29,703	1,437	1,495 11 2
1872	275,301	2 0	23,935	28,267	1,437	1,439 8 9
1873	285,961	2 0	23,864	26,830	1,437	1,414 16 1
1874	296,013	2 0	26,218	25,393	1,487	1,305 12 9
1875	307,687	2 2	30,628	24,957	1,437	1,247 4 9
1876	314,166	2 6	35,668	30,277	1,480	1,203 15 9
1877	351,956	2 9	44,083	47,008	1,060	1,616 4 0
1878	360,028	2 10	46,608	46,676	2,282	1,985 13 3
1879	371,431	3 0	50,615	41,540	2,136	1,962 1 4
1880	385,107	2 10	49,714	48,453	2,287	2,042 0 8
1881	407,624	2 11	53,934	54,002	2,452	2,128 12 0
1882	417,283	2 11	60,182	55,483	2,718	2,247 5 4
1883	456,496	2 9	60,131	58,381	3,102	2,432 1 0
1884	468,221	2 11	67,175	55,278	3,102	2,313 2 10
1885	492,204	2 11	69,995	67,588	3,209	2,402 19 5
1886	516,563	2 10	71,592	93,409	4,180	2,795 12 9
1887	557,078	3 1	77,392	121,370	4,839	3,942 13 11
1888	575,632	3 3	89,003	127,539	4,930	4,588 4 6
1889	595,476	3 2	90,969	145,796	5,703	4,687 8 5

The proposed rates to be levied for 1889-90 are 2s. 7d. in the £, the precept of the London County Council being leviable on the Board of Guardians.

D D

The next statement shows the rateable value of the parish at the decennial periods from 1801 to 1881.

Year.	Rateable value.	Year.	Rateable value.
1801	£18,805	1851	£69,788
1811	21,363	1861	124,378
1821	27,317	1871	248,801
1831	32,291	1881	407,624
1841	48,912	1889	595,476

The poor rate varies, as may be supposed, with the condition of trade, the prosperity or otherwise of the wage-earning classes, and in Hampstead with the ratio in which highly rated buildings increase or diminish in number, in proportion to the dwellings of the poor, and increase of tenement buildings.

The earliest poor-rate book preserved is for the year 1782.

Rates made for the Year.	Amount in the Pound.	Rates made for the Year.	Amount in the Pound.
1782	2/5	1842	2/-
1792	1/10	1852	2/2
1802	3/8	1862	1/7
1812	5/2	1872	2/1
1822	4/4	1882	1/7
1832	5/-	1888	1/6

These books are the property of the overseers, and are preserved in the Workhouse at New End.

In short, the financial position of Hampstead on the 31st of March, 1889, may be stated briefly thus :—The rateable value of the parish for local purposes was £620,240. For the purposes of the county rate (now included in the monetary demand of the London County Council), for the School Board and for other public purposes, the rateable value is taken at a lower amount viz. £595,476 (as shown in the tabular statements), a

rate of one penny in the pound sterling on which yields £2,300. The loan debt of the parish is £202,259, made up as follows :—

The Vestry has borrowed	£145,796
The Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses ditto	16,053
The Burial Board ditto	18,630
The Guardians of the Poor ditto...	21,780
Total	<u>£202,259</u>

The conditions under which the several loans (which are chiefly secured by a mortgage of the rates) are raised, provide for the annual repayment of a portion of the principal. Loans are contracted usually for a period of thirty years, at annual interest, which varies from 5 to 3½ per cent. Some of the earliest loans of the Vestry are on the point of extinction.

The annual expenditure of the parish admits of the following classification :—

Expenses under the control of the Vestry absorbed ...	£58,301
The (late) Metropolitan Board of Works required ...	20,116
The School Board for London ditto	19,456
Total sum which the Vestry had to provide ...	97,873
Police cost	£12,413
The County ditto	3,101
The Poor (including a contribution to the Metropolitan Asylums Board) ditto ...	37,452
Amount chargeable on the Poor-rate	£52,966
Total expenditure of Vestry and Guardians for the financial year 1888-89	<u>£150,839</u>

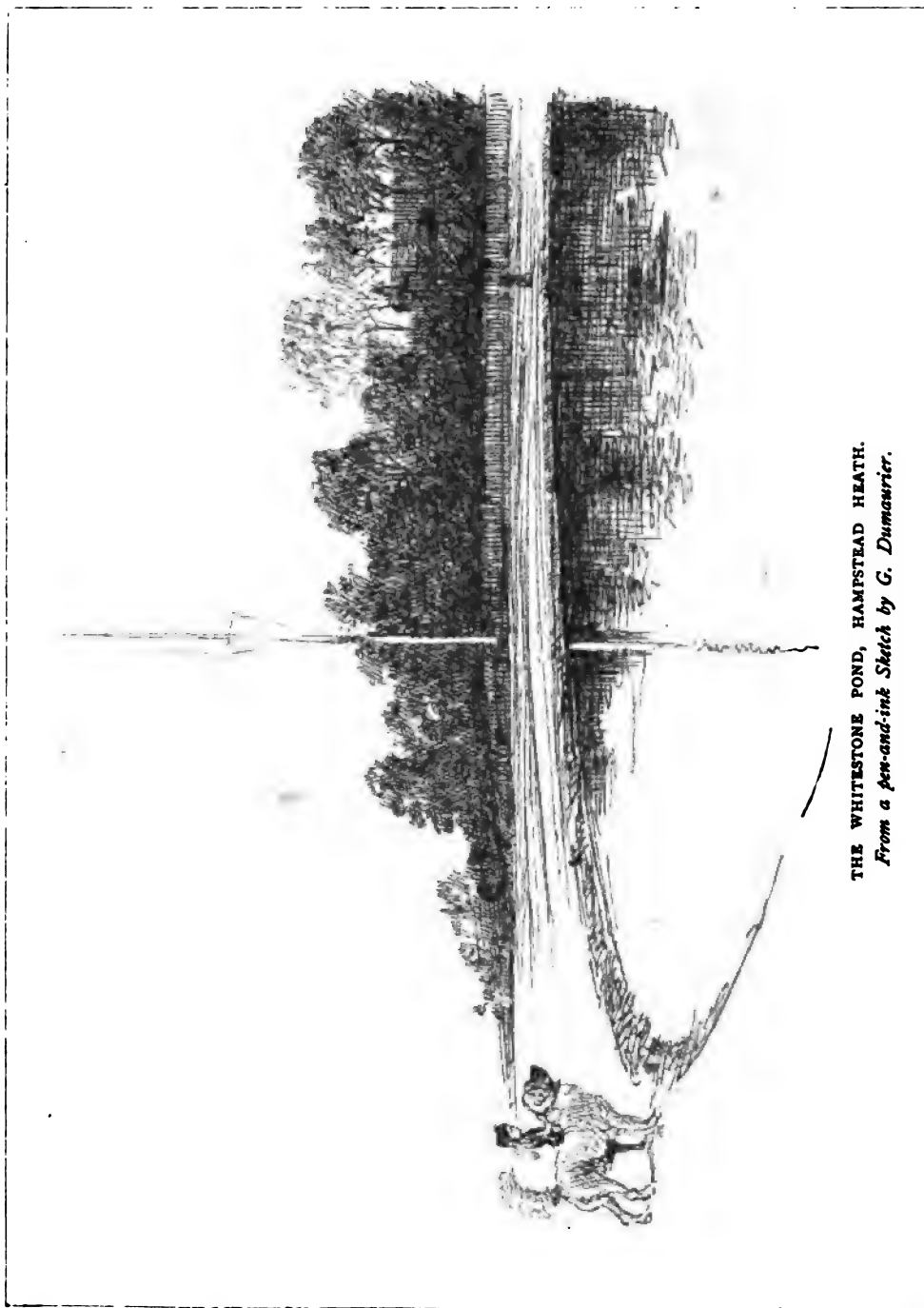
The Burial Board and the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses also spend money on behalf of the parish ; but as in each case there is a considerable set off in respect of receipts against expenditure, the annual

outlay of each Board is not included in the gross total of parochial expenditure.

From a return published by the London County Council in November, 1889, it appears that, for the purposes of valuation lists, to come into force on the 6th April, 1890, the rateable value of the metropolis is taken at £31,592,387, and the total gross annual value at £38,462,493; in which stupendous amounts are included the respective totals of £638,811 and £767,639 for the Borough of Hampstead.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

In the year 1888-89 the number of marriages which took place in Hampstead was 362, the population being estimated at 67,000. This total is an increase of twenty-one over the number of marriages in the preceding year. In the same period, 1,389 births were registered, equal to about 20·5 per thousand of the population. The birth-rate for London in the previous year was equal to 30·7, which was almost the lowest rate (30·4) recorded in London since 1841. The Hampstead rate is not therefore equal to the Metropolitan average.



THE WHITESTONE POND, HAMFSTEAD HEATH.
From a pen-and-ink Sketch by G. Dumaerier.

CHAPTER XII.

WATER.

“ Mark me, now ; now will I raise the waters.”

Merchant of Venice, Act II. Scene 2.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

BY MRS. SHARPE.

THE first drinking-fountains in Hampstead were put up by the late Mr. Henry Sharpe. He had been greatly interested in 1858 in hearing about the drinking-fountains erected in Liverpool by Mr. Melly, and wrote to him for particulars, which he kindly gave very fully. Mr. Sharpe made up his mind to put up three drinking-fountains in Hampstead, and two were ordered at once from Macdonald's Granite Works at Aberdeen. In the spring of 1859, one of these was placed against the wall of the old Police Station which stood at the corner of Heath Street and Holly Hill, where the Fire-engine Station now is. The New River Company agreed to furnish a continuous supply of water at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 1,000 gallons, and the Vestry promised to pay for it. The water was to run day and night during the summer months, as it was found it would cost more to pay a man to turn it off and on than the water cost. This fountain began to run on April 16th,

1859, two days before the opening of the *first* of those put up in London.

When the Police Station was pulled down this fountain was thought to be in the way and was removed. It now stands on the Lower Heath by the donkey stand, but it has not now a continuous flow of water.

The other fountain was placed (also in 1859) against the wall of the Old Dispensary in New End, below the Workhouse ; but after some years it was found that it was so little used that it was closed, but it stands there still in its original place.

As this undertaking involved very considerable expense Mr. Sharpe raised a little subscription amongst his friends to assist in carrying it out.

The third fountain was not put up till the year 1865. It was a standing one of very simple form, and was placed on the Heath between Jack Straw's Castle and the Vale of Health, where it still stands, and where it has always been much used by people frequenting the Heath.

ADDENDUM.

Some years ago, a drinking-fountain was erected by the late B. G. Woodd, Esq., near the entrance to his residence (Hillfield) on Havestock Hill. Being in the main thoroughfare it was conspicuous and appreciated. It also contained a trough for dogs. It was afterwards removed a few yards lower down, and now, in consequence of a cattle-trough and drinking-fountain having been put up near it, has recently been transferred to the wall of the police station on Rosslyn Hill.

In 1880 a handsome fountain was erected and presented to the Vestry by Miss Crump. It stands nearly opposite to her house in South End Green, and is, especially in the summer, a boon to the public. Another public drinking-fountain has been established at Fitzjohn's Parade, and yet another at Kilburn railway bridge.

PONDS.

"May 12th, 1827. Paper communicated by Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G.C., M.P.C., entitled—Speculations on the Sources of the Hampstead Ponds."

Transactions of the Pickwick Club.

BY HENRY SHARPE.

Park says that there was an Act in the 35th year of Henry VIII. for making the ponds on the Heath, and that the works were carried out in 1589—90. He further



SOUTH END ROAD ABOUT 1840.

From a drawing by G. Childs.

states that in the 17th century the upper pond was 3 roods, 30 perches, and the lower one 1 acre, 1 rood, 34 perches. The lower one is the size of the pond nearest the station known as the first pond. The second pond is much larger than the size Park gives for the upper pond. Several of these Lower Heath ponds have been

enlarged. Park adds that the pond in the Vale of Health was made in 1777.

Rocque's map in	1748	shows	2	ponds	}	on the Lower Heath and none in the Vale.
Map at Bell and						
Steward's	1762	"	4	"	}	on the Lower Heath and 1 in the Vale.
Bowles's map	1786	"	3	"		
Fade's map	1810	"	3	"	}	on the Lower Heath and 1 in the Vale.
Park's map	1814	"	4	"		

These do not quite agree with one another, but then we must recollect that maps are not always made from actual survey, but partly copied from older ones. Even the map in the Post Office Directory for 1867 showed only three ponds on the Lower Heath. I have been told that the Viaduct pond was made in 1845. The date of the Leg of Mutton Pond is perhaps earlier. It was formed, and part of the road over the Heath, from Child's Hill to North End, was raised and improved during a severe winter as the result of works instituted for the relief of the unemployed poor by Mr. Hankin, an overseer of the parish. About the year 1825 the road was known as "Hankin's Folly." The Whitestone pond on the top of the Heath is shown very small in old maps. It was last enlarged in 1875 by the Vestry. Footways were made, the sides lined, and the bottom repaired. It is kept full with New River water.

Several ponds have been filled up in my time : one on the heath below Judges' Walk, one in the Grove in the triangle west of the Clock House, one in Frognaal on the east side, just below where the road from the church comes in, one just south of the lower end of Thurlow Road. All these are shown in Park's map. In that map is a pond in South End Green, which I do not remember.



IOND STREET, 1752.
From an Old Engraving.

WELLS AND WATERCOURSES.

BY HENRY WASH.

The high lands of Hampstead and Highgate give rise to a variety of springs contributing to the waters of the Brent, Hackney Brook, the Fleet River, &c. The Fleet was an important watercourse centuries ago, draining Hampstead and Highgate, and terminating at Blackfriars, where it joined the Thames and became navigable for vessels of small tonnage. Its history is given in a recent volume by Mr. John Ashton.

"The stream itself," says the *Hampstead Express*, "owes its origin to two brooks which unite to the west of Kentish Town, the one rising at Hampstead and the other a Highgate. These brooks are fed by several tributaries. The Hampstead stream supplies ponds on the Heath. It has three branches, one rising in the Vale of Health, which is joined by a rivulet flowing from Caenwood under the viaduct erected by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson and now the property of the public, and the united stream enters the first of the lower ponds. The surplus water of the lowest pond is carried by a culvert to Pond Street near the railway station. Here it joins a stream, which rises in a cellar in Flask Walk, and runs down the valley-like depression by the side of Willow Road, and, sixty years ago, was exposed for some distance. From its appearance when open at Pond Street it bore evidence of carrying off the sewage of that part of Hampstead. Once the River Fleet flowed, a fair-sized brook, between rows of pollarded willows, to the west of the Kentish Town Road, where, turning to the south and flowing for some distance in that direction, it was joined by the Highgate stream. This last is a lively rivulet, emanating partly from the overflow of the Highgate ponds and partly from a runnel which has its origin near Highgate Cemetery. The springs which feed the ponds rise either in Caenwood or in the fields bordering Millfield Lane. The Hampstead branch formerly meandered in a south-easterly direction to Kentish Town, the two streams flanking a triangular tongue of land. From Kentish Town the river flowed to Camden Town, and passed under the Regent's Canal and thence skirted the Old St. Pancras Road to

Battlebridge. Thence it flowed through Clerkenwell, along the Bagnigge Wells Road, by Hatton Wall, down Farringdon Street and so away to Holborn Bridge and Blackfriars."

From the peculiar nature of the soil of Hampstead, its waters are more or less impregnated with iron, and therefore unfit for general use, and for many years the Conduit in the Shepherd's Fields (now Fitzjohn's Avenue) was one of the principal supplies of pure soft



THE SHEPHERD'S WELL.
From an Old Woodcut.

water, and afforded a livelihood to many poor men as water-carriers, who conveyed it from the spring in buckets to different parts of the village, charging 2*d.* or 3*d.* for "a turn" (two pailfuls) according to distance. Another important source of soft water was the well on the north-western part of the Heath between North End and Child's Hill. The supply from this well was more copious than that from the Conduit, but not equal to it in quality. Most houses of any importance were supplied with pumps, and there were also several for public use

in the parish, viz., in High Street, in Heath Street, in Well Walk Road, at the foot of Rosslyn Hill, and on Haverstock Hill opposite Woodlands.

The waters of "Hampstede" are referred to in a grant from Henry VIII. to the Corporation of London, giving them power over the same. In 1692 the Hampstead Water Company were incorporated, as lessees of the City of London. They formed or enlarged the seven ponds to serve as reservoirs, and from these a supply of water was furnished to the dwellers of Kentish Town and Camden Town. In the course of time the supply was not equal to the demand, and the company then proceeded (1835) to sink a well in the vicinity of the two ponds at the southern end of the Heath. The work was long and difficult, but at the depth of nearly 400 feet an excellent spring of water was discovered. The great depth however necessitated the use of a steam-engine to raise the water to the surface, and such an engine was accordingly placed and worked in a building still standing, called the "Round House."

The operations of the Hampstead Water Company were superseded in 1853, when the New River Company succeeded in bringing water from Highgate into Hampstead, and formed in 1856 a reservoir on the crown of the Heath. Pumps then disappeared, wells were closed, and houses were supplied under the new system. The ponds remain, being ornamental, and two of them at stated hours are available for bathing. The Grand Junction reservoir in Mill Lane was formed in 1875 for storing 6 million gallons of water: that of the West Middlesex Company in Platt's Lane dates from 1868, and holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. One is 250 and the other 323 feet above mean sea-level.

AN ACCOUNT OF WATER-CARRIERS IN HAMPSTEAD IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. (*Written circa 1840-45.*)

The inquiries which have lately been made relative to the water supply of London have led to complaints of its bad quality and deficient quantity from most districts of the metropolis, but nowhere, probably, has a worse state of things in this respect been disclosed than in the pleasant suburban town of Hampstead. Little more than four miles from London, this charming locality has been for a century and a half the abode of rich merchants, bankers, professional men, and others in the City, who have here fixed their country residences and found health and retirement in its delightful walks and drives. . . .

The population at the present time consists of about 12,000 persons, and the number of houses is about 1,500, a large part of which are of the more respectable class. . . .

The water of Hampstead is supplied from wells and springs mostly having mineral properties, which render it unfit for domestic uses. The soft water used for domestic purposes is supplied chiefly from two springs at the opposite and extreme ends of the town, the one being at North End, the other at a place for many years known as "The Conduit," in the fields on the south side of Hampstead. At this place—the Conduit—a number of men may be seen occupied at all hours of the day, and, in the summer season, at all hours of the night, filling their pails with the water, which they sell to the inhabitants. At times, in the hot weather, this spring becomes so nearly exhausted that the carriers are obliged to wait for the water rising, and fill their pails by means of common earthenware basins, which the carriers call "dippers." . . .

The poorer class of people are wholly dependent for their water upon pumps, often at a distance from their houses; and if they have not the money to buy soft water they are compelled to use the hard water, which, from its being impregnated with iron, is ill-adapted for domestic purposes. There is now a prospect that, through the instrumentality of the London and Watford Company, who propose to supply Hampstead, this serious evil will soon be removed, and many houses will be furnished with an abundant supply of pure soft water.

ADDENDA. BY GEORGE SMYTH.

The fourth pond, from South Hill Park to the Heath, was always used by bathers. Besides the Whitestone Pond, there was once a pond near the Heath on the opposite side of the road (or green) in front of

the Cedars, between Jack Straw's Castle and the Grove at North End. The Leg of Mutton Pond was formerly known as the Reservoir, and was at one time greatly used for bathing, especially by boys.

Branch Hill Pond, now drained dry, was situated on the Heath at the bottom of the hill from the Upper Terrace. Last winter the Vestry raised the surface two or three feet. The Clock House Pond lay behind Fenton House. On its site a house has been built and a garden formed. At West End there was a pond where the Green is now. Frogna! Hall had a pond. The Red Lion Pond was situated at the bottom of the Red Lion Hill opposite Downshire Hill. The central point of the pond is now the entrance of Thurlow Road. Most of these ponds were railed off to a certain distance to prevent cattle when watering from going too far in. At many of the ponds pumps were fixed for pumping water into water-carts for watering the roads. The water was pumped into a shoot, one end at the mouth of the pump, the other end resting on the top of the water-cart. This is a very general custom in rural parts still.

There are many private wells in Hampstead ; the principal wells for domestic use being the Child's Hill Well, near the Leg of Mutton Pond, and the North End Well.

The principal spring of which the water was used for drinking, was that in Shepherd's Fields, commonly called Conduit Fields, where a conduit was built to receive the water.

There were two mineral springs, one in Well Walk and the other at Kilburn. That at Kilburn was the property of the landlord of the "Bell," a house as often called the "Kilburn Wells." It flowed forth where the cab rank has been formed in Belsize Road, at the south-west corner of a tea garden. When the London and North-Western Railway was being made, the engineer cut through the gardens ; after which the part just behind the house was used as a tea-garden, and the other part in which the well existed was made into a kitchen-garden. To get to the well from the house the railway bridge had to be crossed.

Hampstead possessed many private pumps ; some of those in the street even were private property. There was a private pump in Flask Walk, and another in Heath Street.

The public pumps were the town pump, which was at the corner of Heath Street, where the Fire-brigade Station now is, and the pump in Back Lane, at a spot opposite to Alfred Terrace.

The White Bear pump stood at the corner of White Bear Green at its junction with the Wells and Christ Church Roads.

Branch Hill pump was to be found opposite the gate of Montague

Grove. At Frogna! Rise, just by the gates leading to Northholt Fields, there stood in former years a pump under an arch. It was necessary to go down a bank to get at it. This pump was greatly used by the inhabitants of the cow-yard which was demolished a few years ago.

Rain-water used to be stored away and employed much more generally than it now is, for washing purposes.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Well Walk in its day was famous for its chalybeate spring. The medicinal and healing properties of the waters became known far and wide. Well Walk vied in popularity with the Pantiles at Tunbridge Wells. Rank and fashion, the sound and the ailing, alike thronged the tree-planted alley which made the name of the village great in its day. "There was," Mr. John Ashton writes, "and even yet is (1882), a mildly chalybeate spring at Hampstead, which made this beautiful suburb very fashionable." Fifty years earlier (1804) Thomas Goodwin, before referred to, in his book on the *Neutral Saline Waters at Hampstead*, wrote that "Hampstead may now, with great justice, be esteemed equal to Cheltenham, Scarborough, Tunbridge, or Harrowgate, for the efficacy of its mineral waters, by possessing a purgative saline, and a simple chalybeate." He discovered the neutral saline springs at the south-east extremity of the Heath, near Pond Street. Where are they now? Goodwin claimed that the village is supplied with chalybeate springs in almost every direction, some of which he stated were "as strongly impregnated as those in the Well Walk."

Subjoined is the result of an analysis of the waters of this spring made by Professor Attfield, F.R.S., Professor

of Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain :—

	Grains per gall.		Grains per gall.
Chloride of potassium ...	4·08	Carbonate of iron ...	1·82
Chloride of sodium ...	5·30	Silica ...	1·20
Nitrate of sodium ...	8·58	Organic matter (10 per	
Ammoniacal salts ...	0·06	cent. nitrogen) ...	0·05
Sulphate of calcium ...	20·42		<u>47·51</u>
Carbonate of calcium ...	1·00		
Carbonate of magnesium	5·00		

"This," adds the analyst, "appears to be a mixture of a mild chalybeate spring water with ordinary surface town water, the organic matter of which has been converted almost entirely into the saline substances termed 'nitrates.'

"If the surface water could be excluded, a somewhat stronger and more purely chalybeate water would probably be obtained."

An analysis made some years earlier by the consulting chemist of the late Metropolitan Board of Works yielded results from which, in some important respects, the more recent analysis differs. It is here reprinted :—

	Grains per gall.		Grains per gall.
Oxide of iron ...	3·10	Nitrogen in nitrates and	
Sulphate of lime ...	14·25	nitrites ...	0·046
Carbonate of lime ...	2·73	Chlorine ...	3·60
Nitrate of lime ...	0·20		<u>29·902</u>
Sulphate of magnesia ...	1·91		
Chloride of sodium ...	5·00	<i>Hardness.</i>	Deg.
Chloride of magnesium	0·86	Permanent hardness ...	13·2
Silica and alumina ...	1·20	Temporary hardness ...	5·8
Saline ammonia ...	0·001		<u>19·0</u>
Organic ammonia ...	0·005		

To the lay mind, the fact of chalk in abundance in one of its forms appearing in these waters to the extent of nearly 22 per cent. of its constituents, is a puzzle ; seeing that the London clay lies under, and the Bagshot sands are above, the sources of the spring. Inquiry,



THE PUMP ROOM, WELL WALK.
From a Drawing by Blanche Couper Baines, after E. H. Dixon.

or, if such were practicable, an examination of the spring by means of a shaft driven at some considerable depth below the surface, might yield some interesting results, and discover a supply of water in greater volume and purity than is now apparent, and which at present runs to waste by drains or gravitation.

Since these lines were written, some months ago, Professor Heisch, analyst of the Vestry, has with much kindness and public spirit undertaken exhaustive analyses of the waters of this spring, with results of rather a remarkable nature. The investigation has occupied several weeks of valuable time; but Professor Heisch, with characteristic liberality, has placed the results entirely at the disposal of the public in the pages of this volume. Such results are best described in the Professor's own words.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CHALYBEATE SPRING IN
WELL WALK, HAMPSTEAD.

BY. PROFESSOR CHARLES HEISCH, F.C.S., F.I.C.

On October 30th, 1889, I visited the spring in company with Mr. C. H. Lowe and Mr. C. B. King, through whose kindness it was as far as possible laid open.

In the back yard of No. 17 Well Walk, on removing a stone, we found a shallow well, believed to be over the source of the spring. This contained about three feet of water; the sides were brick. The bottom was covered with a thick deposit of oxide of iron. As I did not want to disturb the deposit more than I could help I could not ascertain its depth. The sides of the well were also coated with oxide, and a thin skin of the same substance floated on the surface. On removing this, the water, carefully dipped out, was found to be bright, clear and colourless; it had a strong chalybeate taste and a slight acid reaction. Samples were bottled for analysis. Just above the surface of the water was the mouth of a leaden pipe leading into a sumpt in the lane at the side of the house; so that when the water rises above the

level of the pipe, it flows into the sumpt. I am told that the water usually rises in the well about an inch and a half *per diem*; a fact which contrasts strongly with the flow described as formerly existing, and shows that the spring is really being drained elsewhere. This result is believed to be due to the sewer in Well Walk; and the fact that at this point the sewer is covered with a deposit of oxide of iron renders the belief almost a certainty.

The sumpt in the lane is bricked, and has, I am told, a concrete bottom. It is all thickly coated with peroxide of iron. A sample was taken from the sumpt. It was thick, and slightly yellow-coloured. From this sumpt the water, when there is enough, flows through another lead pipe to a brick reservoir immediately behind the fountain, and when this is sufficiently full it dribbles out into the basin in Well Walk. This last reservoir is also coated with oxide of iron, but not so thickly as the sumpt. The water as it flows out, if nothing has disturbed it, is clear, colourless, and has no chalybeate taste. In the water of the well the iron in solution is in a state of proto or ferrous salt, to a great extent. By exposure to the air it takes up oxygen and deposits peroxide of iron. Resting, as it does, so long in the well and the sumpt, there is abundant time for almost all the iron to be removed from the water; which accounts for the permanent acidity of the water. There is also an evident action on some substances it meets with in its passage to the fountain, as the water at that point contains alumina, which is absent in the well. There is also evidently a leakage of surface water into either the sumpt or between it and the fountain. The great difference between the composition of the water now and when formerly analysed I believe to be due to the fact of the main body of the spring having been diverted, so that the water decomposes before we can get at it. This accounts for the total absence of carbonic acid, which, according to former analyses, existed largely in the spring. The great change in the character of the water on different days also points to a considerable infiltration of surface water. The solid matter varied, in less than a week, from 36 to 46 grains in the gallon. I should add that even in well stoppered bottles the water changes rapidly, oxide of iron being copiously deposited. If any use could be made of the water as a chalybeate, it could only be by having a pipe direct from the well to the fountain, and even then its composition would be too uncertain to render it very useful.

I enclose analyses of the water from the well and the fountain which show the condition of things on October 30th. The sumpt water is a sort of intermediate between these two, the quantity of iron in solution in this being 0·67 grains in a gallon.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER DIPPED FROM THE WELL AT THE BACK OF NO. 17 WELL WALK ON OCTOBER 30TH, 1889:

	Grains per gall.		Grains per gall.
Chlorine	4.48	Alkalies (Potassium and sodium principally the latter)	2.01
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₄) ...	19.54	Organic impurities (vegetable)	0.73
Silica	2.30		
Iron	4.11		
Calcium	4.38		
Magnesium	1.64		<u>39.19</u>

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER DIPPED FROM THE RESERVOIR AT THE BACK OF FOUNTAIN, WELL WALK, ON OCTOBER 30TH, 1889:

	Grains per gall.		Grain per gall.
Chlorine	5.18	Magnesium	1.64
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₄) ...	20.04	Alkalies (Potassium and Sodium)	2.53
Silica	2.00	Traces of organic matter	
¹ Iron	0.35		
Aluminium	3.04		<u>38.86</u>
Calcium	4.08		

¹ By the time the water dribbles out of the fountain this Iron is gone.

Originally, the spring flowed into view on the southern side of Well Walk, but in recent years a new outlet suitably built around, has been provided on the north side. For after a lapse of nearly two centuries public gratitude was at last aroused. The spring has been made available; and the memory of a benefactress of Hampstead is cherished by a memorial tablet:—

"To the memory of the Honourable Susanna Noel, who with her son Baptist, third Earl of Gainsborough, gave this well with six acres of land to the use and benefit of the poor of Hampstead, December 20th, 1698."

This inscription is followed by a stanza of singular rhythmical beauty:—

"Drink, traveller, and with strength renewed,
Let kindly thoughts be given
To her who has thy thirst subdued:
Then render thanks to Heaven."

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCOMOTION.

"Now, with a clattering of hoofs and striking out of fiery sparks
* * Yoho ! * * away with four fresh horses from the 'Bald-faced Stag.'"

CHARLES DICKENS.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

WERDET the publisher suggested to Honoré de Balzac the author, who wanted to "catch his genius up" (*i.e.* to refresh exhausted imagination by visits to fresh woods and pastures new in Austria), a little turn in the neighbourhood of Paris ; which would be equivalent, in the words of the late Wilkie Collins, to a nice airy trip to Hampstead on the top of an omnibus.

The main line of Hampstead omnibuses is from the "Bird in Hand" tavern in High Street to Piccadilly Circus. The vehicles run throughout the day from 8.15 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. at intervals of about fifteen minutes, and belong to the London General Omnibus Company. Twenty or thirty years ago these omnibuses, or as the great majority of riders prefer to term them "Busses," plied between the same tavern and the Bank of England. The three main points of call were the "Adelaide" and "Britannia" taverns at Chalk Farm and Camden Town, and the "Blue Posts" in Tottenham Court Road. The fare for the whole journey was

6*d.* The fares now range from 1*d.* for a short distance to 4*d.* throughout.

Each omnibus is constructed to carry twenty-six passengers—twelve inside and fourteen outside. It weighs empty about 30 cwt. To work all the trips *per diem* about twelve horses, including a margin as a reserve for resting sick or tired horses, are required for each omnibus. Each horse is now bought at an average cost of £34; it is serviceable for about six years, and costs for stabling, attendance, food, and farriery about 15*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Other lines of omnibuses start at intervals of a few minutes from the "North Star" and "Swiss Cottage," and also from the "Princess of Wales" and Edgware Road in Kilburn, to the City and West End. The "Atlas" line from the Swiss Cottage began to run about the year 1850. But these conveyances have their starting points so near the southern and western boundaries of the parish that a very few revolutions of their wheels carry them out of Hampstead.

Going in a north-westerly direction an omnibus runs several times a day from the Swiss Cottage to Child's Hill and Hendon.

Tramcars have never found favour in Hampstead parish. As a great concession the line from King's Cross, which had its terminus and stables just over the parish boundary in Southampton Street, was allowed in 1887 to be extended to South End Green, mainly for the benefit of visitors to Hampstead Heath; but all other extensions have been strenuously resisted.

ADDENDUM. BY HENRY WASH.

Until the year 1835 the only public conveyances from Hampstead to London were coaches constructed to carry about eighteen persons,

the fare from High Street, Hampstead, to the Bank being one shilling and sixpence inside, and one shilling outside, luggage being charged extra. In 1836 an omnibus was started, but its intervals of running were so great that it had little success. Gradually, however, omnibuses came into favour, and about 1842 the coaches began to disappear and were ultimately superseded.

For local transport sedan chairs were in use up to about 1841. The writer of this article well remembers seeing persons conveyed in them to church, and has also been in one. At that time there were three livery and bait stables in Hampstead, and from these hackney coaches, &c., could be hired. Most of the resident gentry kept their own carriages.

ADDENDUM. BY GEORGE SMYTH.

Stage coaches and omnibuses used to run at intervals from Hampstead to the Bank, and a four-horse coach from Mill Hill to London every morning, returning in the evening. The proprietors of this conveyance were Messrs. Hamilton and Woolley. Mr. Hamilton used to keep livery and bait stables, next to the "William the Fourth," and another in Church Lane where Paxon's Cottages now stand. I can recollect a sedan chair being carried by a man named Fisher and another. Fisher lived in one of the wooden houses in Church Lane where No. 16 now is.

ADDENDUM.

In 1843 a queer carriage, in which two passengers could sit face to face, plied to and from the coach office and the more distant parts of Hampstead, calling for its fares at the various houses. Its technical name was a *Vis-à-vis*. But accurate pronunciation was too much for the stablemen of the period, who preferred to substitute for the *vis-a-vee* of the French, the *wizzer-wiz* of the British vernacular. This vehicle is well remembered by inhabitants of Hampstead still resident, who were occasional travellers by it.

RAILWAYS.

The first railway to Hampstead was the North and South-Western Junction Railway, a line which is practically in the hands of the London and North-Western Railway Company. It joins the North London

Railway at Camden Town. That line originally ran from Chalk Farm to Fenchurch Street *via* Camden Town, Highbury, Hackney, Bow and Stepney, the journey occupying about forty minutes. About 1855 the line from Camden Town to Hampstead Heath and Willesden was opened, and six or seven years later the present direct line from Hampstead, which follows the old route to Dalston, and proceeds thence by a new line to Broad Street, became available. Shortly after this the Metropolitan line was brought to the Swiss Cottage, and the Midland Railway to Haverstock Hill and Finchley Road.

HIGHWAYMEN AND FOOTPADS.

BY MORTIMER EVANS.

Hampstead appears to have been a favourite resort for highwaymen, not only in the eighteenth century but even in the early part of the present century. The knights of the road found it easy of access and convenient for retreat, the numerous lanes and by-ways leading off the town and heath lending themselves to evasion of pursuit.

Claude Duval, Dick Turpin, and other celebrated highwaymen each in his turn performed deeds of daring and outrage on the Heath and in the by-lanes, and made successful attacks upon travellers on the high road to London. One of the thrilling adventures in connection with Dick Turpin and his friend and fellow robber Tom King took place at the old "Red Lion" Inn on what is now Rosslyn Hill, when the Bow Street Runners were very nearly successful in capturing this daring pair of malefactors.

The captivating Claude Duval so frequently visited the neighbourhood that a particular lane at Child's Hill (now called "Platt's Lane") took its original name from this genteel thief. Eventually Duval's Lane got corrupted into Devil's Lane, and finally, so that ears polite might not be shocked, was re-named after a popular resident at Child's Hill House.

A villain whose name appears to have been forgotten was hung in chains at North End, between two elm trees (one of them still standing and yet known as the "gibbet tree") on the spot where he had brutally murdered a gentleman travelling on horseback from London to Hendon, because he would not "stand and deliver" at the highwayman's behest. But this was a very long time ago.

As late as 1813 the free lances of the road carried out their bold projects. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for July of that year, says :—

"On the 26th of June, as Mr. Orrell, of Winsley Street, Oxford Street, with Mrs. Orrell were passing in their chaise over Golder's Green on their way to Hendon about half-past eight in the evening, they were stopped by a single highwayman, who produced a pistol and demanded their money. Mr. Orrell declared he would not be robbed, and after the highwayman had uttered violent oaths and threats and put the pistol several times to the heads of Mr. and Mrs. Orrell, Mr. Orrell jumped out of the chaise and seized the highwayman, nearly pulled him off his horse and laid hold of the pistol, on which the highwayman struggle and spurred his horse, and having extricated himself, galloped away towards Hampstead."

If there had been a grain of the pluck displayed by this bold Oxford Street tradesman, amongst the seven or eight passengers on the London stage, when it was stopped on Red Lion Hill by the same robber about half-past nine o'clock on the same evening, they would

no doubt have retained possession of their rings and watches and about £40 in money. These the dauntless thief eased them of and got clear away with, although there were many persons passing at the time who saw the whole occurrence. The coachman, a man named Bob Worrall, and the guard were terribly frightened, and when they drove up to the coach office in High Street, averred, with pale faces and trembling lips, that "the man was a perfect devil and would certainly have shot them all had they resisted."

Robberies by footpads were very frequent in the locality, and even as late as 1829, people coming from London on foot at night, used to wait at the last house in Camden Town, close to the "Red Cap" tavern, until others going the same way should come up, so as to form a little party to resist if necessary the attentions of the footpads who haunted the London Road by night.

The "new police" introduced by Sir Robert Peel, however, acted as a charm, and very soon the roads were as secure at midnight as at noon-day.

FAIRS.

BY H. WASH.

No regular fair has been held in Hampstead for nearly seventy years. Swings and roundabouts abound on the East Heath, and some other spots on Bank Holidays. A genuine fair is recorded in the *Spectator*, No. 443, and dated July 29th, 1712, in which journal a fair is advertised to be held on the Lower Flask Tavern Walk for four days.

West End Fair was held annually in July and lasted

three days. It had become so objectionable that measures were taken to suppress it in 1812, but it lingered on till about 1821, when it was entirely got rid of.

The semblance of a fair used to be held at Easter and Whitsuntide, at South End Green, perhaps sixty years ago, but it was always insignificant, and at length dwindled



THE FIELDS NEAR POND STREET (NOW FLEET ROAD), c. 1840.

From a Drawing by G. Childs.

away to nothing. Steam roundabouts have however, of late, revived, and carried on the tradition in a neighbouring field in a very emphatic and not wholly acceptable way.

BANK HOLIDAYS ON THE HEATH.

"Or when, Apollo like, thou'rt pleased to teach
Thy sons to feast on *Hampstead's* airy head."

BLACKMORE'S *Kit-Cats* ; 1708.

As a rule, on a fine holiday about 100,000 persons visit the Heath. A vigorous and faithful description of

an Easter holiday is given by the *Hampstead Express* newspaper in the following terms :—

“ On Monday the holiday makers began to arrive very early on Hampstead Heath, and by midday the spacious area presented a most animated appearance. There was ample provision for the enjoyment of the people in the shape of swings, cocoa-nut shies, skipping, pony and donkey riding, and in the Vale of Health a steam roundabout and a switchback trapeze, all of which attracted many patrons. The holiday-makers seemed to come from all quarters of the metropolis, trains and tramcars being crowded. In the course of the morning and afternoon there were several very heavy showers, which caused a general stampede to such places of shelter as were available ; but the sun soon broke out again, and the holiday-makers speedily returned to such amusements as kiss in-the-ring, al fresco dancing, &c. ‘Ladies’ tormentors’ were in active requisition, and peep-shows, curiosity exhibitions, the camera obscura, conjurors, Punch and Judy shows, and a variety of other amusements all helped the pleasure-seekers to spend a long and pleasant day, in spite of the fickleness of the weather. The holiday-makers spread themselves in all directions over the Heath, and away on to Parliament Hill and the fields adjoining. The visitors probably numbered not fewer than 100,000. A strong body of police, in uniform and plain clothes, under the direction of Inspector Collis, S division, assisted the Heath constables to maintain order, and the officer of the Hampstead Society for the Protection of Animals was on the alert to prevent cruelty. As usual, seven or eight lost children came under the care of the Hampstead police on Good Friday, and about the same number on Easter Monday. Their ages varied from three years up to nine, and they respectively belonged to Holloway, Marylebone, Somers-town, Kilburn, &c. All were afterwards claimed by their friends, though one of those found by the police on Easter Monday, a boy aged nine years, was not owned until mid-day on Tuesday.”

Dependent as the merry-makers are for enjoyment on brilliant weather, a wet Bank Holiday furnishes the materials for a dismal picture. One is thus drawn by the *Daily News* of the Heath on Whit Monday, when the skies poured down a plenteous flood :—

“ Although some thousands of people visited Hampstead Heath, the number was nothing like a Bank Holiday mass of ruralizers. The

London Street Tramways Company kept about fifty cars running all day long between Holborn, King's Cross, Euston Road, and Hampstead Heath, but they were by no means crowded, and the trains and omnibuses also suffered from an unusual lack of patronage for a holiday. On the Heath itself there was all the usual provision for amusement and refreshment, pony and donkey riding, cocoa-nut shies, swings, a steam roundabout in the Vale of Health, tea and coffee stalls, ice barrows, and hot fried fish booths, &c. The holiday-makers tried hard to enjoy themselves, but, with rain and mud, some presented a very bedraggled appearance in spite of such fancy adornments as paper wreaths and feathers, false whiskers and moustaches. The ice-barrow proprietors left early, finding a greater demand was made for hot tea and coffee than for the contents of the refrigerator. The 'ladies' tormentors,' too [squirts charged with scent] were put into the shade by the continued rain, which supplied more than enough moisture for one day. Indeed, the whole programme of holiday making on Hampstead Heath was a dismal affair, but was made the best of by the visitors, the more discreet of whom made an early retreat for places of indoor amusement or their own firesides. The police arrangements were under the direction of Inspectors Banks and Warner, S division, whose men assisted the officers of the London County Council in maintaining order, and the officers of the Hampstead Society for the Protection of Animals looked after the interests of the quadrupeds engaged in the day's proceedings."

HOSTELS AND TAVERNS.

"O! plump head-waiter at the 'Cock,'
 To which I most resort,
 How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock—
 Go fetch a pint of port."

TENNYSON.

BY HENRY WASH.

JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.

SITUATED on the summit of Hampstead Heath, and with its front and rear windows alike commanding beautiful and picturesque views, the Castle Hotel has long been a resort for visitors to Hampstead. It was originally a private residence, and was built at the beginning of the last century. One of its first tenants was a gentleman devoted to the

study of astronomy, who used a portion of the mansion as an observatory.

No trustworthy evidence has come to light respecting the connection of the house with the name of Jack Straw and the rebellion which took place in London on the 13th of June, 1381, and with which the name of that demagogue is associated.

"Jack Straw's Castle" (it has been surmised) had some connection with the racecourse which at one period existed on the western part of the Heath behind the site of the hotel. But the Hampstead races had been suppressed many years before the Castle Hotel was opened. Park, in his *History of Hampstead*, states "that the races drew together so much low company that they were put down on account of the mischief that resulted from them." The races had declined in popularity so far back as 1732.

The hostelry is situated 443 feet above the sea level, and commands in the rear a panorama of landscape scenery almost unrivalled for its extent and loveliness.

The American humourist, Washington Irving, refers to Hampstead on several occasions in his correspondence, and connects the adventures of one of his heroes with "Jack Straw's Castle."

Charles Dickens's partiality for rambling about Hampstead, and turning in afterwards for a pleasant little dinner at "Jack Straw's Castle," has been recounted by his friend, John Forster.

Irving's *Tales of a Traveller*, containing the description of "Jack Straw's Castle" on the summit of Hampstead Heath, overlooking the foliages of Caen Wood and the rich gorse and furze of the Vale of Health, were published in the year 1824. This locality has not escaped the notice of another popular writer.

In 1861 Mr. G. A. Sala published some topographical essays in his best vein under the title of *Travels in the County of Middlesex: with Short Notes on the adjoining Provinces*. One of the contributions to this series of papers embraced the subject of "From the Coliseum, Regent's Park, to Hampstead Heath."

The Castle Hotel is associated with the meetings of the Courts Leet, and in the old days of the Middlesex parliamentary elections, the house was a famous *rendezvous* for candidates and voters.

THE SPANIARDS' TAVERN.

Although not positively within the boundary of the parish of Hampstead the "Spaniards'" Tavern impinges upon it so closely that it has always been reckoned one of the old hostels of Hampstead. It is

actually in the parish of Finchley, a considerable part of which it overlooks. It is a quaint but substantial and picturesque old edifice, situated at the north-eastern edge of the Heath, and on the road between Hampstead and Highgate. The hotel occupies the site of a lodge built for the keeper of Park-gate, which was the toll-gate at the Hampstead entrance to a road made (by permission) through the Bishop of London's lands as a main communication between London and the North.

When Hampstead became a popular resort the lodge was taken by a Spaniard and converted into a house of entertainment. Park quotes some interesting particulars from an old manuscript history of Middlesex about the "Spaniards'." "Its gardens," states this writer, "have lately been improved and beautifully ornamented by the ingenuity of Mr. William Staples, who, out of the wild and thorny wood, full of hills, valleys, and sand-pits, hath now made pleasant grass and gravel walks, with a mount from the elevation whereof the beholder hath a prospect of Hanslope steeple in Northamptonshire, within eight miles of Northampton; of Landon Hill, in Essex, full sixty miles east; of Banstead Downs, in Surrey, south; of Shooter's Hill, Kent, south-east; Red Hill, Surrey, south-west; and of Windsor Castle."

This old hostelry has associations with the riots generally called the "No Popery Riots," or "Lord George Gordon Riots," which began in London in June, 1780. A violent mob proceeded through Hampstead across the Heath, with the intention of going to Kenwood, there to destroy Lord Mansfield's mansion. On arriving at the "Spaniards'" however, they were easily persuaded by the landlord to halt awhile and take some rest and refreshment. The landlord thereupon stove in the heads of barrels and casks of beer, and despatched a messenger on horseback to the Horse Guards, whence a detachment of troops was sent off, by way of Kentish Town, into the grounds of Earl Mansfield's mansion. On the rioters making their way to the house, they were speedily routed and driven off. The story of the London riots of 1780 is vividly and graphically told by Dickens in the pages of *Barnaby Rudge*.

There are pleasant grounds attached to the "Spaniards'," and their arbours and parterres, as they existed half-a-century ago, have been described by the gay and amusing pen of Dickens. Readers of *The Pickwick Papers* will recall the excursion of Mrs. Bardell and her friends by the Hampstead stage, with the object of taking tea at the "Spaniards'."

"The 'Spaniards'," says the late James Thorne, in his *Environs of London*, still has its garden and its bowling green: but the curious figures are gone, and so is the mound, and with it the larger part of the

prospect, partly, perhaps, owing to the growth of the neighbouring trees and the erection of two or three large houses between it and the Heath."

THE UPPER FLASK.

Among the earliest recorded places of public entertainment in Hampstead may be mentioned The Upper Flask, situated near the summit of Hampstead and at the termination of Heath Street. The house has long been a private residence. At the commencement of the eighteenth century it was a public *rendezvous*, and here the celebrated Kit-Cat Club used to meet in the summer months as described in a poem by Sir Rich. C. Blackmore (A.D. 1708). It is specially referred to in Chapter IV.

The tavern now bearing the name of "The Flask," situated in Flask Walk, is one of the oldest beer-houses in Hampstead.

THE LONG ROOM.

The Long Room was, like The Upper Flask, one of the most ancient of the public institutions of Hampstead. It owed its origin to the requirements of the visitors who came to seek the benefits of the chalybeate spring in Well Walk. Here was also an Assembly Room for concerts, dancing, &c. An account of this house has been given in Chapter IV. The tavern now called "The Wells," came into existence. Up to 1840, however, it was known as the "Green Man" and the sign of the house was a Forester painted in green. The last of the Hampstead watchmen sat for this picture.

When the waters of Hampstead declined in popularity, the necessity for the Long Room and the Assembly Room ceased. The former became a private residence, as it remains, and the latter being licensed by the Bishop was used as a chapel of ease. A very commodious Assembly Room was then constructed on Holly Bush Hill, partly formed out of rooms built by Romney the painter, and adjoining the Holly Bush hotel; these rooms are now used by the Constitutional Club.

THE GEORGE AND OTHER INNS.

The "George" public house is one of the few taverns of Hampstead which substantially retain their original form. In May 1889, however, it underwent extensive repairs, that portion which has experienced the least alteration being its massive tiled roof. It stands in the main road, near the top of Pond Street, and not far from the

Vestry Hall. Half a mile nearer to London stands the "Load of Hay" another old public house, but renovated during recent years. Others have disappeared, viz. "The Hawk" in New End, the "Three Horse Shoes," the "Cock and Crown" and the "Black Boy and Still" in the



THE GEORGE INN, BEFORE 1870.
From a Water-colour Drawing.

High Street; the "Red Lion" on Rosslyn Hill, and the "Yorkshire Grey" in Church Place.

The "White Bear" in New End is supposed to be the oldest of the parochial public houses. It dates from 1704.

THE BULL AND BUSH AT NORTH END.

This old-fashioned tavern is said to have been originally a farm-house and the country seat of Hogarth, by whom the yew bower in the garden was planted. It is situated near some of the most picturesque scenery of Hampstead. After its transformation into a tavern it became, and has continued to be, a favourite resort of Londoners. According to tradition it was visited by Addison, Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Sterne, Foote the comedian, Hone the antiquary, and other celebrities. The approach to the "Bull and Bush" from the town of Hampstead is one of the prettiest walks in the parish. The view from

H H



OLD CHALK FARM IN 1730.

the tavern is very commanding, overlooking Harrow, and the hills of Bucks and Berks on the west, and on the north-east embracing the northern part of Middlesex and portions of Herts and Essex.

ADDENDA. BY GEORGE SMYTH.

The "Coach and Horses" used to stand back from the pathway. At the "Holly-bush" at one time there used to be an annual dahlia show. At the "Black Boy and Still," there used to be a livery stable, access being obtained under an arch or covered way from the High



THE "RED LION," KILBURN.

From a Photograph taken in November, 1889.

Street. The "Three Horse Shoes," used to be a great house for professional pedestrians to meet at. The "Red Lion" stood where the Police Station now is. In front of the "George," there were tea gardens and seats. At the "Load of Hay" there was formerly a water trough for cattle. Two cottages stood in my time on the opposite side of the road, called Steele's cottages. At Chalk Farm Tavern, just over the border, a fair used to be held in holiday time; swings were

going on Sunday afternoons during the summer months. At the "White Bear" sports were held in holiday time; such as climbing the greasy pole and running races: the course was round White Bear Green. The "Green Man Inn" is now named the "Wells." The "Hawk" stood where Teresa Cottage now stands, New End Square. At the "White Horse" were to be found tea gardens. A fair used to be held in Pond Street at holiday times. At the "Bell" at Kilburn they had their sports also at holiday times. The "Swiss Cottage" was once a noted house for running men to assemble at. The host's name was Redman. There were frequent running matches on the Finchley Road. The spot usually selected for short-distance matches was near where the new baths are, in the Finchley New Road.

Small beer is in very little request now; but at one time it was largely consumed. It was sold on a large scale at a house named the "Little Hat," at the junction of Little Church Row and Baker's Row, by Yorkshire Grey Yard (now New Heath Street), and here particularly haymakers could buy such beer and cheap viands. They might even sleep there, so accommodating was George Green, the landlord. The "Nag's Head," in Heath Street, is an old house which was formerly approached from the road by a flight of steps; but the "Red Lion," at Kilburn, is said to be older than them all.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WORKHOUSE.

“They who rank pity amongst the original impulses of our nature rightly contend, that, when this principle prompts to the relief of human misery, it indicates the Divine intention and our duty.”

WILLIAM PALEY, D.D., *Moral and Political Philosophy*.

BY THOMAS BRIDGER.

IN 1800 an Act (39 and 40, Geo. III., cap. 35) was passed “for the better relief and employment of the poor of the parish of St. John, Hampstead,” the preamble stating that “the present workhouse is not large enough to contain the numerous poor, and is become so decayed and incommodious as to render their continuance therein dangerous and inconvenient.”

The following persons were by the Act appointed as guardians and trustees for putting it into execution viz :—

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Pepper Arden, Knight, Master of the Rolls, the Honourable Thomas Erskine, the Honourable Spencer Perceval, George Abel, John Peter Blaquiere, George Bogg, John Bockep, Uriah Bidmead, George Collings, Charles Cartwright, John Coore, Thomas Church, George Samuel Collier, Joseph de Beaufre, John Edkins, Benjamin Hanson English, William Fawkener, Philip Ibbetson Fenton, James Gambier, Samuel Gambier, William Gregory, Philip Godsall, Samuel Hoare, Josiah Holford, Charles Holford, Jonathan Key, Thomas Kite, John Lowndes of Pond Street, Israel Lewis, Germaine Laire, Thomas Mitchell, Thomas Neave, John Ogilvy, William Pennington, Thomas Plumer, Thomas Pool, Abraham Robarts, Richard Richards, Thomas Rhodes, Cornwall Smalley, General Charles

Vernon, John Winter, Henry White, Sen. and John Watts together with the Lord or Lady of the Manor of Hampstead for the time being, and the resident licensed curate or curates, the resident Justices of the Peace, the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor for the time being, and such other persons, not exceeding five in number, as the said Guardians should appoint.

At the first meeting of the guardians (June 9th, 1800) Mr. Samuel Hoare was elected chairman, and three of the five members elected in pursuance of the Act were the Right Hon. Alexander Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, and the Right Hon. William Earl of Mansfield.

In the same year certain copyhold premises were purchased for £1,200, and enfranchised at a cost of £550 in order to provide a suitable workhouse for the employment and maintenance of the poor. These premises formed a part of the site of the existing workhouse premises at New End, and were described as "a messuage or tenement with the coach house and stables thereto adjoining, a garden behind the same, and one garden before the house *cross the road*, walled in and a piece of meadow land adjoining thereto railed in next the Heath, which premises were formerly in the occupation of James Pilgrim, Esq., but since of Sarah Leggatt, widow, and also three messuages situate in Brewers' Lane, at the back of the other premises lately belonging to Dame Jane Riddell, and now let to William Witt, carpenter, and also the piece or parcel of ground late part of the waste of the manor, containing 29 rods, but not exceeding 30 rods, situate on the north and east sides of the garden opposite to the first-mentioned messuage or tenement."

Until the year 1800 the relief of the poor as established by 43 Elizabeth, cap. 2 (1601), was administered by

the churchwardens, and overseers appointed and controlled by the justices.

In 1837 the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, under the powers conferred upon them by the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 (4 and 5 William IV.) constituted the Edmonton Union, consisting of seven parishes, five of which were in Middlesex, viz. Edmonton, Tottenham, Hornsey (including Highgate), Enfield, and Hampstead, Waltham Abbey in Essex, and Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.

Hampstead continued so annexed, represented by six guardians out of the thirty-eight which constituted the Union (the meetings being held at Edmonton) until May 19th, 1848, when by another order of the Poor Law Commissioners dated May 3rd, 1848, it was severed from the Edmonton Union and became a separate parish governed and administered by its own Board of Guardians as at present.

The Hampstead Board of Guardians is the first parochial authority in Great Britain which has built circular wards for infirmary purposes, on the principle advocated by Professor Marshall, of University College Hospital.

The workhouse at New End was built in 1845. It is now certified for 314 inmates. In 1870 two oblong infirmary wards for 100 beds were erected at right angles to the main building and connected with it by covered corridors. In 1883 an extension of the infirmary became necessary and the question to be solved was, how this could best be done, having regard to the restricted size and position of the available ground.

The site of the new wards consists of a piece of ground on the west side of the old infirmary, about 110 feet by 150 feet, with a frontage to the street, but sur-

rounded on the other side by houses ; and there is a rapid fall from north to south of about 30 feet. The late Dr. Cook, medical officer to the infirmary, who took a deep and practical interest in the subject, suggested the erection of circular wards, a course which was adopted by the Guardians.

The circular wards contain 72 beds on three floors 24 in each. The ground-floor is over a basement used for heating and ventilating purposes. The diameter of the ward is 50 feet, and the height of the floors 13 feet and 12 feet respectively, agreeing with the levels of the old infirmary.

The wards are open to the south-west, and command a most extensive view, with a free circulation of air.

The central shaft, necessary for the construction of the building, is also used for ventilation. This shaft is 5 feet internal diameter, and is divided by sheet-iron into four divisions—one to draw down the vitiated air from each of the three wards, while the fourth (one half of the whole area of the shaft) forms an upcast. A furnace, with a coil of hot-water pipes, draws the air from the wards to the bottom of the shaft, whence it escapes to the outer air through the upcast. Fresh air is supplied from gratings under the sills of the windows and passes over a coil of pipes placed in each of the window backs.

Each ward has a bath-room, necessary places, and a broom closet, contained in a sanitary tower, with a disconnecting passage, having a through ventilation. From the passage there is access to a wide balcony, forming a pleasant promenade for patients.

At the top of the sanitary tower, a tank of water supplies the workhouse and works the hydraulic lift ; used to convey patients and to supply meals from the new

kitchen at the top of the existing block facing New End.

The upper storey of the circular wards contains 15 nurses' bedrooms, with bath, &c., for their use.

The Board are indebted to their architect, Mr. Charles Bell, F.R.I.B.A., late of Belsize Park, and to Mr. C. K. Wild, for bestowing much care on the new buildings, and for mastering the details of a novel and difficult problem in hospital construction.

THE INNER LIFE OF THE WORKHOUSE.

BY A VESTRYMAN.

IN the house on Thursday the 11th of July there were 228 inmates. Besides these, 90 children were at ten institutions of various kinds, and thirteen were "boarded out." So the eleven elected guardians and their *ex-officio* colleagues are responsible for a family party of goodly dimensions. Some of their guests are able-bodied, some aged and infirm, some too ill or too weak to do anything. More than half are, perhaps, in the latter category. Fifty-five men, fifty-nine women, eight boys, and three girls were in the infirmary on the date mentioned. Every one who can work at all is set to do something. Idleness, as the root of all evil, is discouraged in the house. The men chop wood, do tailor's work, mend boots and shoes, and keep the garden straight. The women scrub, sew, and work in the laundry. The glory of the establishment is the infirmary; the least attractive portion the casuals' cells. The latter provide at least a wholesome lodging for the vagrant class—a bath, a bed, and sufficient meals—but not gratuitously. The cell opens into a post-chamber

in which, as some acknowledgment of food and house-room, granite must be broken to a size or cordage beaten into fibre and picked as oakum. So, distressed humanity is relieved, and the poor-rate is restrained from oppressive incidence. Admission and discharge of the casuals or vagrant class by the relieving officer is distinct from the economy of the workhouse proper.

The Board of Guardians at their weekly meetings consider the case of each ordinary applicant for relief, which, when granted, takes the shape of admission to the house, or infirmary, or of grants of aid in money or in kind. Thus the house resolves itself into a refuge for the destitute, the aged, and the sick poor having a settlement in the parish ; and it is the temporary abode of the homeless tramp whose only passport is his forlorn condition.

At the meetings of the Board, which are held on alternate Thursdays from June to September, and weekly at other periods, the Master's journal and report are the backbone of the agenda. In them is the mournful record of deaths and births, admission and discharge. Sometimes the mortality is great. In one week five men died, all when admitted being ill and destitute. On an average fifteen die in a quarter—sometimes as many as eighteen, sometimes as few as ten. Worn by poverty, wasted by disease, and with the vital powers hopelessly lowered, many enter the workhouse only that the failing lamp of life may flicker for a few hours to extinction.

The healthy go to bed at 8 o'clock at night in winter and at 9 in summer. They rise at a quarter to 7 in the morning and breakfast—the aged at 7.30, the able-bodied at 7.45. So the old and infirm have time to eat their early meal in peace before the able-bodied bustle in from the work which they have already begun.

A merciful rule throws the workhouse doors open for a half-holiday on Thursdays. All the aged inmates can go without let or hindrance. On Tuesday afternoon the friends outside may come to visit within ; on Sunday and on Wednesday a full service is given by the chaplain, who pays a special visit on Friday afternoon. So, under the spiritual rule of the Rev. G. A. Herklots, of St. Saviour's Church, liberal provision is made for the cure of the souls committed to his charge.

What the inner life of the workhouse was before the completion of the new and spacious infirmary, it is needless now to conjecture. The most careful management, even the energy, experience, and tact of Mr. Forbes the master, could not have corrected the grave evils resulting from the close admixture of the healthy and the sick. Now illness in the roomy, pure, and cheerful wards is shorn of half its misery. The little boy eight years old, recovering from a broken leg, and the aged man of more than eighty, lying in cots and facing the centre of the airy circular rooms, seem alike at their ease ; while the skilful medical officer, Dr. Cook, and the trained nurses of the wards, supply every reasonable need.

In fine weather the infants gambol in the balconies, the old and infirm sit in the sun, read a little, gossip more, and meditate supper. So the inner life goes on. The appointed visitor makes his occasional visit. This month, for the first time in the history of the workhouse the visitor is a lady guardian ; and Miss Florence Davenport-Hill adds to the records of a life rich in good work amongst the poor and criminal classes, a close and conscientious review of the daily routine of the workhouse at New End.

LIST of Guardians of the Poor since the severance of Hampstead from the Edmonton Poor-law Union, by an order of the Poor-law Board, dated 3rd May, 1848:—

Names of Guardians.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of Office.	Remarks.
Rev. Thomas Ainger	1848	1864	Vicar of Hampstead.
Rev. John Ayre	1848	1870	
Bartholomew Claypon	1848	1850	
Edward Page Clowser	1851	1859	
George Henry Clowser	1848	1861	
William Fountain	1848	1859	
Alexander Hamilton	1848	1861	
Thomas Herring	1848	1862	
Octavius Errington Johnson	1848	1853	
Arthur Loveday	1848	1850	
Thomas Turner	1848	1859	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
	1848	1849	
Mark Fothergill	1849	1850	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
Henry Bird	1849	1851	
David Powell	1850	1851	
Samuel Cuming	1850	1851	
Edward Mash Browell	1851	1854	
Charles Saunderson	1851	1852	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
William Holme Twentymen	1852	1853	
George Henry Woodrooffe (Lt.-Col.)	1853	1855	
James Kent	1853	1868	
Edward Watson	1854	1857	
Robert Benson Dockray	1857	1862	
Rev. George Read Adam	1859	1861	
Robert Prance	1859	1861	
John Smith	1859	1872	
Herbert Mayo	1861	1875	
James Adams	1861	1872	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
Thomas Burdon	1861	1868	
James Smith	1861	1867	
Henry Edwin Jaggars	1862	1867	
Thomas Husband	1862	1868	
William Wartnaby	1862	1865	
Joseph Read	1864	1865	
Rev. Charlton Lane	1865	1874	
Richard Ware	1865	1877	
Thomas Andrews Evans	1867	1878	Vicar of Hampstead.
Edward Ingpen	1867	1874	
Henry Milton	1868	1883	
Lawrence Mallory Tatham	1868	1872	
David Tildesley	1868	1869	
William Rivington	1869	1873	
Thomas Toller	1870	1878	
George Piggott	1872	1877	

Names of Guardians.	Date of Election.	Date of cessation of Office.	Remarks.
William Haynes	1872	1878	Vicar of Hampstead.
William Aspinall	1873	1889	
Rev. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby ...	1874	*—	
Rev. Henry Francis Mallet	1874	1887	
Reginald Heber Prance	1875	1876	
Charles Henry Lardner Woodd	1875	1876	
Richard Hackworth	1876	1878	
Frederick Hill... ..	1876	1889	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
John Samuel Fletcher	1877	1879	
Simeon Stone	1877	1878	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
Thomas Clowser	1878	1889	
George Dibley... ..	1878	1880	
Edward Gotto	1878	1883	
Charles Richard Gurney Hoare	1878	1883	Became a J.P., and thereby an <i>ex-officio</i> member.
Charles Kemp Wild	1878	*—	
Henry Watson Parker	1879	1887	
Ralph Arthur Frederick William Ellis	1880	*—	
Sir George Edward Duncan Sherston } Baker	1883	1884	
Nathaniel Hubert John Westlake ...	1883	*—	
Ralph Young (Major-General)	1883	1886	
George William Potter	{ 1884 1887	1886 *—	
Benjamin Abbott Lyon	1886	*—	
Henry Thompson	1886	*—	
Sir William Wallace Roderick Onslow	1887	1888	
Charles Christopher Carleton Baynes	1888	*—	
Joshua Wigley Boden... ..	1889	*—	
Florence Davenport-Hill	1889	*—	
George Foster... ..	1889	*—	

* Those marked thus are still in office, having been elected or re-elected (as the case may be) in April 1889, for the year ending April 1890.

The resident County Justices are *ex-officio* members of the Board. The Chairman is John S. Fletcher, Esq., J.P., and the Vice-Chairman is Charles K. Wild, Esq.

The staff consists of—Thomas Bridger, clerk and superintendent registrar; Rev. Gerard A. Herklots, M.A., chaplain; Jonathan H. Forbes, master of the workhouse; Jane E. Rolt, matron; an assistant to the matron; superintendent of nursing staff, and thirteen nurses; the laundry superintendent; master's clerk; porter and labour master; assistant ditto; engineer; relieving officer, vaccination officer, collector of the guardians, and superintendent of male vagrant wards; an assistant superintendent of ditto; and a super-

intendent of female ditto. Augustus Henry Cook, M.B., &c., 25 Denning Road, is the medical officer for the workhouse, and public vaccinator for the parish; Andrew Murray, M.D., 6 Heath Rise, Willow Road, is the medical officer for the out-door poor, Hampstead district; and Frederick A. Hill, M.D., "Glengarry," West End Lane, Kilburn, is medical officer for the Kilburn district.

Messrs. Alfred Essex and Joshua Wigley Boden are the churchwardens; Messrs. Edward Elliott, Richard James Wood, Frank Houghton, and Samuel Jones, are the overseers. Joseph Coates, Bedford Villa, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, is collector of the poor-rate for Wards 1 and 2; and Arthur Wallis, 1, Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, collector for Wards 3 and 4.

Population—Census of 1881—45,452; present (estimated) 67,000. Area—2,248 acres.

The following statement shows the number of paupers relieved during the half year, at quinquennial periods since 1848, when Hampstead became separated from the Edmonton Union.

Half-year ending—	In-door.				Out-door.				Gross Total.
	Adults.		C.	Total.	Adults.		Total.		
	M.	F.			M.	F.			
September 1848	48	51	46	145	145	226	236	607	752
March 1853	64	73	57	194	131	159	157	447	641
September „	71	75	54	200	89	132	154	375	575
March 1858	78	78	79	235	161	173	259	593	828
September „	90	66	64	220	86	127	127	340	560
March 1863	61	84	44	189	102	134	132	368	557
September „	64	84	42	190	74	145	127	346	536
March 1868	95	84	62	241	109	208	214	531	772
September „	111	88	57	256	116	213	198	527	783
March 1873	121	106	68	295	74	176	151	401	696
September „	126	117	95	338	58	162	138	358	696
March 1878	126	150	99	375	77	150	85	312	687
September „	129	149	102	380	58	131	71	260	640
March 1883	186	181	153	520	90	154	107	351	871
September „	152	174	145	471	63	152	83	298	769
March 1888	209	221	233	663	107	231	185	523	1,186
September „	282	207	213	702	107	221	221	549	1,251

LOCAL GUARDIANS.

Most of the parishioners are probably not aware that two bodies of guardians exist, one known by the name of local guardians, the other as guardians of the poor. The former title, however, is a misnomer; it should be "financial guardians" or "guardians in charge of the rate raised for the relief of the poor." By the thirty-fifth chapter of the statute-book of "Anno Tricesimo Nono et Quadragesimo Georgii III. Regis," a large number of persons were, as stated, appointed guardians, with power to raise money for the purchase of lands and the provision of a workhouse. By the subsequent Poor-Law Amendment Act of 1834 Hampstead was, by an order of the Poor-Law Board, grouped amongst the parishes forming the new Edmonton Union, and by another order of the same Board in 1848 it was separated from that Union, the administration of the poor-law in Hampstead being placed on a different basis, the order creating a new set of Guardians to be elected by the parishioners, but leaving the old set, or at least their successors, to exercise financial powers, and those alone. So the Guardians who spend the principal portion of the rate do not make it, and are, in fact, on the same financial footing as the Vestry. The Act 39 and 40 of King George III. provides for the filling of vacancies by the vote of the remaining guardians, and the number so to be elected which the Act appears to contemplate is five. The local guardians are then a living body, appointing a clerk and treasurer, and exercising real if formal functions; their expenditure being supervised by the Local Government Board. Lest the local guardians

should regale on their days of meeting at the cost of the rate, the Act of 1800 directs in so many words that at such meetings they shall pay their own expenses. This privilege is maintained intact to the present day.

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

An overseer of the poor holds an important post—one that is highly responsible, yet having few actual personal duties attaching to it. Originally, the overseership embraced many functions ; some have been pared away by modern legislation ; some which remain are of great antiquity.

The office was first established in 1572 (14 Elizabeth, cap. 5). In 1601, the celebrated act of the 43rd of Queen Elizabeth repealed and in effect re-enacted, with additional duties, the provisions relating to the office of overseer. The new statute prescribed that the churchwardens of every parish and two substantial householders at least, shall be yearly appointed to be overseers of the poor. To this day, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, the enactment of Elizabeth is fulfilled in Hampstead. Mr. Alfred Essex, of 4 Arkwright Road, and Mr. J. W. Boden, auctioneer, of 47 Finchley New Road, are this year, with four householders—Mr. Edward Elliott, of High Street, Hampstead ; Mr. Richard J. Wood, of 122 Haverstock Hill ; Mr. Frank Houghton, of 4 King's College Road, and Mr. Samuel Jones, of 212 Belsize Road—overseers of the poor in the parish of St. John.

In Henry Fielding's time, say one hundred and fifty years ago, the overseers apprenticed the children of poor people, and put to work all married or unmarried persons

without means or trade by which to maintain themselves. They were to provide by means of a parochial tax, a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron and other wares and stuff, for setting the poor to work. The overseers were to relieve the lame, impotent, old, blind, and others, being poor and incompetent. If the poor refused to work the justices might commit them to prison.

The churchwardens and overseers were empowered by warrant from two justices of the peace to levy all the moneys assessed; or in modern language, to make a rate and collect it. They had powers of distress, in case of default; and as a last resource committal by the justices, without bail, could be held *in terrorem*.

These extensive powers were limited in some respects by the Act of 1834, referred to in Chapter VIII., and by earlier acts; the general effect of the enactments since the 43rd of Elizabeth, being to entrust the care of the poor and fatherless, the maimed, the halt, and the blind, to the guardians of the poor, as set forth in Chapters VIII. and XIV.

The overseers continue, notwithstanding the limitation of their duties, to be masters of the situation. They hold the purse-strings, and they alone can fix the rate (subject, as before, to ratification by the justices) by which to raise the necessary funds for the relief of the poor and for the other purposes enumerated by the statutes. An excessive rate would no doubt be disallowed by the justices; or relief might be obtained by *mandamus* of the High Court of Justice, at the suit of aggrieved rate-payers. But practically, it is in the option of the overseers whether the new rate shall be fractionally more or less than the former one. By the statute of Elizabeth,

the overseers were required to render, within four days of the end of their year, a true and perfect account to the justices of all sums of money received or assessed by them ; and if they did not do so, they were to be committed until they did render an account ; which was not a pleasant prospect for a dilatory overseer. That requirement however no longer exists. Overseers are now responsible to the government auditor for their receipts and expenditure.

No payment attaches to the office, which is filled by the appointment of the justices ; if the rate levied is insufficient the overseers would be held personally liable for the deficit ; penalties are provided, as will have been seen, for the non-performance of duties.

If, as is stated, some of the original functions have been pared away, others, especially financial ones, have from time to time been imposed upon the overseers by the legislature. Their duties are set out in enactments (exceeding 120 in number) scattered over the pages of the statute book, extending from 14 Eliz. cap. 5, to the present time : in general orders issued from the central authority ; and in decided cases to be found in the law reports.

The legislature invariably resorts to the overseers as the rating authority upon whom to throw financial burdens, so that the duties of the office at the present day are vastly different from those which originally attached to it.

If, because of the importance of his post and the assumed extent of his duties, the bed of the overseer has been thought to be one of roses, it will probably be admitted that on the whole it is a thorny couch at the best.

CHAPTER XV.

HOSPITALS.

“ Its walls seem to echo
Softly the words of the Lord : ‘ The poor ye always have with you.’
Thither by night and day came the Sister of mercy—

* * * * *
Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from the belfry of Christ
Church.”

LONGFELLOW'S *Evangeline*.

THERE are three hospitals, properly so called—the North-Western Hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the North London Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Mount Vernon, and the Home Hospital and Nursing Institute in Parliament Hill Road. This list may be supplemented by the names of two cognate institutions—the Hampstead Nursing Association in Lyndhurst Road and the Provident Dispensary, now nearly half a century old.

THE NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL.

To the right of the high road, just beyond the Vestry Hall, may be seen a high and ugly yellow brick wall, which incloses the house and front garden at one time belonging to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., but now the property of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. A lane at the side leads to the permanent buildings and tem-

porary sheds which form the hospital premises of that Board in Hampstead. Intense excitement was caused, in 1868, in parts of the parish by the acquisition of this site—a commotion which subsided when the buildings erected were used as a depot for imbeciles, but which has again and again revived when their active use for cases of contagious diseases has been resumed. The main particulars of the earlier history of this hospital will be found in the following account :—

THE EARLIER HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL.

“ Who shall decide, when doctors disagree ;
And soundest causists doubt, like you and me.”

POPE.

BY TWO METROPOLITAN RATEPAYERS.

The Hampstead Hospital for fever and small-pox patients stands alongside the thoroughfare between the Lower Heath and London.

In January 1868 the intelligence first reached Hampstead that the Metropolitan Asylums Board—then recently created—had negotiated for, and was on the point of purchasing a portion of the Bartram Estate, close behind the “ George ” Inn on Haverstock Hill, for the purpose of erecting thereon a fever and small-pox hospital. Earnest but unavailing endeavours were at once made by the owners of the adjoining properties, and others to dissuade the Asylums Board from inflicting so serious an injury on the parish as such a hospital could hardly fail to be. The purchase, however, was completed, the prevailing opinion of the medical profession at that time being that disease would not spread from a hospital if properly conducted. The erection of the hospital was however delayed for nearly two years.

In December 1869, three temporary sheds or wards were built on the site, and used for a few weeks for patients suffering from relapsing fever ; but a year later there came a severe epidemic of small-pox in London, and these three wards, with eight others hastily erected, were used for small-pox patients, as many as 7,352 such patients being treated there in the twenty months ended July 1872.

At the time that small-pox was thus introduced into the parish, *i.e.* in December 1870, there is every reason to believe Hampstead was free

from the disease ; but the aggregation of so many patients (no less than 560 being there together at one time) was shortly followed by an outbreak in the parish, especially in houses within a quarter of a mile of the hospital, in which houses, in proportion to the population, the number of cases was something like twentyfold what there were in the other parts of Hampstead.

After the epidemic of 1870-2 had subsided, strenuous efforts were again made by the inhabitants of Hampstead to obtain the removal of the hospital to another and well isolated portion of the parish, and in these endeavours they were cordially assisted by the then Members of Parliament for Middlesex, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Coope, the latter of whom in 1875 obtained the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the facts of the case.

The Report of the Committee declared that the dangers from the hospital had been greatly exaggerated. But it is important to bear in mind that every Member of Parliament on that Committee who represented a London constituency voted against the Report.

In the autumn of 1876, another epidemic of small-pox visited London, and for the second time the Hampstead hospital was employed for the reception of small-pox patients. Again, within three weeks of the re-opening of the hospital, small-pox not noticeable before in Hampstead, broke out and soon, as before, became most serious in the district immediately surrounding the hospital, the inhabitants of the quarter-mile circle having, in proportion to population, about sixteen or seventeen times their natural share of the disease.

The announcement in November 1876 that the Hampstead Hospital was again to be employed for small-pox cases necessarily brought matters to a crisis—the question of resistance or non-resistance could be shelved no longer—and two of the owners of adjoining properties, viz. Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. William Lund, determined, if they could be assured of sufficient support from the Hampstead people, to take action and endeavour to obtain protection through the Courts of Law for the lives and property of the ratepayers which they believed to be threatened by the action of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

With Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Lund was associated as a joint plaintiff Mr. Alfred D. Fripp, then residing close to the hospital, whose wife had actually caught the small-pox therefrom in the epidemic of 1876, and the management of the case was intrusted to a small committee consisting of three members, viz. Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., Mr. Alfred D. Fripp, and Mr. Pearson Hill.

Promises towards a guarantee fund amounting to about £2,000 were

obtained, and the Vestry warmly supported the committee in their effort to obtain the removal of the hospital.

At last in November 1878 the case came before Baron Pollock in the Exchequer Division. The Asylums Board adopted a triple line of defence: 1st, that disease did not spread from their hospital; 2nd, that if it did spread, it did not amount to a legal nuisance; and 3rd, that even in the latter event their Act of Parliament protected them. After a trial of eleven days, a verdict in favour of the Hampstead plaintiffs on all points was given by the jury, and an injunction was soon after obtained preventing the Board from using the hospital so as to be a danger to the surrounding inhabitants. At the time it was shown that the disease had also been virulent around the other small-pox hospitals in London.

The case was carried on appeal to the House of Lords, with the result that in March 1882, after more than five years' litigation, judgment was given absolutely in favour of the Hampstead plaintiffs on the legal point involved, viz. that the Asylums Board had no right so to conduct their hospitals as to cause disease to spread therefrom, but their Lordships granted an order for a new trial as to the facts, *i.e.* as to whether disease did or did not spread from the hospitals.

Meanwhile the third small-pox epidemic, that of 1881, had occurred. During this time the hospital was closed, and Hampstead then was almost entirely free from disease, and proved its title to be regarded as the healthiest suburb of London.

The attention of the Local Government Board having been directed to these and similar eloquent facts, they directed two of their medical officers to inquire into the spread of small-pox which had taken place even round the best isolated of the Asylums Boards' hospitals, that at Fulham.

Their report, made in 1881, showed that the contention of the Hampstead people that disease spread from small-pox hospitals was well founded. Upon this, the Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire again into the same and similar facts. In July 1882 the Commission also reported that there could be no doubt of the fact that the disease had spread from the hospitals of the Asylums Board to surrounding houses.

At the same time the Royal Commission stated that there was no evidence to show that the hospital would be injurious if occupied by persons suffering from scarlet or other fevers; and they further gave it as their opinion that the hospitals, though proved to be dangerous when containing large numbers of small-pox patients, would be harmless if no more than thirty or forty such patients were received in each.

The decision of the House of Lords and the qualified report of the Royal Commission placed the Hampstead Legal Committee in a position of much difficulty. The guarantee fund had long before been exhausted, and a further appeal to the public for more assistance proved unavailing. More than £6,000 additional was required to cover expenses already incurred, and had the plaintiffs then retired from the case they would, in addition, have become liable for the heavy costs incurred by the Asylums Board.

The Legal Committee were advised that though they had succeeded in establishing the legal rights of the public, and had obtained a decision that the Asylums Board were no more entitled than any private individual to conduct a hospital so as to be a danger to the surrounding population, yet that in face of the opinion expressed by the Royal Commission that thirty or forty small-pox patients might safely be treated in the hospital, no injunction could be obtained which would close the hospital entirely.

The Asylums Board now made overtures to settle the case by negotiation.

The terms eventually agreed upon were substantially these: the managers announced their intention to restrict the use of the hospital to the numbers mentioned by the Royal Commission, they consented to pay the plaintiffs' costs, and £1,000 by way of damages to enable the Guarantors who had paid their promised subscriptions to be repaid in full, but they attached to these concessions as an indispensable condition that Sir Rowland Hill's property should be sold to the Board.

Before finally consenting to these terms, the Legal Committee took the opinion of some of the leading and most highly respected gentlemen in Hampstead; who looking to the fact that the only possible result of further legal proceedings, even if successful, would be somewhat to increase the amount of pecuniary compensation to be paid to the plaintiffs (who had no wish to press for it), and that a hospital of the limited size prescribed by the Royal Commission, would be safer in the middle of a large site than when cramped up in one so narrow as that possessed by the Asylums Board, strongly advised the acceptance of the offer; especially as its acceptance afforded the only means whereby guarantors could be repaid their subscriptions.

ITS LATER HISTORY.

BY EDMUND GWYNN, M.D.

The hospital of the Asylums Board at Hampstead, henceforth to be known as the North Western Hospital, was opened for the reception of fever and scarlet fever cases in November 1882.

The progress of a fresh epidemic of small-pox in 1884 determined the managers to re-open the wards of the hospital for the reception of small-pox patients. The hospital had been closed by injunction against the reception of small-pox cases since 1878, but now the Board announced their intention of acting on the lines laid down by the Royal Commissioners in their report on small-pox, namely, of limiting the number of small-pox beds to forty. The opening of the small-pox wards on May 6th was speedily followed by an active outbreak of this disease in the parish, and the Medical Officer of Health in a report, dated September of that year, informed the Vestry that eighty-nine houses had been attacked since May; the infected houses in a quarter mile circle from the hospital being in the proportion of twelve to one for the whole parish.

Under these circumstances the Vestry proceeded, without loss of time, to appoint a committee to draw up a memorial on the subject to the President and members of the Local Government Board. That memorial, couched in eloquent yet respectful terms, admirably set forth the "position of affairs which they considered so highly dangerous to the inhabitants of Hampstead," but, "still being desirous of proceeding with every consideration towards the Asylums Board," and recognising the highly responsible and important position of that Board as answerable for the health of the whole kingdom, earnestly appealed that the Board would be pleased to cause an official inquiry to be held into the facts set forth in the report of their medical officer, which they could not but consider as convincing evidence of the active dissemination of small-pox in the immediate neighbourhood.

On the 15th of December a reply was received from the Local Government Board, stating that the memorial of the Vestry had been forwarded to the managers of the Asylums Board, and that that body had replied that they would continue to take every step in their power to prevent the North-Western Hospital from being a danger or nuisance to the neighbourhood, and that having regard to this statement the Local Government Board did not deem it necessary to hold an inquiry.

In July 1885 the managers of the Asylums Board began to recognize the possible danger of their hospitals for small-pox being centres of infection in London, and resolved to remove all cases of small-pox, that could be moved without danger to life, to the hospital ships at Long Reach.

This step was further followed by the closing of the North-Western Hospital against the reception of small-pox patients on July 23rd, after which date no fresh case of this disease occurred in Hampstead.

The North-Western Hospital was closed for fever patients and the staff disbanded on March 5th, 1886, but the Local Government Board withheld its consent to the permanent closing of this institution.

The outbreak of scarlet fever in London during the autumn of 1888 determined the managers to again open the North-Western Hospital, and further to meet the increased demand for hospital accommodation during the progress of the epidemic additional huts were placed on the grounds.

In the early part of 1889 the subsidence of the epidemic induced the Ambulance Committee to propose once more the closing of the hospital, but owing to an outbreak of diphtheria in the Asylums Board Hospital at Winchmore Hill the proposal fell through (for the present).

In conclusion, it is important to bear in mind, that it was entirely owing to the exertions of the inhabitants of Hampstead and the public spirit of Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Lund in thus forcing on the notice of the Government of the day the danger that had resulted from this hospital of the Asylums Board, that measures have now been adopted for the removal of a great mass of the small-pox patients to places far away from London, thus very largely diminishing the violence, and restricting the extension of the ravages of this formidable disease.

THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

A few years ago there was a great function at Mount Vernon. Royalty came, and laid the foundation-stone of a new wing, the Hampstead Volunteers formed a guard of honour, purses were collected, and a vast assemblage were

highly pleased. But the new wing has still to be built. The hospital has not had an untroubled existence. It is nevertheless a noble institution, deserving of all help, whether in money or in voluntary service. Standing on an eminence overlooking the Surrey hills and parts of the Middlesex range, the air is as pure and bracing as could be desired for pulmonary disorders ; while the skilful arrangement of the structure seems to secure for the afflicted patients all the healthful conditions essential to their recovery. There can be little doubt that when a few more years have passed over the existing building, its claim to sanitary eminence established, public confidence won by its enlightened and successful management, and the beauty and health-giving character of its surroundings more widely understood, the benevolence of the public will flow in like a tide, and the extension so long delayed will be successfully completed.

NURSING INSTITUTIONS.

At no period of the world's history perhaps is so much importance attached, and so justly, to the value of trained nursing as in this latter half of the nineteenth century. Probably the training by special instruction and novitiate of those who are to nurse the sick, takes its rise from the precept and example of Florence Nightingale during the Crimean War, less than half a century ago. The physician's art is in some cases of little avail without the continued aid of the skilled assistant in the sick room, to note and meet the ever varying conditions of febrile and other diseases, to record the fluctuation of the patient's state, temperature, pulse, and sleep, and to administer with an intelligent fidelity,

and not a mere mechanical obedience, the prescribed dietary and medicine. Hampstead possesses several of these valuable institutions, as for example :—

The Branch Nursing Association in Lyndhurst Road has been formed to establish in Hampstead, on a permanent basis, the system of nursing the sick poor at their own homes by ladies who have received a thorough hospital training. As the nurses attend only those who are too poor to pay for a nurse themselves, their salaries and maintenance are wholly dependent on public subscriptions and donations. In the year ending December 1887, 242 cases were nursed, and 8,987 visits paid in connection with them. Mr. Basil Woodd Smith is the Honorary Treasurer. The name of Mrs. Cash is conspicuously associated with the formation of this valuable institution.

Again, the Home Hospital and Nursing Institute in Parliament Hill Road is designed for the benefit of those persons able to pay for, but who are unable to obtain in their own homes the accommodation, care, nursing, and attention, which they require when overtaken by sickness or accident, and who do not desire to go to a public hospital. In this case the Honorary Treasurer is Mr. W. F. Malcolm.

The Roman Catholic Sisterhood are not behindhand in merciful consideration for the sick. The Sisters of Hope have founded a branch of the Mother House in Bordeaux at Quex Road, Kilburn, and devote themselves to nursing the sick at their own homes, whether Catholic or not.

And here it may be mentioned, in conclusion, that there is in Hampstead a Female Friendly Society, which is of the nature of a benefit club for respectable women. This club is supported by the monthly payments of the women themselves (Benefited Members), and partly by subscriptions from ladies (Unbenefited Members). Relief is afforded in sickness, and pensions in old age; £2 10s. is allowed for funeral expenses; and the members receive a guinea in their confinements and have the use of a set of linen. Mrs. Frederic Monro, 22, Thurlow Road, is the Treasurer and Secretary of this useful society, which has been in existence a great many years.

THE PROVIDENT DISPENSARY.

This institution, notwithstanding an attempt some years ago to set up a competing body, has stood the test of time and, after an existence of forty-four years, still continues to flourish and maintain itself as a means

of great public usefulness. Its head-quarters are in New End, and it has a branch office in West End Lane. The advantages presented have been thus and justly summarised :—

It offers to the benefited members a choice of their medical adviser, secures to the benefited members the right of applying for medical aid whenever it may be required, and encourages a feeling of honest independence on the part of those who know that through their own provident contributions they have entitled themselves to claim its benefits.

It may be added that the prompt manner in which medical relief can be obtained, on the appearance of the first symptoms of any disorder, generally tends to mitigate the severity of the attack. At an annual meeting the proceedings of the Committee and the Institution are fully reported. It enjoys a large measure of public confidence and support.

HOSPITAL FUND.

A practice has sprung up of collecting annually on a Saturday and on a Sunday voluntary offerings for the hospitals. Large sums, as much as £51,000, are collected in this way. At St. Paul's, in the Avenue Road, £115, and at Christ Church, Hampstead, £113, and at other churches and chapels sums in proportion were collected for the fund on "Hospital Sunday." Of the gross product, Hampstead received back about £430 apportioned amongst its various hospitals and the Dispensary.

CHAPTER XVI.

JUBILATION, JOURNALISM, AND ELECTORAL REFORM.

“ How we gazed,
 while in trains,
Of orderly procession,—banners raised,
And intermittent bursts of martial strains
Which died upon the shout as if amazed
By gladness beyond music—they passed on ! ”
—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ON the 20th June, 1837, the Princess Victoria came to the throne. It is no part of the purpose of this chronicle to relate the picturesque incidents of the accession—how the young Queen was aroused early in the morning at Kensington Palace and received, with calm self-possession, the homage of the Minister who brought the tidings which made her the Sovereign ; nor how, at the first Privy Council of her reign, assembled at Windsor Castle, the gracious dignity of the youthful ruler—Her Majesty was only eighteen years of age—won the hearts of the Privy Councillors, her uncle being the first to take the oath of allegiance. The facts of the accession and the coronation, and the glorious reign which has followed, its triumphs and its sorrows, belong rather to the province of a national history than to a parochial chronicle.

But fifty years later the Vestry of Hampstead played a part, which it is proper to record, in celebrating Queen Victoria's Jubilee. On the 16th of June, 1887, there were assembled in Vestry, at a meeting convened under statutory notice, fifty-four members. The Vestry had been reminded, by formal notice, that the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the Queen to the throne was at hand. It was accordingly moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, "That this Vestry, as representing the loyal Borough of Hampstead, do present a dutiful address to the Queen, humbly congratulating Her Majesty on the approaching completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign." Whereupon the mover of the resolution brought up the draft of an address couched as follows :—

"THE DUTIFUL ADDRESS OF THE VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF
ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD, IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We, the Members of the Vestry of the Parish of St. John, and ratepayers of the Borough of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, in Vestry assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with sentiments of loyalty and respect, to offer our dutiful congratulations on the completion of the fiftieth year of your Majesty's glorious reign.

"We desire to express our grateful consciousness of the many blessings which, during the eventful period that has elapsed since the accession of your Majesty to the throne of your ancestors, have been secured to the people of this realm ; blessings traceable, under Divine Providence, to your Majesty's wise, benign, and constitutional rule.

"It is the prayer of your faithful subjects, in laying this address at the foot of the throne, that your Majesty's health, so precious to your people, may be preserved for very many years to come, and the Empire continue long to flourish under your gracious guidance.

Given at Hampstead under our Common Seal, this 16th
day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1887, and
in the Fiftieth year of the reign of our Sovereign
Lady, Queen Victoria, whom God preserve."

(L.S.)

It was thereupon resolved unanimously that the address now read be engrossed on vellum, and that the Chairman of the Vestry be authorised to affix the Common Seal of the Vestry thereto.

The address was accordingly engrossed and sealed, and transmitted to the Queen at Windsor. Whereon, in due course, there came a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that Her Majesty had been pleased to receive the address very graciously.

The Vestry at the same time voted the sum of £25 7s. to defray sundry expenses, as follows:—For memorial trees, £2 2s.; for engrossing the address, £3 5s.; and for special designs of gas illuminations for the Jubilee day, £20. A holiday, on full pay, was cordially granted to the workmen of the Vestry for Jubilee day.

On Tuesday, the 21st (not on the actual anniversary, Monday the 20th) of June, 1887, the Jubilee of Her Majesty was celebrated in her loyal borough in a manner worthy of the occasion. Soon after daybreak the sound of artillery aroused the burgesses, and a little later the rattle of musketry from the Heath informed the neighbourhood that the Hampstead Volunteers had fired a *feu-de-joie*.

Each part of the parish then bedecked itself with flags and streamers and coloured devices. The bells of certain of the churches did their best to ring a true and complete peal, if not of triple bob-majors or grand-sires, at least of sonorous rounds; and the building of a gigantic bonfire on the Heath, near the flag-staff, was completed.

But the most effective display was reserved for the evening. Then almost every street in the parish produced an illumination. In some streets where trees are

planted, effective festoons of Chinese lanterns pleased the eye, while from the highest point of "The Logs" on the West Heath an electric lamp was seen to the best advantage.

The Vestry Hall, the Workhouse, and some other buildings had a fine display of gas illuminations, designed expressly for the purpose; while at ten o'clock at night, in answer to a warning flash of limelight from Harrow-on-the-Hill, the extemporized beacon on the Heath sent up a tower of flame.

The main streets were light as day, and thronged by excited but good-tempered thousands, who, trooping down from the crowning display upon the Heath, admired, more or less at their leisure, the taste and effective loyalty of the householders throughout the parish. A public subscription was formed in honour of the day, the proceeds of which were allotted, as the donors desired, to certain of the public institutions of the parish.

ROYAL VISITS.

The loyal borough of Hampstead has not been without its royal visitors. Tradition claims that Queen Elizabeth once sojourned here, at a house long known as Elizabeth House. King Charles II. is said to have visited Kilburn. That King James I. slept at a house on Rosslyn Hill—whether at the Chicken House or at another abode long since swept away, seems to rest on better evidence. In recent years—up to the very year in which these lines are written—princes and princesses of the Royal House have honoured Hampstead by opening public schools, presiding at the annual gatherings of the Soldiers' Daughters, or laying the foundation-stone of the hoped-

for extension of the Consumption Hospital at Mount Vernon.

But the most memorable visit of all is probably that of King William the Fourth, in 1835, of which, however, no more enduring trace remains than the tavern known by his Majesty's name at the brink of the Green Hill. A picturesque account of the festal doings of Hampstead on that occasion follows this article.

VISIT OF KING WILLIAM IV. TO HAMPSTEAD. BY MORTIMER EVANS.

Very smart and gay looked the pleasant old village of Hampstead on Monday, the 23rd of July, 1835, for on the afternoon of that day William the Fourth, his most gracious Majesty, the Sailor-King, was to pass through in semi-state on his way to the grand "strawberry feast," which Earl Mansfield was to give at Kenwood House. Bunting was profuse, and decorations of every description were in the ascendant. The tradesmen had turned the goods out of their ancient little shop windows, and fitted up therein rows of scarlet-covered seats which they reserved for their families and customers or let at fabulous prices to strangers. The streets were vivid with red and gold, and even in back thoroughfares and out-of-the-way corners and by-ways little bits of colour here and there shone out and lighted up the beautiful summer greenery which Nature wore on that eventful July day. Ancient inhabitants came out of their burrows and habitual retirement and were garrulous on the kerb-edge, and stood and blinked their feeble eyes in the bright sunlight whilst they talked of old Hampstead traditions and tales of the past. On the Heath great preparations had been made, a magnificent pavilion and arch resplendent with flags, crimson cloth, flowers, many-coloured lamps, and heraldic devices on gilded shields, spanned the roadway at the top of Heath Street, near the pond. Loyal mottoes waved in the breeze, and friendly salutations stretched from path to path. Inside the pavilion velvet-covered seats rose tier above tier, presently to be occupied by the youth and beauty of Hampstead, silken curtains of brilliant hues fell in graceful folds from the gilded ceiling, and the pillars which supported the roof were gorgeously upholstered in crimson and gold. Near by, on the green, a battery of twenty-one cannons had been arranged from which a royal salute was to be fired under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Hazard, the assistant-surveyor of the parish—a most important individual in those days—

upon the approach of the King. A most eloquent and loyal address had been prepared by the united intelligence of the "men of light and leading" in the parish, which was to be presented to the monarch as he passed beneath the arch.

All things were ready and prepared, and as the hour of 3 P.M. drew near, every advantageous spot had been secured, the roads were lined by excited and expectant people, every window in the line of route had its occupants, and every tree had been turned into a coign of vantage. It was not often a royal personage visited Hampstead. Good Queen Bess, so tradition said, had a special predilection for this charming village, and her successor, the canny Scot, was known to have spent many nights at his shooting-box on Red Lion Hill whilst indulging in his favourite pastime of hunting—for the neighbouring forest was full of large game at the commencement of the seventeenth century—but since those days Hampstead had been somewhat neglected by royalty, hence the excitement and delight of the inhabitants on the present occasion.

A few minutes past three, echoing cheers could be heard in the distance, and the closely packed people on each side of the tree-sheltered roadway became more and more excited as the scarlet livery and the glittering accoutrements of the soldiers came into view. As the procession approached it could be seen that the Queen-Consort, the amiable Adelaide, accompanied her royal spouse, and the cheering was redoubled and the handkerchief waving became quite frantic as her smiling face was seen bowing to left and right in response to the lusty acclamations of the loyal crowd.

Amidst deafening cheers, firing of cannon, and the strains of the National Anthem, the pavilion on the summit of the hill was reached. There, under the arch a halt was called, and the King and Queen graciously listened to the address, which one of the dignitaries—failing a recorder or town-clerk—of the village declaimed in sonorous accents. A few well-chosen, pleasant words of reply from the royal lips, and then amidst fresh bursts of cheering the procession prepared to start, but not until a perfect shower of choice bouquets were cast into the carriage from the dainty hands of the belles of Hampstead standing on either side. Then, as the guns resumed their firing and the band its particular function and the throats of the people theirs, the procession—carriages containing the royal party and suite and many noble and distinguished personages—swept on across the Heath to Kenwood House.

At night the village streets and arch were brilliantly illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks, and it having been rumoured that dancing would take place in the pavilion, many people came from the neighbouring villages, and even from London itself. The reception

committee, however, had not made any arrangements for this in the programme of the festivities, and considerable disappointment ensued, which eventually took the form of threats, and the pavilion had to be closely guarded as it was feared an attempt would be made by the rough element to wreck it. However wiser counsels prevailed, and the day passed off without anything occurring to dim its glory, except that a poor man was run over by a coach on Haverstock Hill and killed.

The arch and pavilion, which were considered by all to be exceedingly chaste in design and construction, remained on view till the end of the week.

THE REFORM BILL.

In 1885, the parish of Hampstead acquired a new importance. It became a Parliamentary borough with the right of electing a member. That was soon acted on. In November, the new borough was called on to declare as between Liberal and Conservative principles. It declared for the latter, and in three subsequent elections ratified the resolve which it formed in 1885. So much interest (apart from political views, with which this volume has no concern) surrounds the character of the borough's first member, Sir Henry Thurston Holland, Bart., that a short sketch of that statesman's career, culminating in the Secretaryship for the Colonies, which he still holds, is inserted here.

THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LORD KNUTSFORD.

Although not at any time a resident of Hampstead, nor at this moment identified with it either by family ties or property, the name of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., K.C.M.G., now Baron Knutsford, cannot with propriety be omitted from any record of the current history of the borough. The Act under which Hampstead was created a borough with parliamentary representation by one member was passed in the year

1885. The seat was contested in November 1885 by the Marquis of Lorne as a Liberal, and Sir Henry Holland on Conservative principles, Sir Henry gaining, on the 27th of that month, the seat which he held until 1887, when by his elevation to the peerage it became vacant.

It is agreed on every side that this gifted and amiable statesman won all hearts, not the less those of his political adversaries than of the electorate holding the same views as himself, by the frank and cordial, yet simple and unostentatious, manner in which he threw himself throughout the years of his membership into the social interests of the borough. Although always staunch in his public addresses to the political principles of his party, Sir Henry was ever ready alike to promote the welfare of social, educational, or religious institutions, whether they originated with members of the Conservative party or with their opponents. The fatigue inseparable from an arduous political life was rarely allowed to interfere with personal attendance at meetings involving the interests of the borough. In this course he was so consistently supported by Lady Holland that it came to be pleasantly said that Hampstead rejoiced in two members of Parliament, so that the return of ladies to St. Stephen's had already been practically settled.

Sir Henry Holland is a Londoner by birth. He was born in 1825, and has served with distinction in many offices. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Midhurst in September 1874, and retained his seat until 1885, when he was returned as stated for Hampstead. In January 1867, he was appointed legal adviser to the Colonial Office ; in March 1870, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies ; and in June 1885, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In September

1885, Sir Henry received his first Ministerial appointment as Vice-President of Council, and in January 1887, his great experience of Colonial questions and ability as an administrator were recognized by his being appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and created a peer of the realm.

In 1888, the public in Hampstead, regardless of party, subscribed for a portrait of Lord Knutsford, which, painted by Mr. E. G. Girardot, of Upper Park Road, was presented to the Vestry in the presence of Lord and Lady Knutsford on the 2nd of February 1889, and now hangs in the large hall of the Vestry buildings.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND REGISTER OF VOTERS.

It will be seen that in this book Hampstead is assigned to the new county of London. Much difference of opinion exists in well-informed quarters on this point. Hampstead, it is argued, remains in Middlesex ; and its inclusion in the county of London is for purely administrative purposes which do not interfere with its right to continue to belong to the county of Middlesex. Next to the High Court of Justice, however, the highest authority on the subject is probably the Local Government Board. It has been ascertained that the view of the Board is that Hampstead should now be described as being in the county of London and not in the county of Middlesex. Section 40 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1888, has placed it in the county of London for administrative purposes, and sub-section (2) of the same section has placed it in that county for all non-administrative purposes ; so there is no longer any purpose for which it remains in the county of Middlesex.

BY S. G. RATCLIFF.

The number of householders and lodgers entitled to vote at parliamentary elections largely increased between 1885-6 and 1889, as the subjoined table shows :—

Year.	Householders.	Lodgers.	Total.
1885-6	5,527	454	5,981
1887	5,899	598	6,497
1888	6,379	616	6,995
1889	6,581	762	7,343

The register for the ensuing year has just been completed, and the figures are as under :—

Year.	Householders.	Lodgers.	Total.
1890	6,712	757	7,469

showing that householders have still further increased in number, but that lodgers are slightly fewer. Comparing these figures with an estimated population of 67,000 persons, about one person in nine is entitled to exercise the parliamentary franchise in Hampstead.

It may be added that, in 1889, there were 7,567 persons entitled to vote for the election of a County Councillor, 1,421 being women ; but for 1890 the number increased to 7,757, of whom 1,571 are women.

Hampstead was, as is well known, formerly part of the county of Middlesex for electoral purposes, but, as already stated, was constituted a separate borough in 1885, on the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Bill. When in 1885 the first parliamentary election took place, the electorate comprised 5,981 persons. Of this number, the very large proportion of 4,722 voters went to the poll ; Sir Henry T. Holland, Bart., obtaining 2,785 votes, the Marquis of Lorne 1,910, and Mr. J. E. Williams 27.

At the next election, which took place in July of the following year, the novelty of exercising the franchise may, in part, have worn off, or the re-election of Sir H. T. Holland was perhaps regarded as a foregone conclusion. Only 3,652 voters came to the poll ; Sir H. T. Holland securing nearly as many votes (2,707) as before, and Mr. W. Ramsay Scott polling 945. Since then there have been two uncontested elections—one when Sir H. T. Holland accepted ministerial office under the Government, and therefore had to be re-elected, and the other when he became Lord Knutsford and had therefore to resign his seat. On the latter occasion Mr. Edward Brodie Hoare was returned unopposed. Mr. Hoare still represents the borough in the House of Commons.

At the first election for the London County Council which took place in January, 1889, only 2,758 voters exercised their electoral right. There were four candidates for the two seats on the Council to which the borough is entitled to send members, and the votes given were as under :—

Mr. J. S. Fletcher, J.P.	1,730
Mr. Henry Harben	1,630
Mr. E. K. Blyth	905
Mr. Birch	364

The first two gentlemen were duly elected.

ADDENDUM.

The first returning officer for the borough was Mr. Sidney George Ratcliff, of 119 Fellows Road, and he still retains the appointment. The conduct of elections and the preparation and custody of the register of voters devolve upon him

JOURNALISM IN HAMPSTEAD.

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it ;
A chiel's amang you takin' notes,
And faith ! he'll prent it."

ROBERT BURNS.

The growth and development of the parish, now the borough, of Hampstead, is fittingly illustrated in the growth and development of its newspapers. There was a time, almost thirty years since, when the fifth estate lacked representation in Hampstead. Now the borough boasts of four—it might be urged five, and at one time six—weekly papers. At the head, in point at any rate of antiquity, stands the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*. The circulation of this paper covers the parish, and spreads eastwards; the *Kilburn Times* and *Kilburn Courier* publish on the western side and spread westwards. As a permanent official once stated before a Parliamentary Committee on distribution of work in the Foreign Office, "My ministerial colleague and I divide the world between us," so the region of the northern heights and the adjacent plains is practically divided as regards the supply of local journalistic pabulum mainly between these newspapers. The *Express* claims Highgate as a happy hunting-ground, and Hornsey too; while the Kilburn journals include Paddington, St. John's Wood, Willesden, Brondesbury, Harlesden, Neasden, Hendon, and even far away Kensington and Chelsea, as coverts proper to the chase for news.

Until the *Express*, price one penny, was established in October 1860, there was, as has been stated, no local newspaper in Hampstead, and for some years it was a

small sheet of four pages only. It is now a handsome sheet of eight pages, the size of the *Times*, well filled with advertisements, local news, and correspondence. The *Express* claims that it is independent and impartial, seeking to be the organ of no sect, religious or social, of no party, political or parochial; its object being the advocacy of that line of policy which it believes to be for the public good.

In October 1889, the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* entered on the thirtieth year of its existence. Since 1862 it has been in the hands of its present proprietor, Mr. G. S. Jealous. For many years its growth was slow, in that respect corresponding to the condition of the district it represented: in later years its circulation with the enormous growth of the parish has been largely extended.

Of the *Kilburn Times and West London Advertiser* it may be stated that its first number was issued March 1868, by Rowland George Bassett, at 5 Park Place, Carlton Road, Kilburn. It consisted of four pages $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, price one halfpenny. The size was shortly afterwards increased to eight pages and the price was raised to one penny. It continued to be published by Mr. Bassett to June 30, 1874, when it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Smith, who has had the entire management of the paper from that period up to the present time. He has conducted it upon neutral principles as far as politics are concerned. The paper has been enlarged twice during Mr. Smith's management.

The *Kilburn Courier* is also the *London and Middlesex Counties Gazette*. It is printed and published at 16 Brent Street, Hendon, and reports events occurring at places so widely separated as Enfield and Harrow. It

publishes at the price of one penny eight sides of advertisements and news, each side measuring 22 inches by 17½ inches.

Wedged in between these organs of public opinion and disseminators of local news comes a very useful and unpretending journal, the *South Hampstead Advertiser*, owned by Mr. Thomas Baines, and printed in Fairfax Road. This journal, costing only a halfpenny, was commenced in December 1880, with a gratuitous circulation of 2,000 crown 4to sheets. It was doubled in size in the following March, and has been continuously enlarged until it is now printed on a sheet 28 inches by 44 inches. With the enlargement of size, its circulation has been increased to 6,000 copies weekly, 5,000 of which are distributed free to the houses in the more important roads of Hampstead, St. John's Wood, and Kilburn. It has met a want of the district, as a considerable proportion of the houses change their tenants every three or four years, who consequently take so little interest in local matters that they will not *purchase* the local paper.

The *Hampstead Recorder* was an ably-planned newspaper, written avowedly in support of definite political views. It was a paper intelligently and well conducted, and was valued especially for the pains it took to give early and impartial reports of local events at a length proportionate to their local importance. Ultimately the *Recorder* in 1887 was amalgamated with the *Express* and so, after an existence of four or five years, ceased to be issued as a separate journal.

A new weekly newspaper and "advertiser for the borough," price a halfpenny, named the *Hampstead Record*, commenced its existence in September 1889.

It is issued from the establishment of Messrs. Provost and Co., printers, Holly Mount, and supplies reports of events of local interest.

Other weekly papers circulate in Hampstead. The *North-Western Gazette*, although not printed in the parish, has a circulation within it; and to some extent the St. Pancras newspapers are read and referred to with interest by the parishioners; although, of course, the intelligent articles contained therein have reference chiefly to matters occurring outside the borough of Hampstead.

CHAPTER XVII.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE borough abounds in institutions having for their object the benefiting in some way—physical, mental, or moral—of the 67,000 inhabitants brought within their scope, or of meeting some one or other of the chief requirements of the age. The Volunteers, the Public Baths, the colleges and schools, the Charity Organization Society, the Public Library, the Parliamentary Debating Society, and the religious foundations (of which last however, as proper to their distinct importance, a separate account is given), the orphan homes, the friendly societies, and a host of other local associations alike attest the vigorous municipal life which actuates this progressive borough.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

“Cheered by the milder beam, the sprightly youth
Speeds to the well-known pool. Awhile he stands
To meditate the blue profound below,
Then plunges headlong in the circling flood.
This is the purest exercise of health,
The kind refresher of the summer-heats ;
Thus life redoubles, and is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous.”

THOMSON'S *Seasons*.

BY ROBERT BRIDGER.

The expediency of providing public baths and wash-houses in Hampstead had long been the subject of occasional discussion. No definite step however was taken until the beginning of the year 1883, when a committee was appointed by the Vestry to examine the question. The report of the committee being strongly in favour of decisive steps, the "Act to encourage the establishment of Public Baths and Washhouses," and the several Acts amending the same, known as "The Baths and Washhouses Acts," were formally adopted by the Vestry of this parish at a special meeting held for that purpose on the 25th June 1883, and on the following 9th of August seven commissioners were appointed to carry the Acts into execution : viz. Messrs. G. B. Finch, C. B. King, S. Stone, R. Hackworth, F. J. Baker, T. Bate, and the present chairman of the commissioners. Mr. Finch and Mr. Baker having at a comparatively early stage of the proceedings vacated their posts by removal from the parish, the vacancies thus occasioned have respectively been filled by Mr. H. Thompson and Mr. S. Jones. Mr. Bate also retired from the board, his place being taken by Mr. G. Foster. The commissioners held their first meeting at the Vestry Hall on 15th August 1883. After much unavoidable delay and many fruitless negotiations, the commissioners succeeded, in November 1886, in obtaining a site for a central set of public baths, upon a portion of the ground formerly occupied by the Skating Rink in the Finchley New Road, and adjoining the handsome row of new shops known as Fitzjohns Parade. The loan raised for the purchase of this site from Sir Spencer Wilson and

for the compensation of a tenant, was £2,700. No washhouses were necessary in this part of the parish, it not being the centre of a poor neighbourhood ; and although the scheme of the Commissioners originally contemplated washhouses, yet by an arrangement with



THE PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

the Wells and Campden Charity, that public-spirited body of its own motion undertook to provide and did with but little delay provide in each of the poorer portions of the parish, viz. at Flask Walk, Town ward, and at Palmerston Road, Kilburn ward, washhouses with

some private baths attached for the use of the poorer classes. The first sod on the site of the public baths was cut and the building operations thus commenced by the chairman of the Commissioners, on the 15th of August 1887, exactly four years from the date of the Board's first meeting.

The baths were formally opened on Tuesday the 5th of June 1888, and bathing commenced the following day. Up to the end of March 1889, no fewer than 66,129 bathers have visited the baths, 55,899 being men or boys and 10,230 women or girls; the receipts for the same period amounted to £1,443. So popular have the baths become that they are already in process of enlargement. The commissioners up to the same date had held 168 meetings, sixty-five of which had been held during the preceding twelve months, besides innumerable visits of informal inspection of which no record has been kept.

Two loans, viz. £14,000 and £3,200, have been raised to defray the cost of erecting the baths and to meet expenses incidental thereto. The baths comprise three swimming baths, viz. :—One men's first class, 100 feet long by 35 feet wide; one men's second class, of the same dimensions. One ladies' bath, 56 feet long by 24 feet wide. Twenty-four private baths, viz. :—three ladies' first class and six second class; five men's first class and ten second class. The cost of the new ladies' swimming bath about to be constructed is estimated at £9,500. It will be 90 feet long, and 34 feet in width.

The architects were Mr. Spalding and the late Mr. Auld, of Queen Street, Queen Victoria Street; the builders, Messrs. John Allen and Sons, of Kilburn; and Mr. James Keith of Holborn Viaduct supplied the heating apparatus.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The establishment of this efficient and patriotic body in the new Drill Hall recently opened in the southern part of Heath Street, which forms an agreeable feature in the new town improvements, gives the promise of permanence to a section of an indispensable force. Hampstead has long been to the fore in preparing to contribute its quota of defence in the event of national invasion. It made up a strong battalion for a review in Hyde Park at the close of the last century, and although the field state for that review is no longer accessible, a battalion of respectable size could hardly have consisted of fewer than five companies of forty files. Hence, with officers and supernumeraries, there must have been close on 500 men on parade on that occasion. Hampstead now enrolls about 150 efficient; but many of the young men of the borough are members of other regiments. Boydell, Smalley and Holford (the last a name still identified with volunteering in Hampstead) were the leaders of this earlier corps which seems to have been disbanded and re-formed about 1803. The new corps numbered eight companies and 480 men, had colours, and lasted until 1813.

But a great national revival of the military spirit took place in 1859. Hampstead, Highgate, Hornsey, Tottenham, Barnet and Enfield Lock, formed themselves or were formed into the Second Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Led by the late Captain McInnes, who died in 1865, and generously supported by Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, the Hampstead contingent built their rifle butts at Child's Hill, equipped

two companies, and speedily made their mark as good shots and excellent drills—a reputation they maintain to this day. Messrs. Reginald Prance, George Holford C. G. Toller, Cooper Rose, Herbert Cooper, Henry Sharpe, Sutton Sharpe, E. T. Evans, F. E. Metcalfe, and A. Reid, with others, have largely contributed to establish this detachment, now thirty years old, on its present satisfactory foundation. Mr. Joseph Hoare was himself an excellent shot, and twenty years ago was to be constantly seen firing as an honorary member at the butts with the enrolled detachment, and in public matches sharing their triumphs and defeats.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY ARTHUR WILSON.

It is now fifty-six years since the Hampstead Public Library was founded. The committee met for the first time March 1st, 1833, at the house of the secretary, the Rev. P. Le Breton, and consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen:—Miss Lucy Aikin, Mr. Erle, Miss Kinder, Mrs. Reeve (sister to Mrs. Austin and aunt to Lady Duff Gordon), Mr. T. W. Reid, and the Rev. G. Kenrick. The founders formed part of the brilliant literary group to which attention is specially drawn in Mr. Clayden's *Samuel Sharpe*, Mrs. Le Breton's *Memories of Seventy Years*, and Mrs. Ritchie's *Book of Sybils*. Among the first subscribers we find Samuel Rogers and Joanna Baillie; Constable and Linton, the artists; Colonel Perronet Thompson, the editor of the *Westminster Review*; Bakewell, the geologist; the Martineau family; and Mr. C. Holford, who

was chairman of the annual meeting for the first six years. The publishers, John Murray and T. Longman, gave each 150 volumes, with liberal help in money; Rolandi and Trentel, and Wurtz, gave foreign books; Chas. Knight gave books; and Mr. H. G. Bohn gave his valuable catalogue of 24,000 works in 1840. Under such auspices the Library flourished in those days, especially as there were no circulating libraries to compete. Its quarters were first at 25 Flask Walk, whence it was moved in 1840 to 91 High Street. In 1849 it was moved to Heath Street and amalgamated with a reading-room then in existence. After this time the Library appears to have been little used, and from 1857 to 1872 the collection was kept together by the public spirit of Mr. Henry Sharpe and a few friends. From 1872 to 1882 the institution was constantly on the point of dying from inanition, but in the latter year it was vigorously taken in hand by a committee who felt the need of a good library as an educational centre for the parish, and since then, by dint of hard work and active management, the record is one of continued success. In 1884 the Library was moved to its present quarters at Stanfield House in the Greenhill. In that year the number of subscribers was 200; this year (1889) the number is over 1100. The annual income last year (1888) amounted to £794 15s. 6d. This income is derived from the subscriptions of members, and from letting the lecture-room, committee-room, lawn tennis court, &c. The institution is entirely self-supporting—there is no endowment of any kind. The library comprises over 7000 volumes, and is being rapidly added to by gift and purchase: there is a reading-room, magazine-room, and reference library. It may

be noted that an interesting collection of portraits is being gradually gathered together in the reading-room; amongst them are those of Keats, Shelley, Leigh Hunt, Charles Lamb, William Blake, Sara Coleridge, Sir Rowland Hill, and others who have been associated with the parish in the past. Books are lent to members of the working classes without payment, and a free reading-room is also provided for them. The reading-room and library are open every Sunday evening free to all comers. Hampstead has therefore practically a *Free Library* without burdening the rates. The committee are now endeavouring to raise £1200 to carry out necessary enlargements, the rooms at times being inconveniently crowded. The committee recently purchased the lease of the building, which has sixty-three years to run, at a ground rent of £30 10s. per annum; the property is vested in the hands of three trustees—Rev. James Cornford, M.A., Mr. J. S. Fletcher, J.P., and Mr. G. W. Potter. Miss E. L. Lister is the honorary librarian, and Mr. Arthur Wilson the honorary treasurer.

THE NORTHERN HEIGHTS FOOTPATH ASSOCIATION.

BY C. E. MAURICE.

This association was formed in 1888 for the purpose of protecting the rights of the public in the footpaths, roads, and bridleways, and in the commons, village greens, and other open lands in Hampstead and its neighbourhood; and the committee agreed to act, so far as practicable, in communication with and under the advice of the central committee of the Commons Preservation Society.

The first meeting was held on August 20th in a private house ; but several of its members, feeling that greater publicity should be given to its action, a public meeting was held at the Vestry Hall on November 23rd, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., which elected a general committee, and on the 30th of November an executive committee was elected from the general committee to carry on the work of the association. Many important questions have already come before it.

THE PARLIAMENT HILL ASSOCIATION.

BY LEWIN HILL.

The object of this little society, which was formed about five years ago, is to promote the residential interests of the inhabitants of Parliament Hill and Nassington Roads. During its existence the association has achieved much which most certainly could not have been achieved by individual effort. The managing committee usually consists of eight members, and their meetings are held about once a month at the house of each committee-man in turn. The association at present consists of nearly seventy members, and the amount of the annual subscription is only half-a-crown. Out of this small income, the committee manage, besides meeting other expenses, to do something towards keeping the two roads clear of paper and other litter. Through the instrumentality of the association not only has Parliament Hill Road been planted with trees at a cost of about £60, but many trees and shrubs have been planted on the railway bank at Hampstead Heath Station.

The association has proved to be to the inhabitants of the district a convenient means of making known their wants to the Vestry, which has accepted the association as the representative of their views, and has always given a courteous attention to any statements submitted.

THE HAMPSTEAD PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.

BY CHARLES WELLS, M.D.

This society was first established in the autumn of 1883, and weekly meetings were held in the Vestry Hall regularly throughout the winter months of each year until 1888. The objects of the society were to discuss in a thoroughly parliamentary way, the "burning questions" of the day, to encourage public speaking, to cultivate power of debate, and to gauge the opinion of the parish on various points, social as well as political. Substantially these objects were gained; inasmuch as some of the best men in Hampstead, notably the founders, took an interest in the society and became members. The late Mr. Cornelius Walford connected himself with the society as Prime Minister from the first. He was a man of great experience and extensive reading, who gave up much of his time to the society, almost to the day of his death.

Several important subjects were thoroughly threshed out in debate, and more than one member was promoted to the Imperial House of Commons. The meetings, which were held in the large concert-room of the Vestry Hall, were well attended, the "House" sometimes being filled to overflowing. Mr. Edward Bennett was an active and energetic honorary secretary. The House was arranged with Liberal and Conservative benches on

either side of the Speaker, with cross benches facing him for independent members, and a strangers' gallery for members' friends. The rules, which were numerous and complex, were framed by a select and influential committee, strictly in accordance with the rules of procedure in the Imperial House.

"New blood" was continually being infused from the first into the front benches on both sides, and as long as this took place the society flourished; but at the end of the fifth session the Conservatives began to tire, and as new members were backward in seizing the cudgels of war, the Liberals had it all their own way, and although the society was financially prosperous, and still exists, it slumbers for want of an "Opposition." On the retirement of the first Speaker, in 1885, he was succeeded by Mr. Henry Clarke, now of Cannon Hall, who held office for a year. He was followed by the writer of this article, who continued to hold the chair for two sessions, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. E. K. Blyth, of Finchley New Road, the present Speaker.

ADDENDUM. BY EDWARD BENNETT.

Although from 1883 to 1888 the society experienced many changes of fortune, the number of members never fell below 500, and in one year reached so high a total as 600. The subscription was 2s. 6d. per annum, and what really came to a charge of 2d. was made to every visitor using the strangers' gallery. For a considerable period great interest was taken in the debates by the residents in the borough, and on special nights the House always presented a most animated appearance.



P. upon aq 12

POST OFFICE WORK IN HAMPSTEAD.

“ As cold waters to a thirsty soul,
So is good news from a far country.”

Proverbs of Solomon, xxv. 25.

(Inscription on the Post Office at Hong Kong.)

BY EDWARD YELD.

It may be of interest to furnish a comparison between the postal service in Hampstead fifty years ago and that now existing.

In the year 1839, Hampstead and Kilburn, though forming one parish, were already regarded as two postal districts, having a separate staff of local officials. In Hampstead proper there were four small post offices, situated respectively at North End, West End, at the top of the High Street, and at the corner of Pond Street, by the “George” Tavern. In Kilburn there were two : one situated at the north end of the high road, above Willesden Lane, and the other at Cricklewood. Each of these formed part of a shop, and they were the only places at which letters could be posted. There are now in all 27 post offices within the parish, some of them being large offices, exclusively devoted to the work of the Department, and besides, there have been provided some 75 pillar and wall letter-boxes, from which numerous collections are made in the course of the day. The receptacles for letters have thus been increased in number from six to upwards of 100.

The numbers of the persons employed have necessarily kept pace with the growth of business, and whereas a staff of four postmen in Hampstead and three in Kilburn sufficed in 1839 to provide for the deliveries

of letters, the combined force of postmen at the present time amounts to more than 100.

Other figures of the kind might be given in further illustration of the progress which is being made ; but it may be enough to add, as an indication of the growing importance of Hampstead, that even within the last ten years the letters received for delivery have nearly doubled in number, reaching a total of about 220,000 a week ; while the parish has very largely contributed to the development of telegraph business, the modern parcel post, and the several smaller but still important measures of improvement which have been introduced by the Department.

The letters collected for post are, as a rule, sent to the North-Western District Office in Eversholt Street, near Euston Station, to be sorted and despatched, those for the provinces and all places abroad to the General Post Office, and those for London to the several district offices. For local letters, which are more fruitful in revenue than any other class of correspondence, the quickest means of transmission are naturally provided, and they are exchanged in direct bags between the two chief sorting offices in Hampstead and Kilburn. It is thus possible for replies to letters to be obtained several times within twenty-four hours.

The introduction of the electric telegraph dates from the acquisition of the telegraphs by the State in February 1870. The chief offices communicate each by a separate wire with the Central Telegraph Station in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and both receive messages for transmission elsewhere and deliver messages arriving from a distance. These offices are situated at Hampstead Green, and in the High Street ; at the eastern end of Belsize Road,

near the Swiss Cottage, and at Kilburn in the High Road near the western end of Belsize Road. Other offices, which only collect messages for onward trans-



BELSIZE LANE, *circa* 1850.

mission, have been established in West End Lane and Steele's Terrace.

ADDENDUM.

Christmas, 1889, yielded some remarkable facts as regards growth of correspondence. On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th December, there were, it is estimated, delivered in Hampstead 225,000 and in Kilburn 155,000 letters. In all, there were 380,000 Christmas letters, besides many thousands of parcels, enclosed in 692 bags and baskets, and delivered by 128 postmen in Hampstead and 116 in Kilburn. A total force of

244 men was therefore employed in 1889, as compared with the slender provision made for post office work fifty years ago, as stated in the foregoing article.

THE CEMETERY.

“The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of Pow'r,
And all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour ;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

GRAY'S *Elegy*.

BY W. D. COCHRANE.

In 1810 an Act of Parliament (50 George III., cap. 17) was obtained to provide additional burial ground for the parish of Hampstead. Before the passing of this Act, all interments took place under the floor of the parish church, or in the churchyard immediately surrounding the church. This limited space (as stated in the first section of the Act referred to) was “found too small for the decent burial of the dead.” Trustees were thereupon appointed, and what is known as the “new burial ground” was opened, and continued to meet the requirements of the parish without interruption until the year 1854; when an Order in Council was issued, dealing with interments in the new and old burial grounds, and wholly discontinuing burials within the church itself.

In 1873, in consequence of the crowded state of the new and old burial grounds, the Vestry unanimously resolved to appoint a Burial Board, under the provisions of the Burial Acts 15 and 16 Vic. cap. 85, 16 and 17 Vic. cap. 134, and 18 and 19 Vic. cap. 128, and the following members were appointed to form a board, viz., the Rev. Charlton Lane, Vicar of Hampstead; Mr. Churchwarden

Milton ; Messrs. P. H. Le Breton, Thomas Bates, Henry Cornick, Richard Hackworth, George Piggott, Simeon Stone, and Richard Ware.

After considerable difficulty a suitable site was secured, and eventually about twenty acres of land were purchased at Fortune Green, and tastefully laid out and planted with shrubs and ornamental trees.

Two chapels, one for the use of the Church of England, and the other for Nonconformists, were erected, and also a superintendent's house and suitable offices.

On the 10th November, 1876, about two-thirds of the cemetery was consecrated by Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, and the cemetery was open for interments from that date.

Since the opening of the cemetery and up to the end of last December, 10,962 interments have taken place. Of this number 3,835 were effected in the consecrated ground, and 7,127 in the ground set apart for the interment of Nonconformists.

About one-half of the total number of interments have been those of non-parishioners. As the interments of non-parishioners have shown a tendency to increase rather than diminish in number, and as the acreage of the cemetery is limited and the population of the parish rapidly increasing, the Burial Board have resolved that the right of burial shall be granted only to parishioners of Hampstead, and for the interment of persons who may die within the parish.

For the purchase of the land and formation of the cemetery the sum of £26,500 was borrowed on the security of the rates of the parish, to be repaid by instalments extending over a period of thirty-two years. The sum of £7,870 has been repaid, leaving a balance of

£18,630 still to be paid off. The last instalment will be payable in the year 1906.

The balance sheet for the past year shows a revenue from all sources of £6,654 9s. 1d.; the payments amount to £6,071 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £583 5s. 6d. to be carried to the current year's account. But as the payments included the sum of £700 to the overseers, in aid of the poor-rate, the surplus revenue really amounted to £1,283.

Many beautiful monuments have been erected, and the graves are profusely planted with flowers, supplied by the Burial Board from their glass-houses and nursery ground. A small charge is made for planting and maintaining graves annually or in perpetuity, the revenue from such being sufficient to yield a small profit.

Several eminent musicians are interred in the cemetery, notably Sir George MacFarren, Henry Smart, Walter Bache, and Joseph Maas. Here too is the grave of Professor Baynes, editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

COLLEGES.

In addition to schools for elementary training, there exist in Hampstead three institutions of a collegiate cast. The New College, Finchley New Road, which was opened in October 1851, was projected with the object of uniting the three Nonconformist collegiate institutions known as Homerton College, Coward College, and Highbury College. The unified body is governed by a principal, a chairman of council, and a treasurer. The Hackney College, which has been recently established in the Finchley New Road, also has for its object the spreading of Christianity among the poor, by preaching the gospel

and teaching their children to read the Scriptures. Its field of labour was originally at the East End of London, and its head-quarters Hackney ; but in 1885, the number of students having increased, enlargement became necessary, and it was determined to remove to West Hampstead where a suitable site had been obtained. The foundation-stone of the new buildings was laid in 1886, and the opening took place in the following year. It is intended to be both a college and seminary, and also a residence, with the requisite studies and dormitories for thirty-six students, and with the necessary lecture-rooms, dining hall, &c. The cost of the land, buildings, fittings, &c., has been about £23,000.

The third building of the kind is that erected a few years since by Mr. Haysman, which is also situated in the Finchley New Road, opposite Arkwright Road. It is an international college, the pupils, of whatever nationality, being, as it were, interchangeable between this school and branches of the same establishment, whether at home or abroad.

SCHOOLS.

The largest school in Hampstead, for the sons of gentlemen, in the early part of the century, was probably that which was conducted in a spacious house, part of which is still extant, in Norway Yard. The house came up to the road in High Street, and a garden ran as far back as Willow Road. Raids on the fruit trees are still remembered by old inhabitants.

The following list of sixteen schools shows that educational requirements are fairly well met by public organizations in Hampstead :—

British Schools, Heath Street ; Child's Hill Chapel School ; Christ Church Schools ; Emmanuel Schools, Mill Lane ; Rosslyn Hill British School, Willoughby Road ; St. Dominic's School, Mutrix Road, Kilburn ; St. Mary's Catholic School, 4 Holly Place ; St. Mary's Convent Boarding School, 2 England's Lane ; St. Mary's Convent Girls' and Boys' Schools, 101 Haverstock Hill ; St. Mary's Schools, West End Lane, Kilburn ; St. Paul's Schools, Winchester Road ; St. Saviour's School, Fleet Road ; St. Stephen's Schools, Downshire Hill ; St. Stephen's Schools, Worsley Road ; St. Stephen's Infant School, South End Green ; Trinity Schools, Finchley New Road.

There are also numerous schools privately conducted, and besides the schools enumerated, the School Board for London maintains four large schools in the parish : at Agincourt Road, Dornfell Street, Netherwood Street, and Broomsleigh Street respectively. There is also a High School for Girls, in which the Princess Louise has taken an interest, in Maresfield Gardens.

A very large school has been recently established at the Convent of Providence of the Immaculate Conception on Haverstock Hill. The school is conducted by a number of sisters, and is under the patronage of Cardinal Manning and the Dominican Fathers. Adjoining Belle Vue is Bartrams, which is used as a Roman Catholic Orphanage, and which is under the same patronage, although its management is kept distinct from that of the boarding school. The new building, which is connected by a staircase with Belle Vue, cost about £8,000.

SOCIETIES.

There are at least fourteen societies, with various objects, at work :—

The Chrysanthemum Society seeks to promote and encourage the cultivation of the chrysanthemum by offering prizes for competition.

The Hampstead Ratepayers' Association, at Stanfield House, watches

the action of the Vestry, the Board of Guardians, Local Charities, School Board, Metropolitan Board, Local Government Board, and Imperial Parliament, in anything they may propose affecting the borough.

The Hampstead Vigilance Society seeks to further the cause of morality, and to enforce the law in cases of proved necessity.

The Conservative Association, at 4 College Villas; the Liberal and Radical Association, at 9 Swiss Terrace; the Liberal Union, 16 Upper Park Road; and the Primrose League ("Pitt Habitation"), also at 4 College Villas, are each political organizations seeking to promote the interests of the political party with which they are respectively allied.

The Charity Organization Society, from its branch at 58 Gayton Road, seeks to organize charitable relief, repress mendicity, and improve the condition of the poor. Rightly directed it is an admirable institution, calculated to effect great public good.

There are also the Brondesbury and West Hampstead Literary Institution and Reading Rooms in Iverson Road, and the Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Society, which advocates the temperance cause in Hampstead by means of lectures, addresses, and entertainments.

In music the Rosslyn Hill Band has for many years provided music on the Heath upon Saturday evenings during the summer season, while the Hampstead Choral Society practises and gives public performances of classical music, and the Hampstead Vocal Society, in the Hampstead Public Library, steadily labours away at a weekly practice of part-songs, cantatas, and oratorios.

Finally, the Hampstead Society for the Protection of Animals, at 78 Rosslyn Hill, watches over the treatment of animals in the hilly thoroughfares of Hampstead, prevents acts of cruelty, and proceeds against offenders in extreme cases. The Young Men's Christian Association, in Willoughby Road, and the Young Women's Christian Association, at 70 High Street, by their titles tell their own praiseworthy objects.

THE HAMPSTEAD BIBLE SOCIETY.

BY JOHN T. MARSHALL.

This is a society which dates from July, 1816, and is auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The minute-book records some interesting facts. At a meeting in March 1824 some well-known Hamp-

stead names appear. Mr. Samuel Hoare (then the junior of that name, and grandfather of the present Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P.) was in the chair. Mr. Edward Toller and Mr. Holford became subscribers. The cost of hiring a room for the annual meeting was then £6 12s., as compared with the moderate fee of two and a half guineas for which the large hall of the Vestry is now procurable. In November 1826 Mr. William Wilberforce, who it was stated had become a resident in Hampstead, accepted the office of vice-president. In April 1836 Mr. Joseph Hoare became secretary, and he and Mr. Bockett were added to the committee. In May 1853 there was a public meeting, and Hampstead, Highgate, and Finchley contributed as a Jubilee gift £414 5s. to the parent society. In 1859 Mr. J. R. McInnes was invited to take the place on the committee "so long and usefully filled by his revered father, the late General McInnes." Other old Hampstead names deserve to be held in remembrance as vigorous helpers of this auxiliary society: the present Bishops of Norwich and Exeter, the Rev. J. Ayre, Sir W. E. Parry, Mr. Squire, Mr. Claypon, Mr. Spowers, Mr. Robert Prance, Mr. Park, Mr. Fell Platt, Mr. G. E. Smith, and Mr. W. B. Gurney being amongst the best known. The society still flourishes: it celebrated its seventy-third anniversary at the Vestry Hall on the 25th of June 1889, Mr. Hugh M. Matheson, J.P., being in the chair.

CLUBS.

There is in Hampstead no exclusively social club like the clubs in Pall Mall, or, on a less magnificent scale, in adjacent parts of London, though a scheme

was recently put forward with the object of establishing such a club in Belsize. But clubs of other kinds are very numerous. There are political clubs—the Constitutional Club, in Hollybush Hill, and the Kilburn and West Hampstead Constitutional Club, of which two clubs no less a person than the Secretary of State for the Colonies is President. The former combines social entertainment with Conservative politics, and the new Liberal Club in Heath Street, just completed, will probably meet the requirements of its party in a similar manner. There is also the Kilburn Liberal Club in Belsize Road. The South Hampstead Working Men's Club which has existed for twelve years, has a convenient and well-furnished building of its own in Fleet Road. Of purely recreative clubs, the most important is the Hampstead Cricket Club, which has a beautiful ground on the west side of the Finchley New Road. It is the proud boast of this club that it has the record of the highest score in the world, the same being made three seasons ago by Mr. A. E. Stoddart when playing for Hampstead against the "Stoics." Its predecessor, a much older club, used to play, thirty years ago, on a ground now covered by Stanley Gardens. The numerous ponds on, or near, the Heath, have always made Hampstead a favourite resort for skaters; and for the last fourteen winters a skating club has been in existence, using until recently the Viaduct Pond and now a private pond near the "Spaniards." There is the Quoit Club, for perpetuating the old English sport of quoits, a game that trains eye, muscle, and temper, and also the Bonfire Club, whose aim in life is to "remember the Fifth of November."

OTHER CLUBS.

The Tradesmen's Club promotes social intercourse amongst its members by debates, smoking concerts, and social evenings.

The Belsize Tricycle Club, the Carlisle Gardens Tennis Club, Worsley Road, the Hampstead Chess and the Belsize Chess Clubs, all by their titles sufficiently explain their object.

The Hampstead Musical Club, at "Jack Straw's Castle," inclines rather perhaps towards a social gathering than the study of classical chamber music, the symphonies of Mendelssohn, or the cathedral scores of Croft, Purcell, and Wesley. All the same, most excellent music is from time to time produced at the meetings of the club; and that, too, by vocalists of acknowledged proficiency.

The Gordon Institute for Boys, in Mansfield Road, and the Mansfield Institute for Girls, in the same road, do good work, but perhaps may hardly be classed as clubs.

PHILANTHROPIC HOMES.

THE BLIND SCHOOL.

The recent extension of Adamson Road to Swiss Cottage, while making an effective addition to the handsome thoroughfares at Hampstead, has thrown up in high relief the fine building of the Blind School. This institution is entitled to at least a few lines of description, seeing the deep and practical interest taken in it by many philanthropic inhabitants of Hampstead. It was established by the London Society for Teaching the Blind. The school was brought in 1847 to its present site, where it has been gradually increased. In 1841 a printing press was procured, which enabled the committee to print the Scriptures, educational and secular books, in Lucas's type; branches for the sale of copies being established in the different Presidencies of India, in Canada, Australia, and China. For Chinese

copies Chinese characters were used. The late Professor Fawcett, the blind Postmaster-General, took, as was natural, the greatest interest in this society, and the Rev. Mr. Campbell of Norwood, himself a blind man, is understood to be a leader in the management so far as regards the adult blind. Children (almost infants) are provided for at the Home in Goldsmith's Place, Kilburn, a distinct institution, however, where for a small payment, about (£12 or £13 a year), a blind child, surely the most pitiable object in existence, can be provided for.

TRE WINT.

This industrial house for girls has for its meritorious object the rescue of forlorn waifs from a miserable and pernicious existence. Formerly known as Bartram Park, the house itself and its grounds—until the North-Western Hospital lowered the value of the one, and the railway, by tunnelling and otherwise, lopped away much of the beauty and extent of the other—formed a charming suburban residence, a little south-east of the Vestry-hall. It can receive forty inmates. It is one of the earliest preventive homes in this country. The benevolent Woodward, of Homerton, originally founded the home in another locality. As by “tre, pol, and pen, ye shall know the Cornish men,” so Tre Wint comes from the name of an estate in Cornwall of these good people.

When the Woodward died, some of the best women that the world has known came to the rescue of stranded Tre Wint. They were the Misses Robarts of Wood Street, Barnet, in Hertfordshire; a family of four or five sisters, all now dead, whom the writer recollects from his childhood as living saintly lives, of abounding charity and

true self denial. Now, the institution rests in the capable hands of Mrs. David Bevan, of another Miss Roberts, of Miss Florence Davenport-Hill and others, and on the donations of the charitable. It does a good work.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—HEATHFIELD HOUSE.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL RALPH YOUNG, R.E., J.P.

This school, which is now maintained in accordance with the Reformatory Schools Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vic. c. 117), was originally started under a former Act, at 9 Church Row, in 1857, under the management of Miss Christian Nicoll, who is still the superintendent. It is supported by—(1) grants from the Treasury, and from the county or borough which sends in a pupil; (2) voluntary contributions from the public, including large donations from some of the members of the Committee of Management; (3) earnings from the girls' work.

The total number of inmates down to September 1st, 1889, has been 875, of whom fifty-five are still resident. It is visited by Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools, whose report is printed. The inmates are all convicted criminals, not under ten nor over sixteen years of age at the time of conviction, and must first have undergone a short term of imprisonment. Thus it differs from an industrial school in two points—(1) the previous imprisonment, (2) the age for admission. The inmates remain not less than two years nor more than five. Miss Nicoll states that :—"Since the passing of the Elementary Education Acts a great change has been made in the character and age of the inmates of our Reformatories on admission. The School Boards, by enforcing compulsory attendance of all the children of the poor between the ages of five and thirteen, have swept into what are termed truant schools all the neglected and uncontrollable children who were formerly sent to certified industrial schools; these latter being now retained, in a great measure, for children who, besides being neglected and beyond the control of their parents, have either taken the first steps on a course of crime, or have by association with vicious companions become familiar with it. The industrial schools have thus intercepted the very class from which our numbers were usually drawn, leaving as a rule for reformatories girls about fifteen, who though nominally under fifteen are sometimes a good deal older when admitted. "Young persons," as these are termed in the Summary Jurisdiction Acts of 1879, are of a much more hardened character than before.

Rewards for good conduct, and correspondence with pupils who have left, are reformatory agencies much used. The good results sometimes obtained are well shown in a letter, dated August 29th, 1889, just received from the United States of America. The writer, with many pleasing expressions of gratitude for her kind treatment, states that she is assistant book-keeper and cashier to a very large stationer at a salary of fifty dollars a month.

The original committee of 1860 comprised the names of Messrs. Hugh M. Matheson (chairman and treasurer), James Marshall, J.P., Herbert Mayo, James Anderson, and William Ferguson. Since then twelve have been added ; and of the seventeen gentlemen six are deceased, four have left Hampstead, and seven (one non-resident), including three of the original committee, remain at the post of management.

REFUGES.

Before Holborn Viaduct was built, one of the worst streets in London was Field Lane, which ran at a right angle to the valley and parallel to the river Fleet. Things are better now ; but Field Lane forty years ago was the equivalent term for all that was thievish and disreputable. Hence to rescue from Field Lane and to turn to a career of honesty and moral worth was a golden deed. This is what the Home, with the Earl of Aberdeen to lead, aims to do and does. "These schools," it has been well said of the buildings in Hillfield Road, for the street arabs of our great metropolis, "form one of the most interesting and valuable branches of the work of the Field Lane institution." The children, rescued from the evil ways and pernicious influences of their old companions, receive a training to fit them for careers of respectability and usefulness. About 200 boys and girls are brought up in the Hillfield Road Home.

Not far from the Field Lane Home is the Orphanage of Mercy in Randolph Gardens. This is a large free

orphanage belonging to the Church of England. It was founded for the purpose of benefiting the poorest and most destitute children in the kingdom—those who cannot procure the votes or payment needed to gain admittance into other orphanages. It now holds 340 orphan girls, who have been received from all parts of England.

THE PATRIOTIC HOMES.

When the war in the Crimea aroused, not alone the fighting instinct of an heroic people, but an infinite compassion for the sufferings of its soldiers, half-starved and ill-clothed, fighting throughout the rigours of a Crimean winter in the trenches before Sebastopol—and when the heroism of the military could only be equalled by the daring devotion and cheery self-forgetfulness of Her Majesty's naval forces—the emotion of the nation found expression in a flood of benevolence of which the Patriotic Fund—Head-quarters, Trafalgar Square—is still an enduring memorial. Side by side with that fund, but distinct from its management, sprang up first at Barnet, in Hertfordshire, and then in Hampstead, the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. Limited at the outset to the daughters of those who fell in the Russian war, the Home is now open to all who are daughters of men in the regular army. It has trained up more than a thousand girls, fitting them all for domestic service, and helping on those of quickest intelligence to more remunerative occupation. The Home stands on the site of old Vane House, on Rosslyn Hill—west side—but includes no part of the original mansion. For many years the chairman of the Home was the beloved and greatly lamented Major-

General Boileau, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, F.R.S. He died in November 1886. At the annual garden party given at this Home, men of the highest military rank have distributed the prizes. On one occasion, Field-Marshal Lord Napier, G.C.B., who took the British troops up to Magdala in Abyssinia, and overthrew the reigning prince, presided. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Louise have also been present on various occasions; and on the 18th of June, 1889, the Duchess of Albany distributed the prizes. Major-General Ravenhill, C.B., R.E., is now the chairman of the Home, which largely owes its origin to Major the Hon. H. E. Powys.

Similarly the orphan daughters of sailors have a Home in Greenhill Road, nearly opposite to Church Row. Here Admiral Sir George Willes, K.C.B., takes the chair. To the term "sailor" the widest construction is given: all alike are welcome who have the flavour of the salt sea about them; daughters of man-o'-war's men, daughters of fishermen, of the Marines, or of men before the mast; want of funds alone limits the catholicity of the choice. At the Sixtieth Annual Meeting in July, 1889, the Earl of Clanwilliam presided, when the balance-sheet showed an expenditure for the year of close upon £1,900. There were eighty-six children in the school. Both are worthy institutions deserving of all the support a liberal public can give to them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CHARITIES.

"Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began."

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

FOREMOST amongst the charitable institutions with which Hampstead is provided stands the admirably managed organization known as the Wells and Campden Charity. It is right to bear in mind a fact which the accepted title of this body tends to disguise, that while the Campden portion of it rightly takes its name from the founder, Lady Campden, who died in 1642, the Wells portion is so named only because the land from which the income is derived lay around the wells in respect of which Hampstead at the date of the bequest (1698) enjoyed considerable repute. It was Susannah, Lady Gainsborough, and her son Baptist, the Earl, who made the bequest; and their munificence is chronicled to this day by the memorial tablet in Well Walk superimposed over the mineral spring. Poetic justice would seem to require the title of the unified gifts to be the Campden and Gainsborough Charity, though a rose by other name still smells as sweet.

Next in importance stands the bequest of John Stock, dating from 1781, who had fatherless poor children in his

mind. Thomas Rumsey, too, gave a fair round sum ; while a rent charge of 24s. a year, created in 1617, by Thomas Charles, is probably a good illustration of the real intentions of a testator being largely frustrated by want of prevision. The contribution has not increased in 270 years, but the rental on which it is a charge and meant to be an aliquot proportion may have grown some fifty-fold. There are eleven other charitable bequests.

THE WELLS AND CAMPDEN CHARITIES.

BY FREDERIC J. MONRO.

The charity known as the Campden Charity was founded in 1642 by Lady Campden, who bequeathed £200 to the trustees named in her will, dated 14th February of that year, and the churchwardens of the Parish of Hampstead, upon trust to purchase land of the value of £10 per annum.

This bequest was shortly followed by one of £40 by a " Maid " whose name does not appear, and again by a sum of £10 bequeathed by one John Rixton.

With these legacies, which amounted together to £250, freehold land was purchased at Child's Hill, within eighteen months of Lady Campden's death. Her will directs that :—" The moiety [of the income] or one-half part thereof shall be from time to time yearly for ever for or towards the relief of the most poor and needy people that be of good name and conversation that shall be inhabiting within the same parish of Hampstead, and the other moiety or other half part thereof shall be yearly for ever to put forth one poor boy or more being of the said parish to be apprentice or apprentices and

the £5 which shall be due for the poor of the said parish to be paid unto them every half year in the feast days of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady Saint Mary the Virgin and Saint Michael the Archangel by even portion or within twenty-one days next ensuing of either the said feast days yearly for ever at or in the church or porch thereof of Hampstead aforesaid."

For more than 200 years it would seem that the income from the charity was applied strictly in accordance with the terms in Lady Campden's will: in 1854 it was £58 per annum, of which about £20 was applied in grants for apprenticeship and the balance was distributed in grants of bread on Good Friday and on St. Thomas's day in doles of 5s. and 2s. 6d. to such persons as the trustees considered poor and deserving.

In the year 1855 the trustees unanimously resolved, "that the present mode of distributing the charity funds being unsatisfactory and effecting very little real good, it is expedient that application be made to the Charity Commissioners for their sanction to the establishment of a new scheme." By an order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 16th December, 1856, it was directed that the net income of the charity be applied as to ten equal twenty-fifth parts thereof to the apprenticing of poor boys in the parish of Hampstead; and the remaining fifteen twenty-fifths part of such income in pecuniary distributions to poor and deserving persons who should have been resident in the parish not less than three years and who should not be in receipt of parochial relief, and who should be selected by the trustees upon a due consideration of the comparative wants and moral characters and merits of the applicants, but so that the sum of money to be paid to any one

person in the year should not exceed £2 or be less than 10s. This order also gave the trustees power to assign pensions to duly qualified persons. The trustees applied the income in accordance with this order till the amalgamation of the charity with the Wells Charity in the year 1880. Under it grants were made for apprenticing boys, and the pecuniary distributions were made on St. Thomas's day by six grants of £2 each, twelve of £1 each, and eleven of 10s. each.

The trustees in the year 1874 were the Rev. S. B. Burnaby, Messrs. Hackworth, Gurney Hoare, Leach, Marshall, Milton, Prance, B. W. Smith, Stone, Tatham, and Ware.

During this year the trustees took steps with the view of realizing the freehold property at Child's Hill which had been purchased for £250.

Between 1874 and 1880 the whole of the property was sold at different times, and such good prices were obtained that it realized between fifteen and sixteen thousand pounds, or about sixty-four times the amount for which it was originally purchased.

The charity was amalgamated with the Wells Charity in the year 1874.

On the 20th December, 1698, at a special Court Baron, the Right Honourable Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, the Lord of the Manor of Hampstead, by and with the consent of the Homage and "of his own grace and favour" did by copy of Court Roll grant to Sir Thomas Lane and the Trustees and the thirteen other persons therein named "All those six acres of waste land lying and being in Hampstead aforesaid in a certain place then called Hampstead Heath and parcel of Hampstead Heath aforesaid lying and being about certain medicinal

waters called the Wells as the same six acres of land were then divided and staked and set out from the other parts of Hampstead Heath aforesaid to have and to hold the said six acres of waste land to the aforesaid Sir Thomas Lane and the said thirteen several other customary tenants their heirs and assigns at the will of the Lord according to the custom of the said Manor by the yearly rent of five shillings and the services therefore due and of right accustomed."

By an Indenture dated the same 20th December, 1698, made by Susannah Lady Gainsborough, mother and guardian of Baptist Earl of Gainsborough before mentioned, then an infant, the said Sir Thomas Lane and thirteen several other customary tenants, it was declared and agreed that the said grant of the said six acres of land was made upon the special trust that the said Trustees should stand seized thereof for the sole use benefit and advantage of the poor of the parish of Hampstead successively for ever, and should apply the rents and profits in trust for the benefit of such poor for ever.

This Deed and a copy of the Court Roll were the documents which founded the Charity known as the Wells Charity.

Certain suits were instituted in Chancery in relation to the Charity prior to the year 1729 and on the 30th April, 1729, it was decreed that the Charity contained in the copy of Court Roll of an Indenture of 20th December, 1698, be established, and that the lands comprised in the said grant should be held and enjoyed according to the said grant. From time to time new Trustees were nominated by the Lord of the Manor and appointed by the Court of Chancery. In the year 1810, the whole of the Charity

property was let to one Ann Buckner, widow, for the term of 40 years, which expired on the 25th March, 1850, at the rent of £70 per annum.

The minutes of the trustees show that their net income was applied in grants for apprenticing boys and girls up to the year 1850. In that year the lease to Mrs. Ann Buckner fell in, and the income was greatly increased. In 1854 it amounted to about £1000 a year.

In 1856, the trustees, with the consent of the Court, purchased a plot of copyhold property belonging to the late Mr. Benjamin Eyles, which immediately adjoined the Charity Estate on the west side. They were very anxious to enfranchise the Charity Estate, but the cost of doing so was estimated at the large sum of £5000; so the proposals for enfranchisement fell through.

On the 4th July, 1857, the Court of Chancery ordered a new scheme. A board of management was constituted, consisting of the perpetual curate of the parish of Hampstead, together with the incumbent of any ecclesiastical district in the parish as *ex-officio* members, and three persons residing in the parish, together with the tenants for the time being of the Charity Estate upon the Court Rolls of the manor. The first three persons were Thomas Turner, Robert Pryor, and Daniel Smith Bockett.

Of the net income of the Charity :—

(1.) £50 a year was to be invested in the purchase of Bank 3 per cent. annuities, and the interest thereof from time to time to be invested, so as to form a fund for repairing the houses on the estate.

(2.) A sum of £250 a year was to be invested in like annuities, and the dividends applied for the purpose of forming a fund for payment of any fines or fees which might become payable on the admission of new tenants of the Charity Estate upon the Court Rolls, or for the

enfranchisement of the copyhold premises. The fund was to be entitled the "Copyhold Fund."

(3.) A sum not exceeding £150 a year was to be applied in apprenticing boys and girls, or in putting out to service the latter with an outfit ; such boys and girls to be resident in the parish.

(4.) The board were directed to invest any surplus income in the purchase of Bank 3 per cent. annuities, which were to accumulate at compound interest as part of the copyhold fund.

This scheme provided that as soon as the trustees could compel the Lord of the Manor to enfranchise the Charity Estates, they should apply to the Court of Chancery for a new scheme.

On the 8th May, 1873, the Charity property was at length enfranchised, £4,358 12s. 6d. being paid to the Lord of the Manor. Then the trustees applied to the Court for a new scheme, which was made under date the 5th February, 1875. It provided for a board of management of twenty trustees. The first trustees were W. D. Anderson, Edward Bond, Rev. S. B. Burnaby, Richard Hackworth, James Harvey, Joseph Hoare, Manley Hopkins, P. H. Le Breton, R. H. Leach, Henry Lunn, Rev. H. F. Mallet, James Marshall, H. W. Parker, George Piggott, R. H. Prance, Basil Woodd Smith, Simeon Stone, Joseph Tatham, Sir John Maryon Wilson, and C. H. L. Woodd.

The income of the Charity was directed to be applied as follows :—

(1.) £150 a year in paying expenses of the further education at a middle class school of deserving boys and girls.

(2.) £150 a year in apprenticing, putting out to service, or advancing in the world boys or girls. In each of the above cases the principal qualification was that the parents of the children to whom such grants were made, should have been resident in the parish for at least two years.

(3.) Subject to these two provisions any accumulations of income were to be applied in improving the dwellings of the poor of the parish.

In 1880, a fresh scheme was established. Under it the trustees appointed were again twenty in number, four being *ex-officio* trustees, and sixteen non-official trustees.

The *ex-officio* trustees are the vicar and two churchwardens of the parish, and the chairman of the board of guardians.

The net income was to be applied as follows :—

(1.) £150 a year towards the support of pensioners. The principal qualification of such pensioners, was, that they must have resided in the parish not less than six years before their appointment. Such pensions are to be not less than 5s., and not more than 10s. per week. There are now eleven pensioners, ten of whom receive 5s. a week, and one 7s. 6d. per week.

(2.) £50 a year, in such contributions as the trustees think fit, in aid of the funds of any dispensary, infirmary, hospital, or convalescent home.

(3.) The sum of £150 a year is to be applied in apprenticing, putting out to service, or advancing in life, deserving children, who, or whose parents, shall have resided in the parish for at least two years.

(4.) The sum of £150 a year in the advancement of the education of children who are qualified, as in the last preceding clause, or shall have attended some public elementary school. In pursuance of this part of the scheme an examination is held once a year, at which the children from the public elementary schools compete, and the successful candidate is elected to a scholarship.

The scholarship is of the total value of £115, is tenable for four years, and is paid as follows :—£20 for the first year, £25 for the second year, £30 for the third year, and £40 for the fourth year. The balance of £35 a year is by the scheme to be applied in rewards to children at the public elementary schools.

The residue of the income of the Charity is to be expended in the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. Since the scheme was established the trustees

have obtained leave from the Charity Commissioners to apply £100 a year instead of £50 for contributions to hospitals.

They are also permitted, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, to apply the sum of £100 a year in a donation to the Hampstead Nursing Association, and £50 a year in aid of the funds for establishing cooking classes for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

When the income of the Charity shall amount to £2,000 a year, application is to be made to the Court of Chancery or other competent authority for a fresh scheme.

In 1875 the trustees erected artisans' dwellings, called the Wells Buildings, on a site on the west of the High Street, at the cost of about £7,000.

Since the amalgamation of the Wells and Campden Charities in 1880, the trustees erected, in 1887, the artisans' dwellings known as Campden Buildings, which lie a little to the north of the Wells Buildings, at a cost, with the outlay for the site, of about £14,000.

They also erected in 1887, the baths and wash-houses in Palmerston Road, at a cost with the outlay for the site, of nearly £4,000.

In 1888 they erected the baths and wash-houses in Flask Walk, at an outlay with the site, of about £3,800.

The clerks to these Charities during the last fifty years have been the late Mr. Thomas Toller, Mr. Charles Thomas Lane, Mr. Edward Bond, and the writer of this article.

JOHN STOCK'S CHARITY.

About twenty-five poor children are now benefited by this endowment which produces nearly £80 a year ; though it is obvious that a sum of £3 per head does not give much scope for educating and clothing a poor child. There is a large controlling body at the head of this charity, which derives its funds from three sources, viz :— John Stock's £2500 ; £100 from J. P. Blaquiere, left in 1800 (these two sums standing in 3 per cent. consols), and a rent-charge of £4 18s. 9d. raised by Sir Francis Willes on a farm at Richmond in Yorkshire. The Vestry choose eight trustees who, with the vicar, apportion the fund. Mr. T. Bridger gives his services as Honorary Secretary.

THE BISHOP'S AND OTHER CHARITIES.

John Robinson, Bishop of London, who died in Hampstead *circa* 1723, gave £169 17s. 3 per cent. consols ; Henry Waite, earlier still, in 1720, gave also in consols £84 18s. 6d. for the poor and necessitous of Hampstead. In 1767, Mary Arnold did the same with £100 ; in 1772, Frances Marshall also gave £100 ; in 1785, her sister, or daughter, Rosamond, another £100 ; and in 1789, Ann Mallory £117 2s. 7d.—all for the benefit of the poor. These six bequests, though not the first in order of time, are grouped together, because the stock has stood since 1864 in the names of the official trustees of charitable funds. The vicar and churchwardens of Hampstead however eventually receive and distribute the dividends.

There are other and earlier gifts still bearing fruit.

The first recorded parochial benefactor came to the front in 1617, before even the munificent Lady Campden. Thomas Charles, already referred to, provided 24s. a year, to buy bread for the poor. Although 272 years have passed since Charles did this kindly thing, his bread is still eaten in Hampstead.

Next, in 1635, Thomas Cleave secured a small annual charge of £2 16s. on land at Battle Bridge, now covered by a most valuable property. That 56s. meant more then than it does now, is evidenced by the quaint terms of the bequest, especially of the concluding sentence. The money was to be spent in purchasing

"Weekly thirteen penny loaves, to be distributed each Sunday morning amongst twelve poor people, inhabitants, or to a lesser number, as the minister and churchwardens shall think fit; the Clerk to be always one of the twelve or lesser number, and to have one of the loaves, and also the thirteenth loaf over and above his allowance, he seeing to the bread being brought in and deposited in the church: the bread to be given to such poor persons attending the morning and afternoon service, unless good cause be shown to the minister and churchwardens for their absence; such bread not to be given to children or servants. Any overplus of the £2 16s. to be applied towards the maintenance of poor inhabitants, or repairing the church or chapel, according to the good discretion of the minister and churchwardens."

In John Rixton's case, which comes next, the natural increment seems at least to have been acknowledged. He left a charge in 1657 of £1 apiece on five copyhold houses in Hampstead. But £7 10s. and not £5 is the charge now paid; so a fifty per cent. growth of income at least has accrued to the charity. Mr. Rixton too had clear and precise ideas how future generations were to share his bounty. A sum of £2 12s. was to be laid out yearly by the Churchwardens in twelve pennyworth of bread to be distributed every Sunday amongst the poor

people inhabiting the parish, to be given to those most usually attending the church, to whom, if they were not able to attend, the doles were to be sent by neighbours. A further sum of 8s. per annum was to be paid to the clerk for cleaning stones at the north-west corner of the church. These however must have been the stones of St. Mary, the church of the seventeenth century, and not the stones of St. John of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. What the stones were and why they should be especially cleaned, would be fit subject for antiquarian research ; not improbably they were family tombstones. The minister was to receive 20s. a year for preaching a sermon on the 9th of April (the donor's birthday), the text being the first verse of the Thirty-fourth Psalm, and another 20s. was to be annually applied towards repairing the north-west side and end of Hampstead church. In this case again the explanation is wanting, but in all probability wood entered largely into the construction of the original edifice and was in constant need of renovation. A large family pew may, however, have stood in this part of the church. The 50s. per annum beyond the £5 has been applied towards payment of the yearly account for bread distributed on Sundays.

Then there came a long pause of nearly three quarters of a century in the advent of benefactors ; but in 1727 Elizabeth Shooter, following Henry Waite in 1720 and Bishop Robinson in 1723, was moved to give a noble patch of six acres (rather more) of copyhold land at Langley Marsh, just under the shadow of Windsor Castle. The proceeds were to be applied to the maintenance of two poor widows of Hampstead, to be chosen by its minister.

After this good deed a surgeon, having done much for the bodies of his patients during life, had a thought for their souls after his death. He gave in 1771 a large sum of money—the interest of £1,700 in the three per cents. to provide a Friday evening lecture and to light up the church with candles. His bequest is thus particularised in the Hampstead year book :—

Mr. William Pierce, surgeon, of Hampstead, by will dated December 6th, 1771, founded a Friday evening Lecture in the parish church, which he endowed with £20 per annum, to be held by the resident curate. He left also £5 to the parish clerk for attending at this lecture ; £2 for candles in the church during service ; £3 for Bibles and Prayer Books for the poor, to be distributed by the Churchwardens ; £1 to the sexton for ringing the bell ; and also £10 yearly to the Trustees of the "Methodists' Meeting House near Evans' Row," for the use of the preacher.

Then followed Mr. Thomas Rumsey. He also gave a sum in consols, a favourite and obviously secure form of investment—the "sweet monotony of the three per cents" being grateful to those who were loth to leave their money to be invested at the option of trustees. Here again the Vestry nominate the trustees, four in number, who are to distribute coals amongst the necessitous (not being paupers) of the parish. In 1798, when this was ordered to be done, the liberality of the nineteenth century which ceases, in a great degree, to make distinctions on account of differences of religious belief was not quite reached, and the dole was accordingly restricted to frequenters of the Church of England. The gift was nearly £900.

But although the nineteenth century has extended a gracious toleration to every variety of religious opinion—and has done so nowhere more than in Hampstead—the tide of charitable bequests has taken other directions ;

and specific donations to the vicar and churchwardens, for the time being, for the benefit of the poor, appear to have ceased altogether. Elizabeth Ann Hume did, it is true, in 1856 dedicate £100 for keeping her tomb in proper repair, the poor to take the remainder ; but as the interest of the sum actually realized, viz. £80, is not more than about £2 a year, the poor, after repairs effected, have not much to look for ; and the bequest can hardly be classified as a Hampstead charity. A very similar bequest was made by the late Miss Isabel Constable who, in 1888, bequeathed to the Vicar of Hampstead the sum of £50 ; the income of which is to be applied to the repair of the tomb and family vault of the Constables in Hampstead churchyard, with remainder, as in Miss Hume's case, to the necessitous and respectable inhabitants of the parish.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAITLAND PARK.

The school building itself is certainly out of the parish of St. John, but part of the boundary wall is in it ; and on this slender foundation alone can Hampstead claim the advantage of having within its borders one of the most admirably managed charities that London can boast of. It provides for about 640 children, between the ages of eight and fourteen ; feeds, clothes, and educates them, and does its best to make their lives useful and happy. About two-thirds are boys and one-third girls. The institution is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. With a wise discernment, it gives as good an education to the girls as to the boys ; so that all have an equal chance of success when launched into the world. It has been established forty-two years and has benefited more than 3,000 children.

CHAPTER XIX.

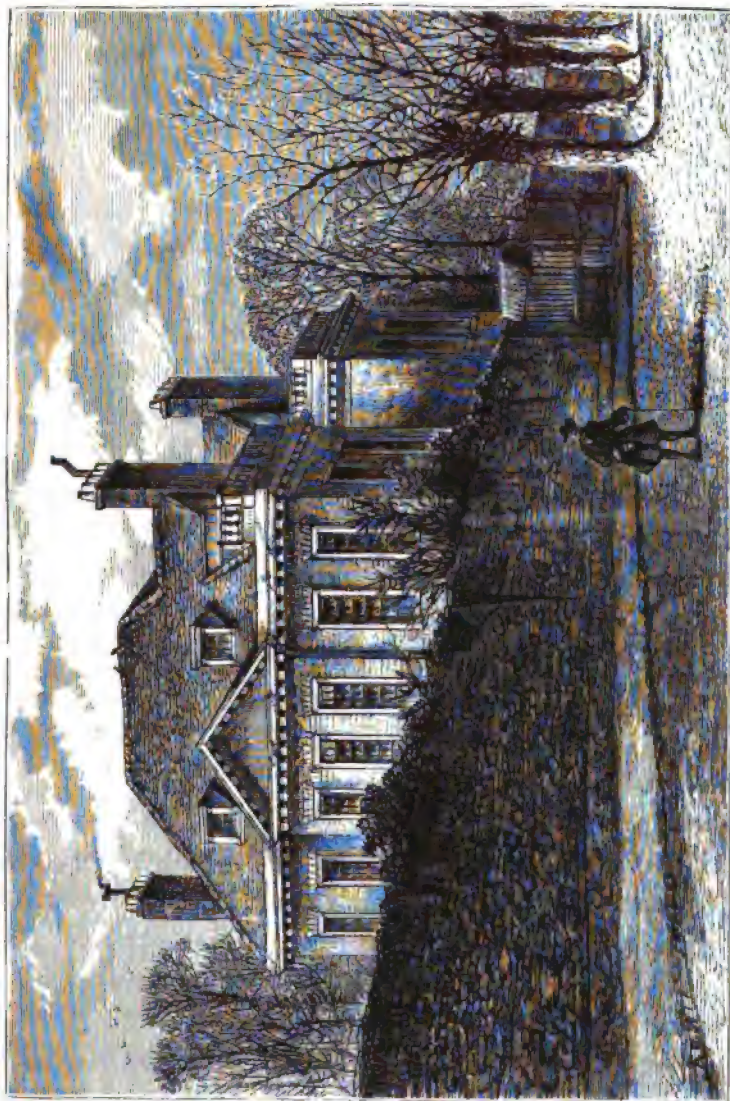
MUNICIPAL.

“Zeal for the public good is the characteristic of a man of honour and a gentleman ; and must take the place of pleasures, profits, and all other private gratifications.”—MR. ADDISON.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

IN March 1889, there expired, by the summary transfer of its functions to the London County Council, a corporate body which had been in existence for more than thirty years, and under which were effected some of the largest metropolitan improvements London has yet seen. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* It is too soon to appraise rightly the collective labours of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to strike a balance between its merits and its faults, and to distinguish between inherent defects of charter and incorporation, and the errors common to humanity.

Formed by the Act of 1855, cap. 120, to drain London, the Board has effectively done the work it was created to do. Under the Acts of 1862 and subsequent years, it has embanked the river Thames, has freed from toll the bridges over the river, and has built new ones ; it has cut broad streets, formed parks, and in a hundred different ways strenuously laboured for the good of the metropolis.



THE CLOCK HOUSE, OR FENTON HOUSE, 1786.

On Hampstead, in particular, the Board, whether graciously or of necessity, has bestowed substantial favours. It has secured the Heath for the use of the public for ever, it has borne a moiety of the cost of numerous local improvements; and, coyly perhaps but still effectually, has by its acquiescence crowned the great work of adding 260 acres of open land at Parliament Hill to the 210 acres which form Hampstead Heath. Election to the Metropolitan Board of Works was not by popular vote but by vote of the local Vestry; and so that of St. John in 1857 sent up as its first nominee a vestryman of acknowledged merit, Thomas Turner, Esq., of Fenton House. In the first report submitted by the reformed Vestry to its parishioners, a tribute is paid to Mr. Turner, its able member at the Metropolitan Board of Works, not only for his personal exertions in the matter of securing Hampstead Heath for the public, but for his masterly publication entitled *The Case of Hampstead Heath*, which had greatly assisted the cause. It is right that in any review of the records of the parish the labours of this worthy citizen should not be overlooked.

After a short term of office Mr. Turner gave way to Mr. Philip Hemery Le Breton, of whose valued services to the parish during a long term of years, specific mention is made in another portion of this volume. He resided for some years at Milford House, in John Street, and afterwards in Thurlow Road.

Ill health compelling at length Mr. Le Breton's retirement from public affairs, Mr. Simeon Stone, a vestryman who has served the parish in the Vestry since May, 1865, and still to the great advantage of the rate-payers continues in many capacities so to do, became the

Vestry's representative, and he again retiring from office, was in turn succeeded by Mr. Henry Harben. The dates of the election of these gentlemen as members of the Board were, respectively—Thomas Turner, J.P., 12th December, 1855; P. H. Le Breton, 1st July, 1859; Simeon Stone, 20th November, 1879; and Henry Harben, 28th October, 1880.

With Mr. Harben's tenure of office the Board itself expired, and with such expiration the power of the Vestry to appoint a member. Election involved an exercise of the popular franchise, and the electorate of Hampstead soon gave sure sign of confidence in Mr. Harben's capacity and willingness to serve them afresh. They returned him, in the spring of 1889, with Mr. J. S. Fletcher, Justice of the Peace, to the Council for the new County of London. In the meantime, a numerous body of ratepayers, anticipating the popular voice, gave proof of the estimation in which they held their tried representative by entertaining Mr. Harben at a public dinner in the Venetian Chamber of the Holborn Restaurant. They also presented him with an address suitably engrossed on vellum.

Almost the last act of the Metropolitan Board of Works was to affix its seal to documents which virtually dedicated the meadows of Parliament Hill to the enjoyment of the public for ever.

The embankment of the Thames and the main drainage of the metropolis are the greatest, but as already shown, are not the only works of the Board. For many a year to come there must remain, as a memento of its activity, a funded debt of no mean proportions. Between 1856, when the powers of the Board came into operation, and the 31st of December, 1888, it had raised and

applied more than thirty-seven millions of money. Nearly seven millions went in the main drainage, two millions in the embankments, and over thirteen millions in street improvements ; nearly two and a half millions were spent on the bridges the tunnels and the ferry across the Thames ; Artisans' dwellings cost a million and a half ; while Open Spaces and the Fire Brigade absorbed another million. Local authorities borrowed six and three quarter millions, and not content with that enormous sum, out of the Consolidated Loans Fund borrowed nearly four and a half millions more. Two millions eight hundred thousand pounds have been spent in the conversion of debt—a process which financiers will understand better than the writer of this article ; and sundry other items make up the astounding total.

That most of this money was wisely spent—perhaps the whole of it—will generally be accepted. London has become more beautiful, more healthy, and more convenient. But the Board go out of office owing, as perhaps was inevitable, the net sum of seventeen millions sterling ; assets to the extent of eleven and a half millions being available in reduction of a nominal liability at the end of 1888 of £27,789,921 15s. 11d.

THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON,

“Education, therefore, is one of those things which it is admissible in principle that a government should provide for the people.

* * * * *

Apart from any metaphysical considerations respecting the foundation of morals, or of the social union, it will be admitted to be right that human beings should help one another.”

JOHN STUART MILL.

Principles of Political Economy.

BY MRS. WESTLAKE.

Hampstead parish has shared to the full in the results of the work of the London School Board, owing in a great measure to the fact that some of the Marylebone members (of which division Hampstead is a part) have been amongst the most energetic workers on successive Boards, and have watched carefully over the interests of their division.

Hampstead possesses thirteen voluntary schools, of which ten are Church of England, two British, and one Roman Catholic. In the year ended March 22nd, 1889, they contained together accommodation for 3,737 children; number on the roll 2,934; an average attendance of 2,314.

Of the three Board schools, the largest is Fleet Road school, which is divided into a senior department for boys and girls of the higher standards under a head-master, a junior department for boys and girls of the lower standards under a head-mistress, and the usual infants' department.

For the year ended March 22nd, 1889, the three departments combined had accommodation for 1,723

children ; with number on the roll 1,792 ; and an average attendance of 1,414.

Netherwood Street school, Kilburn, has accommodation for 1,001 children ; number on the roll 1,288 ; with an average attendance of 1,060. This school is being enlarged by 586 school places.

Broomsleigh Street school, a new one, scarcely yet filled, has accommodation for 793 children ; with a roll of 657 ; and an average attendance of 498.

Haverstock Hill school, with accommodation for 1,187 children, though it is attended to a great extent by Hampstead children, is in reality just outside the parish boundary.

In consequence of the rapid increase of the population in the Kilburn district, a new school is projected not far from Netherwood Street, but it has not yet been sanctioned by the Education Department, and the site is therefore not settled.

The Hampstead Board Schools are amongst the most successful in the metropolis. The senior department at Fleet Road more especially has earned great distinction.

The Board scholarships to secondary schools are amongst the most coveted honours to be gained, and of these Fleet Road in 1887 carried off five, and in 1888 eight of the limited number to be awarded.

In the last Government report it is said of the senior mixed department :—

“ In organisation, management and discipline, this large school fully maintains its excellent character.” Of the junior mixed department the same report says, “ The condition of the school as to discipline and attainments, both in elementary and class subjects, is highly satisfactory.” And of the infants’ department : “ The school is admirably conducted and well classified. The children are animated and happy, and throughout the school discipline is well maintained.”

In the senior school the grant per head on the average attendance has amounted to the large sum of £1 3s. 3d., and each year the "excellent" merit grant has been obtained.

Of Netherwood Street boys' school H.M. Inspector says :—

"This is a thoroughly good Boys' School. The fundamental instruction is marked by accuracy in Arithmetic, good Handwriting and correct Spelling, and fluency and intelligence in Reading. The boys recite with expression, and give evidence that they understand the grammar portion of English. The results in Geography are decidedly good, and the memory maps are very well done. Singing is well done, the rendering of the songs in the highest division being very praiseworthy. In Algebra the results are very good, especially in the second and third stages. The discipline is very efficiently maintained. I think Mr. Watts and his staff are deserving of praise for the very efficient condition of the School."

The girls' school generally is praised for its improvement; and of the infants' school the Inspector says it fully maintains its high reputation, both as to the discipline and attainments of the children.

Of Broomsleigh Street girls' school the Government report says :

"The school is admirably conducted. The results of examination in elementary, class and specific subjects are throughout highly satisfactory. The Reading and Recitation of the girls of this school deserve special praise. Physical Exercises are performed with grace and accuracy."

And of the Infants' School :—

"The school fully maintains its high standard of efficiency."

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

BY JOHN HARDCASTLE.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board was created by an order of the Poor Law Board dated May 15, 1867, "for the reception and relief of the classes of poor persons

chargeable to some union or parish, in the metropolitan districts, who may be infected with or suffering from fever, or the disease of small-pox, or may be insane."

It now consists of seventy-two members, fifty-four elected by thirty unions and parishes, and eighteen nominated by the Local Government Board.

It has under its charge and supervision an ambulance service, four asylums for imbecile patients, seven hospitals for fever patients, three hospital ships reserved for small-pox patients, a convalescent hospital for small-pox patients now in course of erection, and a training ship for boys.

The cost of all the ambulance stations, asylums, hospitals, hospital ships, including land, furniture, fittings &c., amounts in the aggregate to about £1,425,000.

The annual expenditure has varied during the past ten years from £300,000 to £400,000, according to the number of patients under treatment in periods of epidemics.

The staff consists of nearly 700 persons, who are required to attend to the administration and the nursing.

There are 10,118 beds provided. The number of fever patients admitted from 1870 to 1888 has been 41,098, the deaths 5,660; the small-pox patients admitted during the same period have been 57,975 and the deaths 9,902. At the asylums for imbeciles and the training ship there has been a total of admissions of 19,199, making a grand total of 118,272.

The parish of St. John, Hampstead, contributed towards the expenditure of the Metropolitan Asylums Board during the last three years, as follows:—

Year ending	Maintenance of Hampstead Patients, and proportion of Charges.	Number of Hampstead Patients.	
		Imbeciles.	Fever & Small-pox.
Lady Day 1887	£4,682	49	11
„ 1888	£6,077	57	32
„ 1889	£5,577	57	40

There are also a few boys in the training ships.

ADDENDUM.

The first member sent by Hampstead to the Asylums Board was Mr. John Marshall, J.P., formerly of Cannon Hall. He was for many years a prominent and valued colleague of the Board of Management. To him succeeded on his removal from Hampstead some years ago Mr. Gotto, of The Logs, East Heath Road, who resigned office only in the present year. Mr. John Hardcastle, the writer of the foregoing article, an active and capable member of the Vestry, then succeeded Mr. Gotto.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

BY JOHN S. FLETCHER, J.P., MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

When the Government decided to extend to the counties the local government enjoyed by towns for the last fifty years, the future management of the metropolis proved a serious difficulty.

By a happy thought Mr. Ritchie, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, resolved to treat the metropolitan area as a new county, to be known as the County of London, and to be governed by 118 Councillors, elected for three years by the Parliamentary divisions of the metropolis, and by nineteen Aldermen, elected for terms of six years by the Council itself.

Thus Mr. Ritchie spared the privileges of the City, which retains its ancient self-government, just as Salisbury and Chester are self-governed, though surrounded by the new Councils of Wiltshire and

Cheshire. The experiment was a daring and an interesting one.

In the words of Lord Rosebery in his eloquent inaugural speech, "You take 118 men and then 137 men, elected by those distinct and anomalous districts which compose the metropolis, men knowing little or nothing of each other and not having, the great majority of them, any practical experience of the work they have to do, you put them in a room, you put in their hands an Act of Parliament of 126 clauses, and then you say, Go ahead!"

The duties assigned to this infant assembly are various and important. They are responsible for the proper construction of streets, buildings, main roads and bridges, and for the housing of the poor, and they appoint the seventy-four surveyors who attend to these duties, as well as the Coroners and Medical Officers of Health.

They preserve and regulate the use of public parks, commons and open spaces, in all an estate of nearly 3,000 acres.

They have the charge of the main drainage, of the Thames Embankment, and of Cleopatra's Needle.

They supervise all music and dancing halls, and such theatres as are not under the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction, all dangerous and offensive manufactures, slaughter-houses, and cow-houses.

They have the charge of reformatory and industrial schools, and of six asylums accommodating about 11,000 lunatics.

If these duties be found insufficient, the Local Government Board can make provisional orders handing over to the Council the control of the School Board, tramways, water-works, gas-works and electric lighting.

"The apathy of the respectable and intelligent classes of London" (writes Dr. Maguire just before the election) "in face of such a revolution in their system of government seems incredible. They are at no pains to inform themselves of the work of the candidates. If really efficient Councillors be elected, the metropolis will improve apace; if mere doctrinaires and demagogues be chosen the Government of London will become a hot-bed of fanaticism like that of Paris, or a sink of corruption like that of New York."

As a matter of fact the first London Council was elected by less than one-sixth of the whole body of ratepayers.

Let us see how the Councillors thus carelessly elected address themselves to their duties. The Council meets at least once a week with Lord Rosebery in the chair, Sir John Lubbock, the vice-chairman, on his left and the deputy chairman on his right. The Council sits for at least four hours, and the time is chiefly taken up in confirming or rejecting the reports presented by the Committees.

It is impossible in this sketch to give an adequate account of these Committees, nearly thirty in number, by whom the real work of the Council is done, but the most important ones are the Standing Committee, the Finance Committee (upon which is laid the statutory duty of confirming every expenditure which exceeds £50), the Asylums Committee, divided into six Sub-Committees, which meet at their respective Asylums, and the Parks Committee, divided into four Sub-Committees, who take charge of the parks and open spaces in the four quarters of the metropolis.

There is no disposition on the part of Councillors to

shirk their work. On the contrary their chief failing is an impatient zeal, not always according to knowledge, which has led them into hasty decisions on subjects imperfectly understood and insufficiently discussed ; but those who think that the Council is too much in advance of public opinion, should remember that the metropolis is half a century behind many provincial towns in the art of self-government, and this apparent over-zeal and alacrity in dipping into the pockets of the ratepayers may be needed to bring Londoners into line with the citizens of Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow.

CHAPTER XX.

MINISTERIAL.

"Whom should I fear to write to, if I can
Stand before you, my learned Diocesan?"

ROBERT HERRICK, 1367.
Ode to Jos., Lord Bishop of Exeter.

AMONGST the good deeds with which the liberal mind may credit the parish of Hampstead is that of contributing two Bishops to English sees ; in one case to an eastern, and in the other to a western diocese. Both these prelates are happily still in the active discharge of their episcopal functions ; and although many years have elapsed since the translation of Dr. Pelham to the see of Norwich, his lordship is yet remembered in this parish.

The elevation of Dr. Bickersteth to the throne of Exeter Cathedral, and his valued labours in the ecclesiastical district of Christ Church, are too recent to be forgotten ; and some notice of the ministrations of both these eminent divines may properly find a place in this volume.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH.

John Thomas Pelham took his degree as Bachelor of Arts at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1832. He became M.A. and Doctor of Divinity in 1857. So far, as

regards university honours. In the Church he advanced rapidly—ordained a deacon in 1834, he became a priest in 1835. Then for fifteen years he held the Rectory of Bergh-Apton in Norfolk, leaving it in 1852 for the preferment of perpetual curate of Christ Church, Hampstead. He ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation of Christ Church for three years. Next he laboured for two years as Rector of St. Marylebone, and in 1857 became, under that quaint and meaningless form known as a *congé d'élire*, Lord Bishop of Norwich. With the dean and chapter of a cathedral legally, absolutely, and exclusively, rests the power of election to the episcopate. Yet, paradoxical as it may appear, no dean and chapter can exercise this power without leave of the Crown. Nor, having leave, or *congé* to elect, can they chose the man who is after their own heart and conscience. They must elect the clergyman who is recommended by the Crown, or none at all. Happily, the priest named in the same *congé* which gives leave to elect is in the Victorian era, ever and without exception, a godly and learned man. It has not been always so, as history records. In the present day, however, the dean and his clergy can hardly do wrong in electing the nominee of the Crown, even if they might do better. What would happen if the capitular body refrained from acting on the *congé d'élire*, these Records are happily not required to decide.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

Edward Henry Bickersteth, vicar of Christ Church in this parish, Dean of Gloucester and now Bishop of Exeter, laboured for thirty years in the ministry of the

Established Church in Hampstead. He was much beloved of his congregation, and highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him. As the scene of his labours is now shifted permanently from Middlesex to Devon, a few particulars of the career of this eminent



E. H. BICKERSTETH, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

divine will it is thought be acceptable. His lordship was born at Barnsbury Park, Islington, Middlesex, on 25th of January 1825. Before manhood was reached, Edward Bickersteth had already made his mark at Trinity College, Cambridge, where between his nineteenth and

twenty-second years he gained thrice in succession the Vice-Chancellor's gold medal for English verse. Then events quickly followed on each other. He took the degree of B.A. in 1847 with honours in mathematics and classics. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Stanley of Norwich. In 1848 he married, and further became curate in charge of Banningham, an author and a poet. The order of priesthood was laid upon Mr. Bickersteth in 1849. Then his health gave way, and for a few months, he filled the lighter office of curate at Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells. Soon the late Lord Shaftesbury gave him the living of Hinton Martel. He won the Seatonian prize for a poem on Nineveh.

Next in 1855 he came to Christ Church, and entered on a period of parochial and literary labour extending, as has been said, over thirty years. Schools, a parish room, and church enlargement attest his well-directed energy; while numerous works of spiritual tenor establish the activity of his pen. Christ Church Parsonage House where he resided is next to Cannon Hall, Squire's Mount, on the western side. Dr. Bickersteth has at various times seen a good deal of the world, having, in his brief intervals of repose visited Canada and the United States, India, Egypt, and the Holy Land. He was twice married. To him a large family has been born. His eldest son, once a member of the Hampstead Volunteer Corps, is now the missionary bishop of the Church of England in Japan.

His lordship's ecclesiastical progress included the Rural Deanery of Highgate in 1879, the Deanery of Gloucester in 1885 (when he left Hampstead), and in the same year the Bishopric of Exeter. His *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* is perhaps the best known of his

literary works. It has had, especially in the United States, an immense circulation.

Of extraordinary gentleness, though of some reserve, Edward Henry Bickersteth had a wide sympathy with his fellow creatures ; and whether in genially taking part at the Vestry Hall in a supper to the Hampstead police, in mingling with his parishioners at their domestic gatherings, or, as Bishop at Exeter, in giving high office to a theological opponent, he plainly showed a simple dignity which marked him out as a man of no common order.

THE VICARAGE OF HAMPSTEAD.

The parish of St. John, Hampstead, stands in the province of Canterbury, in the diocese of London, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and in the rural deanery of Highgate. That deanery includes Finchley and Hornsey, as well as Highgate and Hampstead ; and the dean is the Rev. James Jeakes, rector of Hornsey. Of Hampstead, it need scarcely be added, the Rev. S. B. Burnaby, M.A., is the vicar.

Mr. Park is responsible for the statement that the parish church of Hampstead is in the same position, ecclesiastically, as the Abbey of Westminster. The land, A.D. 986, was granted by King Ethelred to the church of St. Peter, Westminster. King Edward the Confessor confirmed the grant. Being then a possession of the convent of Westminster, it was exempted from all regal or episcopal exactions. It still pays no "first fruits," tenths, &c. to Queen Anne's Bounty.

Whether Park was right in his view or not, it is certain that when Henry VIII. abolished the monasteries, no provision was made for putting the churches belonging to

them under episcopal jurisdiction. The present Bishop of London considers that this so remained till 1837, when an Act (probably 1 and 2 Vict. c. 106) was passed to remedy it, but that Act made certain exceptions, and Hampstead being a *donative* is not included in the Schedule of Churches.

As a donative, it is a spiritual preferment in the free gift of the patron, made without any presentation to the bishop, and without admission, institution, or induction by mandate from the bishop or any other. Nor is the bishop's license necessary to perfect the donee's title to possession of the donative ; his title receives full effect from the single act and sole authority of the donor. Donatives are exempt from spiritual jurisdiction. Nevertheless, incumbents of donatives are obliged to declare their assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer, under the 13th of Elizabeth, c. 12.

In remote times, certainly in 1477, Hampstead was a chapelry in the benefice of Hendon. Since a much later date, still indeterminate, but ranging from the middle to the end of the sixteenth century, the cure of souls in Hampstead has rested on an independent basis ; from which date also the long roll of perpetual curates and ministers takes its origin.

The first incumbent, properly so called, was the Rev. E. Warren, grandson of the learned and reverend Robert Warren, D.D. He held office when the century began, but in a few years lost his health. For some time, the ministrations of the church depended wholly on its curates. To the merits of one amongst them, the Rev. Charles Grant, Mr. Park bears a glowing testimony. In 1806, the Rev. E. Warren died.

Then the Rev. Samuel White, D.D., of St. Mary Hall,



THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AND CHURCH ROW.

Oxford, who appears to have resigned a curacy at St. John's, in 1801, was appointed incumbent. He was born in 1765, and died on the 29th of January, 1841, having held the incumbency for the long period of thirty-four years. He lies buried in a vault at the west end of the parish church.

In the southern part of the churchyard, under a marble slab, rich in fossils, on which a full length cross is sculptured, are buried the remains of the Rev. Thomas Ainger, of whom a brief account follows. He was for twenty-two years incumbent, having succeeded Dr. White. He died on the 12th of November, 1863. From the quaintness of the lettering on the tomb the inscriptions are hard to read.

Then came the Rev. Charlton Lane. He was already an elderly man when he took up the cure of Hampstead souls in 1863. He retired from the incumbency in 1872, and dying on the 28th of May, 1875, was buried in the parish churchyard.

To the vacancy thus created, the patron of the living named the Rev. Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, M.A., who, since the 1st of August, 1872, has been incumbent and vicar of the parish of St. John. By statute, the incumbent is, by virtue of his office, chairman of the select Vestry.

THE REV. THOMAS AINGER.

A prebendary of St Paul's Cathedral, this esteemed clergyman, whose memory is still cherished by the parishioners amongst whom he ministered for many years, came to Hampstead in 1841, when forty-two years of age. St. John's, now held as a vicarage, the whole mother parish being apportioned into ecclesiastical

divisions or parishes, was at the moment of Mr. Ainger's preferment a perpetual curacy, with only one other Church of England place of worship in it, viz. the Episcopal Chapel at the foot of Downshire Hill. The *Dictionary of National Biography* states that Mr. Ainger was energetic as a parish clergyman and poor-law guardian: he enlarged his church, and helped to found schools and a dispensary, and to provide new churches in the rapidly developing district round Hampstead. In this admirable course he scarcely fell short of the procedure of Dr. Hook when Vicar of Leeds, who went to considerable expense (even obtaining an Act of Parliament) to do that for the good of his people which largely reduced his vicarial emoluments. Mr. Ainger held the preferment until his death at the age of sixty-four.

THE REV. JOHN AYRE, M.A.

During his residence in Hampstead this reverend gentleman had a house in Church Row where eventually he died. He preceded Canon Bell as minister-in-charge at Downshire Hill Chapel. But retiring from the claims of office in 1855, he devoted his declining years to literature. He compiled a new standard work—*The Treasury of Bible Knowledge*. This course however did not prevent him from taking an active part in Church affairs at Hampstead. The records of the Clerical Society show that he often attended its meetings. Both he and Canon Bell were present at meetings until the latter went to Ambleside in 1861—after which date the Rev. Mr. Ayre's name continues to appear up to 1865 and even later. He is stated to have

been a member of many learned societies, and editor of *Notes and Queries* and the *Church of England Magazine*.

CANON BELL.

The Rev. C. D. Bell, D.D. although included in this chapter is happily still in the full exercise of his spiritual functions; but it is many years since obtaining preferment as rector of Ambleside he ceased to be the minister of St. John's Chapel, Downshire Hill. He is an Irishman by birth, has held many benefices in succession and has written many important works. His labours for six years at Downshire Hill from 1855 to 1861 are not forgotten by his old congregation.

From St. John's Chapel, Mr. Bell went, in 1861, to the Vicarage of Ambleside; thence, in 1872, to the Vicarage of Rydal, and in the same year he accepted the Rectory of Cheltenham, which he still holds. *Night Scenes of the Bible, Hills that bring Peace, The Saintly Calling, Voices from the Lakes, and Songs in the Twilight* are amongst his best known works. He is an honorary canon of Carlisle Cathedral.

CANON BIRKS.

The Rev. I. R. Birks, D.D., resided, for about two years, in Oak Hill Park. He was elected a member of the Hampstead Clerical Society, November 29th, 1864, and was a man of great learning. At one time he held the Knightbridge Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge University. He was the author of several well-known theological works, at least six on prophecy,

ten on Christian evidences, four on moral philosophy, and certainly eight on miscellaneous subjects of importance. Dr. Birks was born at Staveley in 1810, and died in 1883.

ARCHDEACON JENNINGS.

BY ROBERT B. WOODD.

In the house next below Tensleys in Pond Street resided up to 1852 the Archdeacon of Norfolk. Of his daughters one has died since these lines were written, and one resides there still. For several years he was the officiating minister at Welbeck Chapel, in Westmoreland Street, St. Marylebone. But he occupied his own house on Hampstead Green. His garden adjoined Sir Francis Palgrave's. Archdeacon Jennings was an excellent musician, and built the large room in the front garden for his organ.

THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE.

Thirty years ago, one of the most effective correspondents of the *Times* newspaper contributed occasional letters on the current questions of the day, but especially on social reform, which were remarkable for the vigour and purity of their style. Under the initials of "S. G. O." the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne called public attention to the amelioration of the moral condition, now of a village, now of the metropolis, and again even of the far off quarters of the British army in Turkey. This Rugby boy, son of a baron, born according to one authority in 1804, but according to others in 1808, lived in Hampstead in a house of the district known as "Bartrams," near the north-western hospital, from

"But *Punch* looks back
With praise upon his honourable track
Of useful days who thirty years ago
Was known, and loved, by him as S. G. O."

THE REV. HENRY WRIGHT.

In August, 1880, the congregation which abundantly fills the Episcopal chapel of St. John, Downshire Hill (originally a chapel of ease to the mother church of St. John) were overwhelmed with sorrow at the untimely death of its pastor. The Rev. Henry Wright, who for upwards of three years had held the post of minister, was absent on a summer holiday, when the tidings reached Hampstead that he had been accidentally drowned, whilst bathing in Coniston Lake. A man of private fortune, and most amiable temperament, he was greatly beloved by his congregation. Mr. Wright, who during his residence in Hampstead occupied the large old brick house opposite Jack Straw's Castle, was ever ready to promote good works, and was a faithful servant in his vocation.

ADDENDUM BY ROBERT B. WOODD.

Henry Wright was honorary secretary to the Church Missionary Society, and was the second son of Mr. Francis Wright, who erected Osmaston Manor, in Derbyshire. He married the granddaughter of the Earl of Leven and Melville, and was one of the excellent of the earth.

THE REV. JAMES VAUGHAN.

This minister of the Gospel who for a period was officiating minister of St. John's Chapel, Downshire Hill, had been a missionary in India. During his residence in Hampstead, Mr. Vaughan took part in

the proceedings of the Clerical Society, attending its meetings in January, February, and May, of 1876. His long experience in India enabled him to write with authority on religious life in the far East, and his book, *The Trident, the Crescent, and the Cross*, is considered a standard work.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The early history of Catholics of the Church of Rome has already been sketched under the head of St. Mary's Chapel, and some account is there given of the Abbè Morel, who, coming to these shores as a refugee from the violence and terror of the French Revolution, laboured for many years in the Town Ward, and now rests tranquilly under the porch of his chapel in Holly Place.

The church of the Sacred Heart in Quex Road, built in 1879, is rather larger and has accommodation for 340 worshippers. Both these edifices are within the parish of St. John. But the largest edifice of all has merely its boundary wall in Hampstead. This is the fine church of St. Dominic which has an entrance from the Mall in Park Road. Its foundation stone was laid in 1865, and actual occupation began in 1867. It is dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. The Dominicans, or Friar Preachers, came to England in 1221. Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, bestowed upon them his friendship. Soon afterwards they settled in Holborn. St. Thomas Aquinas was present at one of their meetings. Their convent became Holborn House, then an Inn of Court, and on the site of it now stands Lincoln's Inn. The religious life of

this body has known many vicissitudes. In 1556, they were at St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield, then in Flanders, then back in England in 1794, at Carshalton; next at Hinckley in 1824, and finally have found, at the instance of the late Cardinal Wiseman, a peaceful abiding place overlooking Park Road. They occupy a fine building 200 feet long, of proportionate width, and sixty feet high from floor to wall plate.

Amongst the earliest ministers of the Roman Catholic community in Hampstead, the Rev. John Walsh laboured from 1853 to 1861, then came Monsignor Vincent Eyre (brother of the present Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow), and he was followed by the present Rector of Holly Place Chapel, the Rev. Canon Purcell.

THE WESLEYAN COMMUNITY.

This important and numerous body possess two large places of worship, of about equal size, in Quex Road and Prince Arthur Road respectively. Each is planned to seat a thousand or more people and each no doubt will hold on special occasions fourteen or fifteen hundred worshippers. Both chapels have been erected about twenty years. There is also a school-chapel in Agincourt Road.

One special feature of organization amongst Wesleyans is a periodical change of minister, the chapels being arranged in a circuit and the allotted ministers remaining in each circuit for about three years. The first minister at Quex Road was the Rev. Richard Roberts. He has been president of the Wesleyan Conference, and having retired from the ministry is now a resident in the borough.

The present minister is the Rev. John Gibson. A new powerful and melodious organ of great range has lately been erected in the chapel.

In the Town Ward the Wesleyans occupied for a number of years—down to about 1849—a small chapel in Little Church Row, a portion of the town which has since been cleared away by the Hampstead Improvement Act of 1883.

Services were recommenced in a small room on the South Hill Park Estate in 1870, and in the same year, through the generous action of the late Sir Francis Lycett, a favourable and commanding site was secured in Prince Arthur Road, facing the High Street, and the present Gothic church was erected in 1872. The school-room and other buildings in the rear were added in 1884.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The congregation attached to the Presbyterian Church of England in Hampstead, was originally formed in 1844. Its main object then was to provide means of grace for a number of Scotch gardeners, bakers, and domestic servants, who preferred ministrations of a similar character to those they had enjoyed ere leaving their homes in the north. The first place of worship secured was the hall in Perrin's Court. After a few years they migrated to the old Chapel of Ease in Well Walk, which they occupied for about ten years. In 1862 their present church was built at a cost including the expensive site of £8,000.

The Rev. J. D. Burns, M.A., their minister from 1855 to 1864 (of whose life a brief sketch follows), has

left a singularly sweet memory. He possessed much literary taste, and some of his hymns are found in every evangelical collection on both sides of the Atlantic.

He was succeeded by the Rev. John Matheson, M.A., for twenty years minister of the Free Church, Forgue, Aberdeenshire, who was settled at Hampstead first as colleague to Mr. Burns in the spring of 1864, and on the lamented death of that gentleman in December, as sole pastor.

Mr. Matheson laboured with great zeal and fidelity for twenty-three years till 1887, when his health having seriously broken down he retired from the active duties of the ministry and went to live in Edinburgh. He was a most active and valued member of the Presbytery of London, and as convenor of its Committee on Church Extension, was mainly instrumental in founding a number of new congregations in localities inadequately provided with gospel privileges. He was on terms of cordial intimacy with all the clergy and ministers in Hampstead, and was held in much esteem in the community.

The Rev. James R. Gillies, M.A., was called to succeed him in the spring of 1887. During a vacancy of some months the congregation had enjoyed the acceptable ministrations of Professor Elmslie, whose premature death in 1889, was greatly mourned. Under the ministrations of Mr. Gillies the congregation has so increased that steps are being taken to enlarge the church, so as to provide the additional accommodation that is required.

Opening on to the foot-path on the east side of Haverstock Hill, and so actually touching, though not within, the parish of Hampstead, stands a commodious transplanted Presbyterian Church. It was founded in a

west-end parish in 1737, and was removed to its present position ten years ago, the site and edifice costing £9,500. Faithful to its earliest associations, the church still retains the name by which it was known a hundred and fifty years since. It does its part of ministering to the spiritual needs of such of its old congregation as can still follow its fortunes, and in seeking fresh disciples in the new fields of labour which the southern parts of Hampstead offer. The Rev. Duncan Sillars is its minister.

THE UNITARIAN BODY.

The Unitarian Chapel in Pilgrim's Lane has already been noticed. Here Dr. Sadler has ministered for forty years. The method of providing for the ministry is to appoint a minister during the pleasure of the congregation, following the plan of the Congregationalists. Each chapel governs itself and is independent of all other bodies. There is no syndicate or governing body whose edicts affect the whole community. In this chapel once preached the famous Hindoo convert the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen. His fine presence and swarthy features, eloquent delivery, and reverential manner will long be remembered by those who heard him. Here has come Dr. Martineau, who is virtually acknowledged as the head of the Unitarians in England.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Amongst the largest places of worship in Hampstead is probably the Congregational Chapel at the junction of Lyndhurst Road with Rosslyn Hill. Formerly the members of this community held their meetings in a

temporary building on the Carlisle estate, but in 1884, as the result of voluntary subscriptions (in one case of £2,000), the present building was completed and dedicated to religious purposes. The accepted minister from the first has been the Rev. R. F. Horton, a Master of Arts of Oxford, but the pulpit is occasionally taken by others who have not specially devoted themselves to the ministry. The organization of the Congregational body admits of great freedom of arrangement in this respect, there being no controlling body besides the elders of the congregation to interfere with the procedure which may be found most acceptable. A feature of the method pursued in this particular chapel is afternoon meetings on Sunday which, interposed between the two main services, are intended to be of an especially bright and cheerful nature.

BAPTISTS AND PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

Both these religious bodies are represented in Hampstead and have enjoyed the services of ministers of undoubted capacity. Of the Baptists it may be observed, as showing how religious institutions in the parish have originated, that the Baptist community originally met in a small chapel on Holly Mount. About thirty years ago Mr. James Harvey, a city merchant, coming to Hampstead for the benefit of the health of his only child, attended these meetings, and recognizing the need of better provision for public worship amongst Protestant dissenters, founded Heath Street Chapel and defrayed the greater part of its cost. The first and only minister of this chapel is the Rev. William Brock. The foundation-stone was laid in November, 1860, by the late Sir

Morton Peto, Bart. ; and the chapel was opened for divine worship on July 23rd, 1861, the services being conducted by Dr. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, and the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. The present minister began his work on the following Sunday.

A British day school was commenced in the spacious school-room below the chapel in March, 1863, and has been attended with great success. A lecture room and infant school-room were added in the year 1881.

Another fine building, situated at the corner of Iverson Road, in Brondesbury, belongs to the Baptist community. It was built about twenty years later than the chapel in Heath Street, and will accommodate 800 persons.

The Ebenezer Primitive Methodists have recently established themselves in Mill Lane where, in 1887, they built both church and schools.

THE REV. JAMES D. BURNS, M.A.

On Friday, November 25, 1864, there passed away within sound of the waves breaking on the sea coast at Mentone, a man of "pervasive and fervent piety," whom ten years of faithful service at the Presbyterian Church in Hampstead, had greatly endeared to his congregation.

A deeply interesting account of the life and labours of Mr. Burns has been written by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., who has himself since been called away from the ranks of the living, and who has testified in admirable language to the sweetness of the disposition, the tenderness of the Christian sympathies and the elegance of the mental culture of this lamented minister.

James Drummond Burns was born at Edinburgh, February 18, 1823, and therefore only forty-one years

old when he died. He was about twenty-two when Dr. Chalmers selected him to preach at Dunblane. According to his own account, he "stuck"—otherwise, broke down—in the morning sermon. But the congregation must have discerned the spiritual wealth of even the halting passages of his discourse, for they begged him to be their pastor; and he, consenting, passed at a single step from the bench in Divinity Hall at Edinburgh to the pulpit at Dunblane.

Here the health of Mr. Burns was soon shaken. After two years' work at Dunblane he was constrained under medical advice to accept charge in 1847 of a flock at Madeira. There with short intervals he remained until a unanimous invitation to the strengthened labourer brought him in 1855 home to England, and the care of the congregation which was the last to receive his pastoral offices. The happy years Mr. Burns spent in Hampstead appear deeply to have impressed him. In the end, dying on the shores of the Mediterranean, and under the blue skies of the Riviera, his thoughts reverted to Hampstead: "Dear Heathlands, a happy home; dear Kenwood, where I used to write my sermons," were on his lips the day before he died. He has left behind him, as has been already said, a memory of singular sweetness, and was described by one who knew him well a few days before this article was written as a veritable man of consolation. Of his literary labours, *A Vision of Prophecy*, produced in 1854, ranks high in the estimation of competent judges. He has left, too, amongst many beautiful hymns and many admirable sermons, this apothegm, which seems to have been a guiding principle of his religious life—"All our strength lies in our weakest point."

THE REV. J. CASTLEDEN.

In June 1855 there died one "who was for forty years a faithful minister of the Gospel in this town" of Hampstead. Mr. Castleden, who was born at Faversham in February, 1778, was minister of the Baptist congregation formerly meeting in Holly Mount Chapel, now a printing-office. He was much esteemed by his people and neighbours. He died in Hampstead, and is buried in the churchyard, to the right-hand of the front walk to the church. The incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Ainger, who greatly respected him, officiated at the funeral.

The language of Mr. Castleden was sometimes very quaint. He inclined to the use of many interpretations and allusions which prevailed among writers of the Puritan school of theology in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A few residents in Hampstead still remember him. He has been described as a man of deep penetration, 'whose eyes were in his head.' His words were full of meaning and so savoury, that they told upon the spiritual understanding."

ADDENDUM. BY THE REV. WILLIAM BROCK.

I did not know Mr. Castleden myself. He must have been a man of sterling character, from the impression he left on all classes. He had been a Quaker, and seems to have retained much of the Quaker gravity and deliberation in his manner. He had a vein of quiet humour too. The church people of the time seem to have respected him highly. Mr. Ainger himself conducted the funeral. Mr. Castleden's own people held him in the utmost reverence. He was constantly about among them. His preaching must have had much quaint originality about it. He "dwelt among his own people," and did not concern himself greatly, I judge, with outside affairs.

PROFESSOR GODWIN.

John Hensley Godwin, of Bristol, was born, says the *Congregational Year Book*, on June 19th, 1809. In 1833 he became a student for the ministry at Highbury College, and in 1839 he was appointed its English and Philosophical Tutor. Further responsibilities awaited him. In 1850, on the union of the three colleges (Homerton, Coward, and Highbury), the chairs of New Testament Exegesis, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and English, in New College, London, were assigned to Mr. Godwin. He continued to render services of eminent value until 1872, when his friend, Dr. Halley, retiring from the direction of the college, he also resigned his appointments. The *status* of Honorary Professor was thereupon conferred upon him ; also a seat on the council—distinctions which he retained to the end of his life. In him, keen analytical power and subtle searching intelligence were combined with the most tender sensibility and the most devout affection. The broken voice, the starting tear bore emphatic testimony to the depth of emotion within. He was a man of great literary activity ; his chief field of labour being the text, interpretation, and doctrine of the New Testament. It is recorded that he revised an article on the Resurrection of our Lord only twenty-four hours before his death. “ Mr. Godwin's was an admirable character,” remarks one qualified to judge, in a letter to the compiler of this article. “ He was one of the most transparently upright, honourable, truth-loving men I ever knew.” The love of truth, it is elsewhere stated, was the master-passion of his mind.

He died quite recently—on February 26, 1889.

ADDENDUM. BY A FRIEND.

The late Professor Godwin and the popular novelist and poet, Dr. George Macdonald, were brothers-in-law and friends, having married two sisters of George Holt Powell, Esq. (now of Cedar Lawn, Hampstead Heath), well known as a J.P. for Hampstead.

Mr. Godwin, for himself at least, set much less store than scholarly men usually do by University distinctions. He was not unwilling that those of his students who had the capacity and the inclination should take an Arts degree in the University of London, as many of them did. But he always felt and taught that the true education of mind and character has a higher and wider scope and aim than can be fully measured by any University degree; and that for some men at least, the tying of themselves down to a prescribed University course for which, perhaps, they had no special fitness, might involve a neglect to develop characteristic capabilities and powers by which they could best serve their own generation.

THE REV. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D.

Most of the inhabitants of Hampstead must be aware of the handsome stone building which stands within the angle formed by the junction of the Finchley New Road with College Terrace. It is the Congregational New College, where candidates for the ministry of this denomination are carefully trained. Here many eminent men have laboured—few, perhaps, more successfully than the subject of this article.

Robert Halley was born at Blackheath in 1796. The first idea seems to have been to make him a nurseryman. But the culture of souls, rather than the culture of plants, was soon found to be his true vocation. He resolved to give himself to the ministry. But to acquire the necessary training was no easy matter. A boy who leaves school at fourteen has to contend with many disadvantages. Hoxton Academy would not have him. Fortunately,

Homerton College was more far-sighted and liberal. He was admitted within its walls in 1816. Then, for six years, he worked as a diligent student should who has lee-way to make up. His attention was engaged by Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, Biblical Criticism, Dogmatic Theology, Homiletics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy. Dr. John Pye Smith was his good friend; so was the Rev. William Walford. To these two men Halley was, perhaps, largely indebted for that passionate love of truth which was so marked a trait in his character. In 1821 Mr. Halley preached at St. Neot's, and in 1822 the worshippers in the Old Meeting-House called him to be their pastor.

Another piece of good fortune soon afterwards befell him; he made a marriage which brought him happiness for forty years. In 1826 he became classical tutor at Highbury College, and remained there thirteen years, doing hard work all the time. His sterling character was appreciated by others besides those immediately around him.

In 1839 he was called by the congregation of Mosley Street Chapel, Manchester, to be their minister. Dr. Halley acquired great influence in that city. He was an excellent, and at times a powerful speaker. On the 31st July, 1838—that memorable day on which the blot of slavery was effaced from the West India islands—Dr. Halley was present at a meeting on the borders of Wales, held in connection with the London Missionary Society. The attention of the audience had been diverted to other fields of missionary labour when Dr. Halley rising to speak, said that the clock in the hall was then on the stroke of eight; in the West Indies it was on the stroke of four, and the slave was laying down

the hoe never as a slave to take it up again. The effect was electrical. The enthusiastic audience cheered him to the echo, and £100 was subscribed on the spot for the West India Mission.



THE REV. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D.
From a Photograph by Elliott & Fry.

At Mosley Street, the good doctor occupied the pulpit for nine years. Then the chapel was removed to Cavendish Street, at a cost of £30,000. There he laboured for nine years more. He left Manchester in 1857, and accepted the post of Principal and Professor of Theology in New College in the Finchley New Road.

Already sixty-one years of age, Dr. Halley threw himself into his new work with his customary vigour and success, performing for fifteen years the responsible duties of his latest post. He resigned in 1872, a handsome testimonial being presented to him on his retirement. He lived about four years longer, passing at length peacefully away on August 18th, 1876. Dr. Halley was, during the year 1854-5, chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He is still vividly remembered in Hampstead with respect and affection. His son has compiled a volume comprising a selection of his most effective sermons and an interesting sketch of his ministerial career, from which most of the facts recorded in this article are taken.

THE REV. EDWARD TAGART.

Mr. Tagart was a Unitarian minister who for many years preached in Little Portland Street Chapel. A man of easy fortune, he bought Wildwoods as a residence and lived in it for a considerable period. His daughters still make Hampstead their home; occupying Manor Lodge, in Frognal, where the Court Leet is annually held. Mr. Tagart was the friend and correspondent of many noted people—Charles Dickens, Miss Cushman, Joanna Baillie, and Leigh Hunt being among them.

CHAPTER XXI.

LITERARY.

“ Oh, for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eyther in-a-doore, or out ;
With the green leaves whispering overhede,
Or the street cryes all about.”

Old English Song, from Sir JOHN LUBBOCK's Song of Books.

THE eighteenth century closed and the nineteenth opened with a rich promise of literary harvests from the gifted writers who made Hampstead their home. Nor was expectation deceived. “ In Hampstead,” wrote Leigh Hunt, at about the time when the Sovereign came to her throne, “ have resided Shelley [which, however, is more than doubtful], and Keats, to say nothing of Akenside before them, and of Steele, Arbuthnot, and others before Akenside.” In Hampstead, it may be added, Walter Besant now lives and writes ; in it Dinah Mulock and Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, wrote, and Joanna Baillie, Lucy Aikin, Mrs. Barbauld, and Leigh Hunt himself before them. Blake, although not a resident in the parish itself, cast his mantle both as poet and painter upon it from his cottage over the border at North End ; Eliza Meteyard wrote her life of Wedgwood, and Mrs. Charles, who happily is still a resident, the charming story of the *Schönberg-Cotta*



Ligh Hunt

Mar. 66

Family. Here De Morgan pondered mathematics, and Bakewell geology ; here the divines wrote theses and a little poetry, the lawyers expositions of profound research, and the surgeons new treatises on obscure disease.

In Hampstead, Crabbe meditated fresh beauties. Even the Poet Laureate paid it fitful visits. The great Byron is said to have sought the shady bowers of Branch Hill, and Coleridge caught in the Vale of Health ever new and exquisite ideas. Where shall the brilliant roll conclude ? Here jaded Dickens refreshed his brain and pictured humorous scenes ; here, too, his great compeer, Thackeray, planned poor Theo's convalescent drives ; and somewhere on the hill the sagacious Jevons thought out problems of political economy. Here also the Howitts moved to and fro—William taking notes for his *Northern Heights*, and Mary drinking in the beauty of the sylvan views and the summer splendour of the trees.

Although these names bring the reader actually to the present day, it is not less the fact that since the accession of Victoria, Hampstead, in a measure, has ceased to be the cradle of the Muse. It is no longer a solitude of ten or fifteen thousand people. The village of the time of Akenside is now almost a city of inhabitants whose thousands are not far from the scriptural threescore and ten.

The learned repose needed for the composition of books of a reflective character is less now than then attainable ; the studious writer is rarely found amongst the busy haunts of men ; the painter flies even from the Heath to the lonely lake or the breezy mountain side to work under summer skies, and only brings his sketches to fruition in the spring and winter studio of his Hampstead home. Musicians practise their art when

the days are short and the nights are long and quiet ; but for the writer there is no such choosing of the seasons.

Hence it would seem that with a vast influx of busy, prosperous life, bent more on the present and the immediate future than on the past, literary effort in Hampstead has waned with the century, giving place to other forms of educated mental activity. But the names of those who have passed away may rightly be preserved as memorials of a Golden Age in Hampstead, of which it will appear to some that the writers of the *Schönberg-Cotta Family* and the *Revolt of Man* alone maintain the traditions. Mrs. Rundle Charles and Mr. Walter Besant happily continue to reside in the borough, delighting all alike with the creations of their fancy and their pen.

LUCY AIKIN.

Miss Aikin was a member of a literary family, an account of which enriches the shelves of the Hampstead Library. A brief notice here will render this volume less open to the suggestion of incompleteness, but must fail to do justice to her literary reputation. There lies open before the writer one of the volumes of the *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth* written by Miss Aikin in 1818. It was published by the famous firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, of which the head partner was a Hampstead resident of mark. This work was completed a few years before Miss Aikin came to live in Church Row. The preface has at least this meritorious feature. It declares the endeavour of the writer to preserve in her work a combination (not

altogether attained by writers of biographies in the beginning of the century nor even towards its close) of amusement and instruction; and on subjects of grave moment a correct record of fact. So it is seen that when Dr. Humphreys, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, whose views on certain points were neither broad nor liberal, came forth in procession to meet Elizabeth, the Queen, who could not forbear from smiling when she gave him her hand to kiss, said:—"That loose gown, Mr. Doctor, becomes you mighty well; I wonder your notions should be so narrow."

As a searcher after truth Miss Aikin could do yeoman's service against a myth. An heroic one melted into space under the ardent glance of the reviewer. An ancient Yorkshire gentleman, named Norton, is called on by the little foot-page of Percy's *Reliques*, to come with his nine sons to aid Earl Percy's rising. The minstrelsy of the period records how—

"Eight of them did answer make; eight of them spake hastily,
'O father, till the day we die we'll stand by that good Earl and thee,'"

and how Norton bore the banner of the cross before the rebel army, and with his eight sons met a tragic end. But Miss Aikin disperses the legend, and substitutes for tragedy, common-place exile.

Her *Memoirs of the Court of King Charles the First*, written in 1833, is an admirable review of that period of English history which, if not so picturesque and varied as the reign of Elizabeth, was fraught perhaps with issues of at least equal consequence to the state. The demolition even of the Spanish Armada will not outweigh in gravity and importance the destruction of a would-be despotic

power working against the interests of the people. The glorious period of Elizabeth exhibited the spectacle of sovereign and people, with a common object, united, invincible; the reign of Charles that of a ruler divided against his subjects, himself at length overthrown by the irrepressible instinct of national liberty and right. Miss Aikin's work went to a second edition: it is enriched with one of the best-engraved portraits of Charles I. extant, executed by Dean from a portrait by Vandyke. Whatever may have been the faults of Charles as a ruler, Miss Aikin pays him the just tribute of being a true man, in preparing, with dignity and composure, for the fatal scene in front of the banqueting house—what a banquet, and how little foreseen by Inigo Jones!

Miss Aikin was a relation of the late Mr. Philip Hemery Le Breton; whose active and valuable intervention in parochial affairs at the Vestry will long be remembered. She lived at one time at No. 8, Church Row, next door to Mrs. Barbould, and in her later years with Mr. Le Breton's family at Milford House in John Street, on the northern side of the road about half-way down. Her death took place at Hampstead on the 29th January, 1864, when she had just turned her eighty-second year. Miss Aikin, inheriting the tastes of her father, wrote frequently though not voluminously. She shared his talents, high principle, and freedom of opinion. An octavo volume of 480 pages, edited by Mr. Le Breton, contains her memoirs, miscellanies and letters. Her body lies in the southern part of Hampstead churchyard.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

In the corner house, so long occupied by Mr. Dobson, R.A., at the junction of Eldon Road, on its eastern side, with Lyndhurst Road there died, on the 16th of November, 1889, aged sixty-one, the subject of this brief memoir. Mr. Allingham, an Irishman by birth, had acquired distinction in literature, and besides writing articles for a variety of serial publications, he became in 1874 editor of *Fraser's Magazine*; to the pages of which he was a frequent contributor. As a poet, he was known so far back as 1850, and in later years Sir John Millais and the late gifted Dante Gabriel Rossetti illustrated his lyrical works. Amongst them is a weighty composition of 5,000 lines, on the subject of the Rich and Poor of his native land. He was also the author of two or more plays.

Mary Howitt, who knew many persons of interest in literature and art, records in July 1850, as appears from her autobiography, some particulars of "a very clever and intelligent young Irish poet, named William Allingham." He seems to have been friends with Mr. Holman Hunt as well as with Rossetti, and surprised and delighted them both by discovering and producing "the splendid poet of Hazeldell," a gifted young American, Mr. Buchanan Read.

Mrs. Allingham, his widow, formerly Miss Helen Paterson, is well known in Hampstead—indeed throughout the artistic world—as a painter in water colour; whose exquisite works are amongst the most beautiful creations of the day.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

On a marble tablet to be seen within the parish church on its north-eastern wall, is recorded the death, at the great age of eighty-nine, of a powerful dramatic writer, as William Howitt describes Miss Joanna Baillie; of a "graceful and witty lyrist and sweet and gentle woman." Eighty-nine years, counted back from the 23rd of February, 1851, when Joanna Baillie died, carries the reader—where? In 1762, King George the Third had been on the throne barely two years, and had but just entered on the vicissitudes—the glories and disasters, of a reign protracted beyond precedent in English history. With the events of that reign, the life of this studious woman, domestic and benevolent; writing peacefully beside her sister Agnes, at Bolton House on Windmill Hill, had, strange paradox!—much in common. In 1798, while the tragedies of the French Revolution were fresh in her memory, Miss Baillie resolved on attempting in a series of plays, to delineate the stronger passions of the mind. Strong human passions, during King George's reign, shook Europe to its foundations. Her first work entitled *Basil, a Tragedy*, obtained a brilliant but ephemeral success.

Soon the risen fame of the gentle author attracted the notice of the great Wizard of the North. About the year 1806, Sir Walter Scott first met the poetess of Hampstead, and commenced an acquaintance with her which ripened into respectful affection on both sides. "I wish," wrote Sir Walter, on the 9th of May 1808, "we could have had the honour to see Miss Agnes and you at our little farm [Ashestiel], which is now in its glory."

In 1810, Miss Baillie produced another play on the passions, *The Family Legend*. Sir Walter Scott wrote the prologue, and Mrs. Siddons, fresh from the breezy Heath, played a part in it at Edinburgh. A diligent perusal of these compositions at the present day leaves on the mind but a misty notion of the true meaning and intent of the author. Yet the works had a certain hold on the public ear. For in 1821, Miss Baillie published, through Longmans, a new edition of her series of plays; with, it can scarcely be doubted, the full approval of the greatest writer of the day.

It is still remembered in Hampstead that Agnes and Joanna, although maiden ladies, preferred to be addressed by the prefix "Mrs." rather than the customary "Miss." So by 1825, Sir Walter Scott is found, under date of Abbotsford, the 12th October, begging his "kind respects to dear Mrs. Agnes." Sir Walter's visit to the ladies at Hampstead, Lockhart fixes with precision by an extract from his father-in-law's diary:—"1828, April 18.—Breakfasted at Hampstead with Joanna Baillie, and found that gifted person extremely well."

Meanwhile, with the world in arms, Joanna dwelt peacefully at Bolton House on Windmill Hill, and still wrote tranquilly her bright, fresh, simple ballads, her plays and songs. She had great natural gifts, enhanced by a self-imposed severe and laborious training. "If there were ever," wrote Lucy Aikin of Joanna, "human creature 'pure to the last recesses of the soul,' it was surely this meek, this pious, this nobly-minded and nobly-gifted woman."

The delineator of human passion lived for almost ninety years but as the hammer rang on the last rivet of the fairy structure at Kensington Gore, Joanna Baillie

died. "Yes, dearest, Joanna Baillie is dead. I am glad you had that kiss from her, for she was a good woman." So wrote another good woman—Mary Howitt. Agnes outlived her, dying at length at Hampstead on the 27th of April 1861, a hundred years of age.

Here—in an extract from the parish register—is the simple record of Joanna's death :—

(PAGE 159).

BURIALS in the Parish of St. John, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1851.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Joanna Baillie.	Hampstead.	March 1st.	88 yrs.	T. Ainger.
No. 1342.	Died Feb. 23rd, 1851.			

The above is a true Extract from the Register of Burials, belonging to the Parish Church of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, taken this 28th day of July, 1889

By me,
WALTER ATKINS.

And here the inscription to her memory, copied by the vicar :—

To the Memory of
JOANNA BAILLIE,
Youngest daughter of James and Dorothea Baillie. She was born in Lanarkshire, September 11th, 1762, and died at Hampstead, February 23rd, 1851.

It is probable that Agnes Baillie, at any rate, lived in Hampstead for more than seventy, perhaps for nearly eighty years.

MRS. BARBAULD.

BY THE REV. THOMAS SADLER, PH.D.

Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld lived in Heddon House, Rosslyn Hill. At one time also they occupied, in part or wholly, a house in Church Row. I was told, that it was No. 9, next to the one occupied by Miss Lucy Aikin, (No. 8), and that I might know the two houses by their both having an iron fence with an arch over the entrance. But Miss C. Aikin tells me that her sister, Mrs. Le Breton, believed the Church Row house to have been the last one on the same side, next to the burying ground. At first the Barbaulds were in lodgings. Miss C. Aikin has looked carefully over old letters, and finds all addressed to or dated by Mrs. Barbauld with nothing more than "Hampstead, Middlesex," excepting two from Dr. Aikin. One of these had the address, "Mrs. Barbauld, Square, Hampstead"; the other "Mrs. Barbauld, at Mrs. Hollis's, near the four mile-stone, Hampstead."

ADDENDUM, BY D. HOUSTON.

Mrs. Barbauld and her husband lived at what is now called No. 2 Church Row. It was there they wrote their educational work *Eyes and no Eyes*. The house stands back at the commencement of Church Row, in nearly the same condition as when inhabited by them.

LEIGH HUNT.

The father of this graceful poet was a clergyman who, towards the close of the last century, had a house in Hampstead Square. He became tutor to a nephew of the Duke of Chandos, who is said to have been the author of the famous description of Mr. Pitt as "a

heaven-born minister." The residence of the father in this parish no doubt led in later years to the son taking up his abode in it too. For, "In the spring of the year 1816," says Leigh Hunt, "I went to reside again in Hampstead for the benefit of the air and my old field walks." His house was "down a bleak path in the Vale of Health" at some distance from that of "worthy Mr. Park, the philologist." Here he became intimate with Shelley and Keats, and probably also with Byron, Coleridge and Charles Lamb.

His friend Percy Bysshe Shelley is described by Mr. Cowden Clarke as having a figure above the middle height, slender and of delicate construction, which appeared the rather from a lounging or waving manner in his gait . . . "I should suppose," continues Mr. Clarke, "he was not a valetudinarian . . . for I have remembrance of his scampering and bounding over the gorse bushes, on Hampstead Heath, late one night—now close upon us and now shouting from the height, like a wild school-boy."

Of his friend John Keats, then a fortnight dead at Rome, Leigh Hunt writes to the devoted Severn, from the Vale of Health, on the 8th March 1821, "I should have written, had I not been at death's door myself. I have just begun writing again after an interval of several months, during which my flesh wasted from me, in sickness and melancholy . . . The tears are again in my eyes, but I cannot afford to shed them."

"Without much originality," writes the American author, E. C. Stedman, "Leigh Hunt was a poet of sweetness, fluency, and sensibility . . . a writer of dainty verse, and most delightful prose." Leigh Hunt died just short of his seventy-fifth year in August 1859,

beloved by the reading world and viewed, Stedman adds, "with a queer mixture of pity, reverence, and affection by his younger brethren of the craft." He was buried at Kensal Green cemetery. His mother died in Somer's Town, but was buried, as she had always wished to be, in Hampstead churchyard. It is thought that South Villa now occupies the site of the cottage where Leigh Hunt for a time resided. The fine engraving of Leigh Hunt inserted here is from a plate which has been kindly lent to the editor by Messrs. Smith and Elder of Pall Mall.

WILLIAM STANLEY JEVONS.

BY E. A. WURTZBURG.

Professor Jevons, one of the most distinguished of English economists, resided in Hampstead during the last few years of his life. He was a son of Thomas and Mary Ann Jevons, and was born at No. 14, Alfred Street, Liverpool, on September 1st, 1835. Mr. Jevons was educated at University College School, Gower Street, and University College, where he showed such marked proficiency in natural science, and particularly in chemistry, that at the early age of nineteen he was appointed to the assayership of the Sydney Mint—a position which he filled for five years. On his resignation in 1859 he returned to England, where he resumed his studies at University College, and began to turn his attention to those economical questions with which his name will always be connected. In 1866 he was appointed professor of logic and political economy in Owens College, Manchester. In 1868 he gave valuable evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in support of the Government bill for the acquisition of

the telegraphs. In 1876 he was elected to the chair of political economy in University College, London, when he removed from Manchester and took up his residence in Hampstead. Mr. Jevons's house was No. 2, The Chestnuts, West Heath Road. Speaking of it in a letter to his sister he says—"It is on the edge of the Heath, quite high up, with glimpses of Windsor Castle and other distant views from the upper windows. A few yards from the door there is a full view from the Heath." He occupied this house until the fatal accident which terminated his life on August 12, 1882, when he was drowned while bathing at Galley Hill, near Hastings.

JOHN KEATS.

"And he but a hush'd name, that Silence keeps
 In dear remembrance,—lonely and forlorn,
 Singing to herself until she weeps
 Tears, that perchance shall glisten in the morn."

THOMAS HOOD.

Profound interest surrounds the life of this gifted poet who, like those the gods love, died young. At his death he was barely twenty-six years of age. In Hampstead, although his sojourn was brief, he composed many of his finest pieces, the imagination aided, it may be, by the beauty of the scenery and the purity and freshness of the air. To the house in Rome, in which he died in 1821, a memorial tablet has been affixed; but the traveller will in vain seek for a similar record in the village of his native land which has been enriched by his memory.

"Keats," says Stedman, in lofty language, "the English apprentice, surrounded himself with all Olym-



pus's hierarchy and breathed the freshness of Thessalian forest winds."

A friendly rivalry with Percy Bysshe Shelley led to the writing of the *Revolt of Islam*, Keats producing at the same time his *Endymion*. When Shelley lost his life by drowning off Leghorn, it was found on the recovery of his body that one hand had been thrust into his waistcoat clasping a book. It was a volume of the poetry of Keats.

Keats lies in the Protestant cemetery in Rome. His friend, the late Consul Severn, who died only twelve years ago, faithful even in death lies close beside him; Shelley is at some distance, in another burying ground. The municipality are about to cut a new road through the "Antico-Cimiterio Protestante" which would have swept away both Keats's and Severn's tombs. But with the graceful thought of the polished and generous Italian nature, the syndic of Rome has resolved to amend the plans and so far alter the course of the road as to admit of the inclosure of these tombs, untouched, in a garden, protected by a railing and sheltered by trees on a grass-plot. The correspondence has been laid before Parliament, and is honourable to the Italian nation.

The last time that Haydon, the painter, saw John Keats was at Hampstead, lying on his back in a white bed, helpless and hectic.

At one time, it would seem, there was an idea of placing a monument to Keats in the parish church of St. John; the commission to be given to a talented young artist, named Gott, then at Rome. But this idea was relinquished by Mr. Severn, after consulting the famous sculptor, Gibson, in favour of a monument in Rome.

The elder sister of the poet, Fanny, died only in the very last days of 1889. She married in early life a Spanish statesman and man of letters—the Señor Llanos—and she in 1848 sustained a severe reverse of fortune. Her death took place at Madrid after a residence there of sixty years. The beautiful portrait of Keats which enriches this book is from an etching by W. B. Scott, from a drawing by Joseph Severn, and kindly lent to the editor by Mr. H. Buxton Forman.

ADDENDUM.

THE POET'S CONNEXION WITH HAMPSTEAD. BY EDWARD BELL.

Keats must have been familiar with Hampstead before he came to live there, through visiting Leigh Hunt, who in the year 1817 lived in the Vale of Health.

After his brother's death in 1818, he went to live in John Street, Downshire Hill, and continued to live there at intervals until September 1820, when in consequence of his own rapidly failing health he started for Rome, where he died February 23, 1821.

The block in which he lived in John Street is now called "Lawn Bank." It stands in a good garden on the right-hand side of the road near the point where it emerges on to the Lower Heath. In the garden there is still an old plum-tree, which may be that under which Keats wrote the *Ode to the Nightingale*.

In 1818 this block consisted of two tenements which were called Wentworth Place. That on the west side was occupied by Mr. Charles Wentworth Dilke, a friend of Keats, and the grandfather of the present Sir C. W. Dilke. It had an entrance in front. The other house was inhabited also by a friend, Mr. Charles Armitage Brown, the entrance being then at the side. Keats first lived with Mr. Brown. Meanwhile Mr. Dilke's house was let to a Mrs. Brawne, to whose daughter Keats was deeply attached, and when his health broke down, he removed into Mrs. Brawne's house.

The locality of the house is correctly given by Mr. Thorne, in his *Handbook of the Environs of London*, and his statement was afterwards carefully verified by Mr. H. Buxton Forman, who saw the name Wentworth Place beneath the worn colour-wash on the front. It is from Mr. Forman's account in his edition of Keats (vol. iv. p. 193) that the above note has been compiled.

ADDENDUM. BY H. BUXTON FORMAN.

In 1817-18 John Keats with his two brothers, George and Thomas, lodged at No. 1 Well Walk, next door to the "Green Man" (now Wells tavern); the house of a postman, Benjamin Bentley, whose wife "did for the young gents." After George's marriage and Tom's death, the poet moved in or about December 1818 to Wentworth Place (now Lawn Bank) in John Street, Downshire Hill. The "Place" was then two houses. It was in the eastern half that Keats domesticated in 1818-19 with his friend Charles Armitage Brown. Later on he stayed in the western half with Mrs. and Miss Brawne, who nursed him during his last illness immediately before his departure for Rome with Joseph Severn.

Miss Chester, who came out on the London "boards" in 1822 and was afterwards "Private Reader" to George IV. occupied Wentworth Place at a later date. It was for her that the two houses were converted at a great cost into one; and she called the altered tenement Lawn Cottage.

[See Appendix to *Keats's Letters to Fanny Brawne*, ed. H. Buxton Forman, Reeves and Turner. 1878].

It may be of interest to record further that Fanny Brawne lived successively in both halves of Wentworth Place. Mrs. Brawne at one time rented from Charles Armitage Brown the eastern half during one of his summer rambles, and there lived with her daughters Fanny and Margaret and her son Samuel. Then, when the Dilkes moved to Westminster, the Brawnes, having in the meantime given up the eastern half to the permanent tenant Brown, took the western half and there resided till after Keats's death.

ELIZA METEYARD.

A friend of Mary Somerville, and, for thirty-eight years, of Mary and William Howitt, and an authoress, writing under the *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," Miss Meteyard lived, during a good portion of her life, in Hampstead. Born at Liverpool in 1816, this lady came to Hampstead as a visitor in 1850, and being attracted by the beauty of the village, took up her abode in the

following year at No. 25, Church Row, which, however, she vacated in 1852, migrating to Kentish Town. In 1864, again establishing herself in Hampstead, Miss Meteyard rented Wildwood Cottage on the north-western side of North End (not to be mistaken for "Wildwoods," then occupied by the Tagart family and now by Mr. Figgis, but the house or cottage previously tenanted by Miss Mulock), where she remained until



SQUIRES MOUNT ABOUT 1840.

June, 1871. Again seeking change, Miss Meteyard removed for a few months to Elm Lodge, just over the border in the parish of Hendon ; but in March, 1872, true to her affection for Hampstead, once more settled herself in its highest part, at No. 5, Squire's Mount Cottages, where she resided for a little more than four years.

During her sojourn at the last-named abode, the public mind was greatly stirred by the arrest of this gifted and

gentle-natured woman, by an over-zealous heath-keeper for gathering some fern-leaves on the Heath. Probably Miss Meteyard's deafness caused the misunderstanding. "Poor dear Miss Meteyard is in some trouble just now," records the sympathetic Miss Howitt (December 19th, 1850), "because people discover *popery* in her little book. It is a loss of £250 to her."

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley took great interest in her, and their personal kindness and a civil-list pension cheered her declining days. Miss Meteyard's chief literary work is, perhaps, the *Life of Josiah Wedgwood*, which is a book of high excellence; and her merit as a writer was, as has been shown, officially recognized. Her death occurred at Stanley Place, South Lambeth, on the 4th April, 1879.

PROFESSOR MORLEY.

Since the 3rd of May, 1858, the distinguished Professor of the English language and its literature at University College, Henry Morley, LL.D., has resided at No. 8, Upper Park Road. As these sheets are passing through the press, his retirement is announced from the active duties of the professorship, while he is still in the vigour of life and prime of his intellectual powers. He withdraws to the pleasant village of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight.

It is difficult to speak too highly of the services which Professor Morley has rendered to the literature of this country. "He has distinguished himself," says an address of recent presentation, "by his love for the best that has been produced by the world's thinkers." To his advocacy is largely due the success of the movement for

the higher education of women, and the opening to them of the doors of the University College and kindred institutions.

Henry Morley's series of volumes of English writers are too well known and valued to require an especial notice.

A devoted labourer for twenty-five years in the vineyard of University College, Mr. Morley has raised the English chair and the college generally to a very high position; and as was natural, his pupils of the past and present rallied around him on the occasion of his retirement. By the mouth of Mr. Justice Charles, and by a written address, they gave expression to an affectionate warmth of admiration and respect. Professor Morley, the son of a London surgeon, is a thorough Londoner, having been born at No. 100, Hatton Garden, in a house since rebuilt, on the 15th September, 1822.

JAMES COTTER MORISON.

BY E. A. WURTZBURG.

Among the literary men who have found a home in Hampstead must be mentioned the late James Cotter Morison, who during the last few years of his life resided at No. 30, Fitzjohn's Avenue, which he named "Clairvaux." He was the author of *The Life and Times of St. Bernard*, *Irish Grievances*, and the two volumes on Gibbon and Macaulay in the series of English Men of Letters, edited by Mr. John Morley. His last and, in some respects, his most remarkable work was *The Service of Man*, published in 1886. Mr.

Morison, who was a distinguished member of the Positivist Society, died on February 26th, 1888, at the age of fifty-seven.

DINAH MARIA MULOCK.

BY MISS LOVELL.

Miss Mulock (Mrs. Craik), widely known as the authoress of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, lived, from the years 1859 to 1863, at Wildwood Cottage, North End, a small wooden house, with its long, old-fashioned garden. It still remains a picturesque bit of Hampstead as it used to be.

Although already the writer of several successful novels, it was this book, brought out in 1856, which firmly established her reputation, and by which she will be always best remembered.

During her residence at Wildwood, Miss Mulock published *A Life for a Life, Mistress and Maid*, besides various shorter works, and found great enjoyment in the beauty and quiet of, what was at that time, a country retreat. Apparently secluded, it was yet within easy reach of literary and artistic friends, who made frequent pilgrimages to the pretty cottage; thus carrying on the old traditions of Hampstead, when Johnson, Reynolds, and the "great guns" of a former century would come up in the Hampstead stage to pay their respects to Miss Joanna Baillie, and dare the (not always imaginary) dangers of a visit to that remote village.

It is a curious link with the past, that Miss Mulock was acquainted with, and occasionally visited, Agnes—

the elder sister of Joanna Baillie—an *elder* sister, who at that time was a sweet-looking, gentle, bed-ridden old lady of more than a hundred years of age, and with a memory somewhat confused as to the position of events in her century of life.

Miss Mulock left Hampstead in the year 1863, for Scotland—a country to which she was always warmly attached, and where she lived till, in 1865, she married Mr. George Lillie Craik (a partner in the firm of Macmillan & Co.), and settled down in a charming house, in Shortlands, Kent, where she lived the quiet, domestic life, best suited to her taste; until her sudden death on October 12th, 1887, deprived literature of one of its most popular writers, and society of a genial, sympathetic, and most helpful friend.

JOSEPH NEUBERG.

In 1849, Mr. Neuberg, who had been in early life engaged in business in Hamburg and Nottingham, came to reside in Hampstead, and lived for some time with Dr. and Mrs. Garth Wilkinson, who occupied the house No. 25 Church Row, which afterwards was the residence of Miss Margaret Gillies. In 1863, he built the house in Windsor Terrace which he lived to occupy only four years, and wherein from the first has resided his widowed sister, Mrs. Adolph Frankau. That the house should be named "New Mount Lodge" was the suggestion of Thomas Carlyle. He and Mr. Neuberg were friends of long standing. "As you have built your house with the fruits of your industry," said the philosopher, "name it after yourself." Hence, "New Mount Lodge" from *neu Berg, anglicè* New Mount.

Mr. Neuberg was born in the pleasant village of Heidingsfeld, close to Wurtzburg-on-the-Maine, in Bavaria, on the 21st May, 1806. He was a man of ripe knowledge and cultivated tastes; his affection for books and literary work leading him when in middle life to withdraw himself, in 1850, for three years from Hampstead, and devote that period to study at the University of Bonn. The acquaintance with Carlyle, which afterwards ripened into an enduring friendship, arose from an introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American writer.

The close and intimate relations, arising largely from congenial views of literature, which ensued between himself and Carlyle, resulted in the translation by Neuberg of several of Carlyle's works into the German language, *Frederick II. of Prussia*, *Hero Worship*, and *Latter Day Pamphlets* being amongst them. Before the first great book was written, Neuberg had been Carlyle's companion and guide over the battle-fields of Prussia, a service which the Sage of Chelsea was not likely to forget. In a copy of the first-named work presented by the author to his friend there is on the fly leaf an acknowledgment written in the small and characteristic hand-writing of Carlyle himself:

"To Joseph Neuberg, Esq.—My faithful attendant and helper in this book.

"Chelsea; 18th February, 1865. T. CARLYLE."

Many visits were made from Cheyne Row to New Mount Lodge, even after his friend's death, the last that Carlyle paid taking place so recently as about 1880. Mr. Neuberg had many friends in Hampstead. As a literary man he drew authors around him; as a man of

cultivated tastes, artists. The latter decided as a mark of friendship to lay out a portion of his new garden by their own unaided labour in mounds and hollows suitable to the landscape. Despite the scornful doubts of the established gardener of the period, this was accomplished at least to the extent of one excavation. A chosen band assembled with spade and mattock. Amongst them it is thought were W. C. T. Dobson, R.A., in whose house in Eldon Road Mrs. Allingham now resides; the late George Dighton of the Hermitage opposite; the late Edwin Field of Squire's Mount, or his son Mr. Walter Field of the Pryors, the late Dr. W. B. Hodgson of Edinburgh; F. Goodall, R.A., R. Tait and Edward Armitage, R.A. They were either chief actors or abettors. Mr. Dobson however, as will be seen by the Addendum, thinks that fewer persons actually came to dig. The hollow they dug or embellished remains to this day, on the western side of the garden, as a monument, or rather as a concave proof, of muscular friendship and practical art. Mr. Neuberg died on the 23rd March 1867, and is buried in the beautiful cemetery at Highgate.

ADDENDUM. BY W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.

The circumstance referred to I recollect very well. When Mr. Neuberg built his house he had the gravel for concrete dug out in his grounds which left a large hole, and Mr. Edwin Field recommended him not to have it filled in but to make a feature of it in his garden, and he invited Walter Field, Dighton, F. Goodall, R.A., and myself to breakfast with spades, &c. to work and suggest plans for turning the pit into something picturesque. I am not sure if Walter Field was there, but Edwin Field was not there and certainly not Hodgson, R.A. [perhaps Dr. Hodgson]. Goodall made a pencil sketch for the plan and gave it to Neuberg.

who held it up and said, "I have got a drawing by a Royal Academician by it!" I need not say we all did our best to make ourselves useful, but with what success I cannot say.

M. A. STODART.

This lady, who acquired some reputation in poetry and literature, resided for many years at Heddon House, on Rosslyn Hill. She left Hampstead on her marriage in 1855.

CHAPTER XXII.

ARTISTIC.

"Behold," I said, "the painter's sphere! The limits of his art appear.

The passing group, the summer-morn; the grass, the elms, that blossomed thorn—

Those cattle couched, or, as they rise, their shining flanks, their liquid eyes—

In outward semblance he must give, a moment's life of things that live;

Then let him choose his moment well, with power divine its story tell."

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

IN earlier years literary, Hampstead has become as the nineteenth century progresses especially and peculiarly rich in its art associations. It has been, almost throughout the century, the home of a large and distinguished band of painters. Constable, Frank Holl, Poole, Stanfield, and Frederick Tayler, amongst the illustrious dead; Goodall, Herbert, Long, Pettie, Briton Riviere, Norman Shaw and Dobson; the Fripps, Carl Haag, Sir James Linton and H. G. Hine—where shall the list of the great living end? As the sailor abides when ashore where the crisp surges of the sea and the free currents of the winds of heaven remind him of his vocation; so, apparently, does the artist cling to Hampstead. The beauty of the Heath, the waving trees



John Constable, R.A.

**Haverstock Hill.—The “Load of Hay,” and Steele’s Cottage.
*From a Manuscript.***

David Lucas.

which adorn its heights, the unchecked prospect to north and west, filling the mind with forms and scenes of beauty, must have influenced the artists who rose to fame within its sheltering arms, in the choice of Hampstead as a dwelling place.

First, in point of time, and amongst the foremost in the excellence of his work stands Constable, born on the threshold of the century.

JOHN CONSTABLE, R.A.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

In 1827 John Constable came to live at No. 6 Well Walk, a house that continued to be his country residence to the end of his life. But Well Walk has been re-numbered, and doubt is rife amongst the best informed whether No. 42 or No. 44 of the new series represents the former No. 6. Attachment to Hampstead was a strong feeling with him, and many of his finest works owe their inspiration to the beauty of the Heath.

Constable was born at East Bergholt in Suffolk in 1776; he was fond of relating that the pastoral scenery about his early home made him a painter.

Of Constable it may be said, to use his own words in speaking of Richard Wilson, that "He was one of those appointed to show the world the hidden stores and beauties of nature." Devoted to the landscape beauty of England, he painted her green meadows, sparkling with morning dew, her trees shaken by the wind, her corn-fields bending to the breeze which swept them; her drifting clouds, and days of brilliant sunshine. These were rendered with simplicity and truth. The critics of the

day were deeply offended because his pictures were so much like nature. What, urged they, was to become of conventional landscape-painting if these were to be admired? Much neglect and but tardy appreciation were experienced by Constable. The first breath of real fame seems to have come from Paris in 1824, where several of his works were exhibited at the Louvre, and created a considerable sensation. More recognition began to follow in England, and in 1829 he was made an Academician. The real acknowledgment of his genius, however, did not come during his lifetime; but now it is widely acknowledged both in England and abroad, that he founded the school of "faithful landscape." What wreath of laurels could he more desire than this just though tardy tribute? The National Gallery is rich in examples of Constable's work; having recently received a bequest of several of the painter's finest works from his daughter and son, the late Miss Isabel and Mr. Lionel Constable. In 1886 Mr. Henry Vaughan presented *The Hay Wain* to the nation which with *The Valley Farm* and *The Cornfield* are at the National Gallery. The South Kensington Museum contains *Salisbury Cathedral*, *Hampstead Heath* and *Dedham Hill*.

Constable possessed great penetration of character, and saw through the disguises of manner. This faculty, with a slight tendency to satire, prevented him from being always popular; but to those who knew him well, the nobility of his life and feeling made him an object of the deepest regard. And he was felt by his friends to be a man who could be relied upon to the utmost. He worked on with the same singleness of aim which had always characterized him, to the last day of his life which was spent in finishing a picture of *Arundel Mill*

and Castle. In the evening he went out upon an errand of charity, connected with the Artists' Benevolent fund, and during the night of March 31, 1837, he died suddenly in London. His funeral took place at the parish church of St. John, many gentlemen of Hampstead voluntarily joining the procession in the churchyard.

ADDENDUM. BY THE REV. THOMAS SADLER, PH.D.

At one of those conversaziones which used to be held at the Hollybush, when I began my Hampstead ministry, Mr. Leslie, the artist, read a paper about Constable, in which he stated that Constable's house in Well Walk was No. 6. I remember the number because the house was the very next to one occupied for three years by myself. The numbers have been since altered twice; and the present number of Constable's house is 40. It was first changed from 6 to 26. Leslie mentioned that when Constable wished to leave the house and some who came to look at it found fault with it, he amused himself by taking up their tone, and magnifying the defects instead of saying anything on the other side. This was rather perplexing, for there was no use in complaining, when there was no defence.

ADDENDUM. BY D. HOUSTON.

John Constable, lived at what is now No. 44, Well Walk. Nearly sixty years since I was taken there to see some of his pictures; one I particularly remember was a painting representing the opening of Waterloo Bridge by the Prince Regent. The west side of the bridge was plainly seen, a few figures, probably members of the court, and the Prince walking down the steps of the bridge accompanied by some military officers; the number of human heads seemed innumerable. One thing I observed was a patch of paint, apparently stuck on with a palette knife when looked at closely; at a distance it showed a good likeness of the Prince. One of our company remarked that Constable had made allusion to Stanfield on his being elected R.A. that he was only a scene painter; and that little bit, the head of the Prince, was something like scene-painting, but it was altogether a grand and beautiful picture. I have not seen or heard of it since. The cause of Constable's remark (if he made it) was this—Stanfield, in conjunction with David Roberts, had painted a beautiful panorama of the Alps,

with Buonaparte crossing the Simplon. I saw it (it was a beautiful thing) introduced in a pantomime. Stanfield afterwards painted a drop-scene for the Queen's Theatre, an exceedingly pretty thing.

WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A.

It is nearly sixty years since Collins, who had resided in various houses in the parish, for about seven years, left it altogether. He came to Hampstead when perhaps his reputation as a painter approached its highest point ; and some of his finest works were completed at his studio on The Green, the position of which it is not difficult to fix. The painter's friend, Edward Irving, the preacher, occasionally visited at Kenmore House next below Archdeacon Jennings's house, and Collins lived exactly opposite. As bearing on the unsettled question where The Green begins and ends, it may be mentioned that Collins dates some of his Hampstead letters from The Green ; thus lending colour to the contention that seventy years ago not only Tensleys and the two adjoining houses above, on the south side, stood on The Green ; but that houses on the north side of what is now known as Pond Street, belonged to it as well.

The Heath was a favourite resort. Upon it Collins spent summer after summer. From it he drew the earliest inspirations of his art. Here he painted with the elder Danby, and thence he rambled, to Highgate on the hill and Hendon in the vale.

Collins was both industrious and clever. He sent to the Royal Academy as many as a hundred and twenty-one pictures. He was an R.A. as early as 1820. His best known, perhaps his greatest picture, that of the *Prawn Catchers*, was bought by Sir Francis Freeling, who lived

at Rosslyn House. From him it passed to Mr. Vernon ; and from him, by bequest, to the nation. This fine work is now in the National Gallery.

Collins, busy as he was, had time to spare for the cultivation of other friendships than Irving's. The bonds of mutual regard were closely drawn between him and Sir David Wilkie ; after whom he named his literary son. It was the hope of the writer of this article that it would appear that Wilkie Collins (who died in September 1889) as famous perhaps in letters as his father in art, was born at Hampstead. But it is not so ; his adopted daughter stating to the writer that the eminent novelist was born in Portland Place, in Marylebone. In any case, it is perhaps enough to claim for Hampstead the distinction of being able to include, amongst its residents in the past, one member atleast, of this talented family ; and that member an artist of ability so consummate as to rival in his own works the finest efforts of the best English painters of his day.

THOMAS DANBY.

BY LOUIS BLUMFELD.

Thomas Danby, R.W.S., was born in Bristol, about 1817. He was the son of Francis Danby, A.R.A. Following his father to the Continent at the age of thirteen, he already then earned his own livelihood by copying Claude's pictures at the Louvre, at the same time earnestly studying the works of that master.

In 1841, he returned to England, and began to exhibit at the Suffolk Street Gallery, and soon after at the Royal Academy, where in 1865, he came within one vote of

being elected an Associate. He was at that time famous for his landscape pictures, and the well-known collector, Joseph Gillott, of Birmingham, gave him a commission to paint ten pictures, leaving him perfect freedom as to choice of subjects.

In 1866, he joined the Society of Painters in Water-colours, who, four years after, elected him a full member. Never was Welsh scenery more beautifully rendered than by him during a period of twenty years, as shown at the Society's exhibitions. By many he came to be called "the Welsh painter," and for upwards of forty years he hardly ever missed a summer in Wales.

He was a born artist, and wonderful was it to see with what facility he would sketch the most complicated landscape. His great love and reverence for Nature, his gentle disposition and deep poetic feeling, made him one of the most charming landscape painters of his time. He died at No. 11, Park Road, on the 25th March, 1886.

EDWARD DIGHTON.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

William Edward Dighton was born in 1822. He was a landscape painter of great promise. In 1838, he became the pupil of William James Müller, and continued with him until 1841, when fearing to be impressed too much by the style of a master for whose works he had the deepest admiration, he felt it necessary to withdraw himself from that influence; and from this period may be said to have become very distinctly a disciple of Nature alone.

Edward Dighton painted many fine works, which are

principally in collections at Liverpool, and the subjects chosen by him were mostly river scenes on the Thames, the Avon, and the Medway ; also the mountain scenery of North Wales, and views from Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land. A picture, exhibited in 1847, entitled *Hayfield in a Shower*, elicited warm praise from Ruskin in his work on *Modern Painters*. In 1884, a loan collection of Mr. Dighton's works, contributed by Hampstead residents, formed an exhibition at Rugby, and created much interest.

The early death of this artist occurred in Hampstead, where he had resided for some years, in September, 1853. The French writer, Sirêt, justly remarks of him—"Mort jeune au milieu de brillantes espérances."

ADDENDUM. FROM THE DIARY OF HENRY CRABB ROBINSON.

"September 28," 1853.—"Edward Dighton is dead!—one of the finest men I ever saw ; a sort of cross of Hercules and Apollo." It is added in a foot-note—"A man who had, in a most remarkable degree, the faculty of winning the love of all who came under his influence." His younger brother, George, who was a painter of much promise and a distinguished rifle-shot, built and resided for some years in the attractive house known as The Hermitage in Windsor Terrace ; and his nephew, E. A. Dighton is a ratepayer of the borough.

EDWARD DUNCAN.

BY HIS SON E. DUNCAN.

Edward Duncan was the son of Thomas Duncan, landscape painter. He was born in London on the 21st October, 1803. At an early age he was articled to Robert Havell, the aquatinter. During his pupilage he studied the works of Turner, Girtin, William Havell, and other artists famous at the period. As a young man he

followed the profession of an engraver ; whilst so engaged he became acquainted with Mr. W. J. Huggins (marine painter to King William IV.), whose eldest daughter he subsequently married.

For about forty years he employed much time in book illustration, being engaged, with other artists, by Mr. James Burns, of Portman Square, on different works of poetry, fiction, history, and biography. For a time he was associated with the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, but left in 1848 to join the old Society of Water Colour Painters, now known as the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, in which society he remained until his death, 11th April, 1882.

He was one of the first artists employed by Mr. Ingram, when he started the *Illustrated London News*, and continued to contribute almost up to 1880. He was a rapid worker, and always very painstaking. He carried out many important works, such as *Oyster Boats off the Mumbles' Head*, *The Morning after the Gale*, *The Last Man from the Wreck*, *The Wreck on the Goodwin Sands*, *Landing Fish on Whitby Sands*, *The Signal Rocket*, *Twilight*, *Launch of the Life-Boat*, *The Inchcape Bell*, *The Brig on the Rocks*, *Swansea Bay*, and many others.

Most of his drawings and sketches were taken from the Thames, Swansea Bay, Gower coast, Western Islands of Scotland, and the coast of Yorkshire.

He always expressed a great affection for Hampstead. When he became a resident in September, 1858, a number of his early sketches were made on the Heath, his favourite view being from the group of fir trees on the Spaniards' Road.

By nature, he was very hospitable, and during his life

he enjoyed the friendship of many eminent men, such as David Cox, Müller, Cattermole, Charles Dickens, Stanfield, David Roberts, George Cruikshank, Lance, Douglas Jerrold, Captain Barker, Thackeray, &c.

He was elected a member of the Garrick and Savage Clubs.

He was a good friend to young artists, and was always pleased to advise and give any help to those who asked for it. The writer has known him to spend whole mornings in helping to work out drawings that had been put before him.

Mr. Duncan died, in his eightieth year, at his residence, No. 36, Upper Park Road, where he had lived for many years.

MARGARET GILLIES.

BY MRS. HORACE FIELD, JNR.

Miss Gillies, remarkable not only because of her talents, but also because of her being one of the pioneers amongst English lady artists, was born in London, August 7th, 1803, and educated by her uncle Lord Gillies in Edinburgh.

When about twenty years of age, however, a great desire for an independent career induced her to leave her uncle's house and take up art as a profession. Miss Gillies soon gained considerable fame as a miniature painter, painting the portraits of Wordsworth, Charles Dickens, Mrs. Marsh, the novelist; Miss Martineau, Dr. and Mrs. Arnold and many other distinguished people, and exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy for many years.

This lady studied oil painting for a short time in Paris.

under the brothers Henry and Ary Scheffer, but water-colour was the medium in which she acquired most fame. In 1852 Miss Gillies was elected a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, to the exhibitions of which she was a regular and valuable contributor.

Amongst her best-known pictures are: *Past and Future*, *The Wounded Page*, *Una and the Red Cross Knight*.

The last twenty-six years of her life were spent in No. 25, Church Row, Hampstead, surrounded by many friends. Her death occurred at Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, on the 20th of July, 1887, aged nearly eighty-four. Even at this great age Miss Gillies had not given up painting, and in the spring of that year her last picture was exhibited, the subject being from the *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Christiana sitting by the River of Life*.

MARY HARRISON.

The beautiful studies of wild flowers contributed by Mrs. Harrison to the new Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which she was an original member, will be recollected still by those who frequented the galleries of the Society many years ago. Throwing heart and soul (and body too, it might be added, as she made long excursions on foot in search of wild flowers) into her profession like all true artists, this lady attained to a high order of merit which still holds its own.

Mrs. Harrison, *née* Rossiter, was born in Liverpool in 1788, and died at Chestnut Lodge, in Squire's Mount, where she resided for sixteen years, in 1859. Her son, William Frederick, also a painter of no mean ability, and a contributor to the Royal Academy, the Dudley

Gallery and other exhibitions, lived chiefly with his mother at Hampstead, but died far away from home in Fishguard Bay at the extremity of South Wales nine years ago.

FRANK HOLL, R.A.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

Mr. Holl was born in Kentish Town, on July 4th, 1845. He was only forty-three years old when he died on July 31st, 1888.

This gifted painter may be said to have been surrounded by art influences from his birth. A son of the late Francis Holl, A.R.A., the distinguished engraver, he made such rapid progress in his artistic training that at fifteen he was admitted to the schools of the Royal Academy. When only nineteen, he had the satisfaction of seeing his first picture placed in a good position at the Academy Exhibition. Success followed success. In 1869, the Queen gave him a commission, having failed in her wish to become the possessor of a picture then exhibited by him, which attracted much attention at the time, entitled, *The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away*. Mr. Holl was for some years moved to paint subjects of a sombre nature, and it was not until 1873 that his great gift of portraiture was brought to light, by his picture of Samuel Cousins, R.A., the veteran engraver.

The force of this remarkable work, its grasp of character and expression, its fine *technique*, made it evident that a great portrait painter had arisen, and from then to the day of his death Mr. Holl was overwhelmed with commissions.

It is reported that, with the exception of his annual

holiday, he had scarcely a day free from sitters. In 1882 he came to live at the picturesque house he had built in Fitzjohn's Avenue called "The Three Gables," and there many of the eminent men of the day came to be painted by him. His portrait of Lord Spencer is generally thought to be the painter's masterpiece; and among the most brilliant of his achievements may be mentioned the Prince of Wales's portrait, painted for the Middle Temple, that of Mr. Gladstone, which was presented to him as a golden-wedding gift, and those of the Duke of Cleveland and the late Mr. John Bright, M.P. Mr. Holl was made an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1878, and an Academician in 1884. His unceasing application to his art, painting about twenty pictures a year, during the last nine years of his life, tended to impair his strength, and after a short illness he passed away on the 31st of July 1888, at the early age mentioned, to the grief of his companions and rivals in art, by whom he was universally beloved.

GEORGE ROBERT LEWIS.

BY HIS SON, LENNARD LEWIS.

George Robert Lewis, whose parents were natives of Hanover, was born in London in 1782. He lived during the last years of his life in Haverstock Terrace, now Belsize Grove, where he died in the year 1872, at the advanced age of ninety.

Mr. Lewis won great reputation during his earlier years. In the year 1818 he made the tour through France and Germany in company with the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D. the distinguished bibliographer and antiquarian; and the very important work, Dr. Dibdin's



FRANK HOLL, R.A.
From a Portrait painted by himself.

Bibliographical and Picturesque Tour through France and Germany, was the result of their joint labours. This work contains an immense number of illustrations, including subjects of the greatest variety, such as, probably no other British artist has ever succeeded in accomplishing. The original drawings made by Mr. Lewis were engraved by many of the most eminent engravers of that period, G. Corbould, John Landseer (father of Sir Edwin), H. Le Keux, L. Byrne, W. R. Smith, J. C. Lewis, G. Hollis, and others. Many of the subjects, groups of the people, were etched by the artist himself. The range of subjects includes scenes in many of the most remarkable cities and towns, with their cathedrals, and other buildings of note. Portraits of *savants*, such as I. Adam de Bartsch, director in chief of the Imperial Library; Charles Arbuthnot, principal of the monastery of St. James, Ratisbon; Johannes Schweighæuser, the illustrious Grecian, and many others. There are scenes of pilgrimages to the monastery of Göttvic, pilgrimages in the Tyrol, containing many scores of figures, with landscapes of mountains, forests and the like. There are reproductions of extraordinary works of art, such as portions of the Bayeux tapestry, &c.

G. R. Lewis was the author also of the work *Groups of the People of France and Germany*; the plates etched by himself from his original drawings. He was also the author of many other works.

In his earlier life, Mr. Lewis painted many portraits of eminent men, Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer; Sir John Leech, Master of the Rolls; Sir Thomas Barnett Lennard of Belhus. He was the uncle of John Frederick Lewis, who succeeded Copley Fielding as

President of the Royal Water Colour Society, and, during the latter years of his life, was a distinguished Royal Academician.

DAVID H. MCKEWAN.

BY LENNARD LEWIS.

David H. McKewan, the distinguished water-colour painter, was born February 16th, 1816, and died August 2nd, 1873. His parents were English, and he was born in London.

He early showed a natural ability and taste and love for drawing, in which he took lessons while at school at Deal. His elder brother, Mr. William McKewan, possesses a large and choice collection of his pictures and studies at his house in Bickley, and among them a little drawing of the school-house and play-ground at Deal, dated 1831, which is a very clever and accurate rendering of the subject.

He afterwards took lessons from the late David Cox, and his early drawings show to how great an extent he appreciated and was imbued with the feeling of his great master.

David McKewan was one of the early members of the new Society of Painters in Water Colours, now the Royal Institute. He took an active part in the foundation of the Gallery Building Association, which, about 1863, purchased and rebuilt the premises in Pall Mall, where for twenty years the exhibitions of the Society took place.

Although essentially a landscape painter, and probably not surpassed for his broad and effective treatment of forest and mountain, rock and water, he was also most

successful as a painter of interiors. His drawings of the halls, galleries, and chambers, of many famous English mansions were held in high esteem by connoisseurs and the public. He took many of these subjects from Knole House, Hardwick, Naworth, Haddon Hall, Cotile, Goddington, Kent, &c., &c. These charming and forcible drawings have been referred to in some such words as these :—"Wanting in the architectural precision of Nash, David McKewan was far superior to him as a colourist ; and I may add, in vigour, sentiment, and picturesqueness."

David McKewan lived for many years with his sisters in his house, Oakfield Lodge, in Upper Park Road, whose walls are still richly adorned by many of his admirable works.

JOHN MOGFORD, R.I.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

A well-known landscape painter, principally of coast scenes, Mr. Mogford lived for a long period of years in Hampstead at Park Road. He occupied No. 17 (formerly No. 41) from 1867 to 1885.

After 1846 he was a frequent contributor to the Academy and several galleries.

In 1866 he was elected an Associate of the new Society of Painters in Water Colours, and a member in 1867.

Mr. Mogford's spirited drawings of Cornish and other cliff subjects, with castles and fine headlands seen under the varied aspects of dawn, noon and sunset, were very popular at the exhibitions of his Society, now called "The Institute of Painters in Water Colours."

He died in November 1885 in his sixty-fourth year.

P. F. POOLE, R.A.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

Paul Falconer Poole was born in Bristol, in 1806. He may be considered to have been strictly self-taught, for at the time when he was a youth, there were but few, if any, real opportunities for an art student in the west of England to obtain instruction in figure drawing, which he was desirous to master.

Mr. Poole is reported to have passed through many trials, but he gained much success ultimately. Gifted with deep poetic feeling, and fine dramatic instinct, he was full of originality, which he preserved throughout his life.

Among his principal works may be mentioned *The Surrender of Syon House*, *By the Waters of Babylon* (exhibited in 1841, which attracted much attention from the public), *Philomena's Song*, and *The Escape of Glaucus and Ione*, but it was *Solomon Eagle's Exhortation to Repentance* which made him famous.

In 1846 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1860 he became an Academician.

Mr. Poole died in September, 1879, at his house, called "Uplands," in the Greenhill Road, aged seventy-three, having lived in Hampstead for about a quarter of a century.

GEORGE ROMNEY.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

Although Romney left Hampstead just before the century commenced, a notice of Hampstead painters would be incomplete without a reference to his

name. This great artist was born at Dalton in Lancashire, in 1734 ; he early evinced a strong leaning towards art, and when nineteen was placed with a portrait painter of Kendal for a term of four years.

Romney's genius and constant industry caused him to advance rapidly in his profession, and in 1762 he felt justified in moving from Kendal to London. Here his fine portraits soon attracted the patronage of the fashionable and wealthy, and he became the rival of Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Romney never exhibited at the Royal Academy, and consequently could not become a member of that body. When about sixty years old he thought that he should paint finer pictures in greater quietude than was procurable in Cavendish Square, where he had lived for the previous twenty years. He settled upon Hampstead, and there on The Mount bought a house and built a studio behind it. Here Romney removed in 1797, but health completely failing him, he was unable to work, and finally returned to his native place, where he died late in 1802. Tradition brings down the story that the assembly rooms adjoining the Hollybush Tavern were built as studios for Romney's use.

WILLIAM CLARKSON STANFIELD, R.A.

This distinguished painter lived in Hampstead altogether twenty years. His name is given to the house, now the Hampstead Public Library, which stands on the north side of Prince Arthur Road, opposite the Congregational Chapel. There he resided from 1847 to 1865. When Stanfield first took up his residence in what is now known as Stanfield House, but then as The

Greenhill, the road referred to was not made, and the garden in the rear abutted on the ancient footpath, now merged in Greenhill Road, leading from Belsize to Church Row. The kindly artist provided a short cut for his friends by means of a garden ladder placed against the wall, and a friend of the writer, then a young boy, was allowed to make occasional calls by gaining access from the footpath to the garden by this primitive means. Stanfield removed in 1865 to No. 6 of what was then St. Margaret's Road, afterwards Belsize Park Road, and now Belsize Park Gardens. He was born in Sunderland in 1794, and died at Hampstead on the 18th May, 1867. For many years he followed mainly the profession of a scene painter, but on becoming a member of the Society of British Artists he abandoned this branch of art.

In 1832 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1835 a Royal Academician. From that period until his death he contributed to the annual exhibitions of the Academy a long series of powerful and highly popular works, dealing mainly with marine subjects. As a posthumous honour to his genius a large collection of his paintings was included in the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition for 1870. His most important works were *Wreckers off Fort Rouge* (1827); *Battle of Trafalgar* (1836); *Isola Bella* (1840); *Castle of Ischia* (1841); *The Victory bearing the Body of Nelson towed into Gibraltar* (1853); *Abandoned* (1856); and some large Venetian subjects for the banqueting halls of Bowood and Trentham. Forty of his works are engraved in line under the title *Stanfield's Coast Scenery*. Four of his engraved works are in the National Gallery, and several others at South Kensington.

Stanfield's nature has aptly been described as cheery, unaffected, and quaintly hospitable. In a letter now before the writer it is recounted how "I went to a dance at the Stanfields, having for supper some boar's head, with a sauce prepared by Sir Edwin Landseer."

ALFRED STEVENS.

The Royal Academy of Arts pays in 1890, a special compliment to a Hampstead artist—the late Mr. Alfred Stevens. He is said to have been born at Blandford, December, 1817; so that when he died at his house in Hampstead (according to a memoir issued under the authority of the Royal Academy), on April 30th, 1875, he was in his 58th year. The branch of art in which Mr. Stevens distinguished himself was that of designs for architects and manufacturers. He produced some very beautiful works. Upwards of one hundred and twenty selected objects will be shown by the Academy, at their winter exhibition, in a room specially set apart for Stevens's designs. That however by which he will be best known is his design for a monument in honour of the great Duke of Wellington. The story of that monument would be a curious page of history; too long however for these Records. Stevens had obtained quite a minor place amongst the candidates whose designs for this national work earned the recognition of a prize. Nevertheless, he received the commission to carry out the work; but it was never executed according to the original design. Good luck and ill luck were, in his case, strangely commingled. He was to have done great things in decorating the interior of the dome of St Paul's Cathedral. He had completed a design for that purpose

when unhappily he died. The Chapter of St Paul's purchased his plans, but nothing more has transpired of the purpose to which they have been put.

FREDERICK TAYLER.

As these sheets are passing to the printer, the name of one of the most distinguished of English water-colour painters has unhappily to be removed from the list of living artists. Mr. Tayler died at his house in Gascony Avenue, West Hampstead, on the 20th of June, at the ripe age of eighty-five. He was in the zenith of his fame when Turner died, not quite thirty years ago. David Cox and Frederick Tayler have been bracketed together in Mr. Ruskin's praise of the purity and felicity of "their careless melting water-colour skies." Mr. Tayler became President of the old Water-Colour Society in 1858, resigning office after thirteen years' service. He lived for many years in the Avenue Road, and his walls were covered with gems of art, in which the marvellous grace and fidelity of his drawings of figures, and especially of horses and dogs, were especially conspicuous. Of his work again Mr. Ruskin has written that "there are few drawings of the present day that involve greater sensations of power." When the writer of this article last saw Mr. Tayler he was then nearly eighty years old, but drawings of wonderful beauty—the head of a horse notably—were still being delineated by his skilful brush—so that even at that great age the hand of this master of his graceful art had not wholly lost its cunning. Mr. Tayler, as modest as he was talented, declined, it is believed, to avail himself of an intimation that if he chose he might receive the honour of knighthood.

FRANCIS WILLIAM TOPHAM.

BY LOUIS BLUMFELD.

Francis William Topham was born in Leeds on the 15th April, 1808. He was apprenticed to an engraver, and was chiefly employed in engraving crests and names upon metal plates ; but such occupation did not satisfy the young Yorkshireman ; he had higher aims ; and when he came of age, on the very day that he ended his apprenticeship, he left his native town for London, there to practise the higher branch of his art. He soon had plenty to do, and was employed in illustrating books and art journals. Still his ambition and love of art urged him on to greater things ; he began to paint, and in 1839 exhibited, for the first time, a small drawing at the Royal Academy's rooms in Somerset House. He joined the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours (afterwards called the Institute), and some years later, the old society, of which he was, at the first meeting following, elected a full member—a very rare occurrence in that body. At this society's exhibition in Pall Mall he showed his best and most important works. His subjects were mostly taken from Irish and Spanish peasant life ; his sense of beauty and feeling for colour lends a charm to his figures which has not been surpassed. He was a man of energy and originality, who carried out what he undertook with enthusiasm and perseverance. In society he was much sought after as an amateur actor—in fact at one time he seriously thought of changing the art of the pencil for that of the stage. He was a prominent member of an amateur company for which Edward Bulwer Lytton wrote a play, performed before the

Queen at Devonshire House, and also in the principal towns in the provinces. In this charitable work (the proceeds were for an Art and Literary Benevolent Fund) he was assisted by Charles Dickens, Forster, Mark Lemon and Douglas Jerrold, who were his intimate friends. In 1873 he built a beautiful house in Arkwright Road, where he lived till 1877, when he once more undertook a journey to Spain, which, unfortunately, proved to be the last effort in the life of an artist who will always be remembered as a master in the English School of Water-Colour Painters. He died suddenly at Cordova on the 31st March, 1877.

OTHER ARTISTS.

BY MISS BLANCHE COWPER BAINES.

Several other painters of eminence have lived for a short time, or at intervals, in the parish. Among these may be mentioned Sir William Beechey, R.A., who after a long and industrious career retired to Hampstead in 1836. He was a liberal contributor to the Academy, as many as 362 portraits, besides other pictures, being exhibited by him. In 1793 he was appointed portrait-painter to Queen Charlotte, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood, and was elected a Royal Academician. He died at Hampstead in 1839, at the advanced age of eighty-six. Howitt locates this painter at Upper Terrace and on Red Lion (Rosslyn) Hill. There is also reason for believing that he lived at No. 155 Haverstock Hill.

William Blake, the artist-poet, stayed at different times at a small farm at North End, the same house being occasionally hired by John Linnell.

The gifted sculptor, John Henry Foley, died at "The Priory," Upper Terrace, in August, 1874, where he had lived since July, 1873.

Sir David Wilkie, R.A., visited Hampstead in search of health, and it is stated received much benefit from doing so.

So far this chronicle has briefly dealt with the artistic life of those whose labours have served to make Hampstead eminent. There follows a record yet more brief of those gifted painters who—their talent being recognized by honours of the chartered societies to which they belong—yet remain to delight the world with fresh achievements of their brain and brush. The limitations of space do not, it is regretted, allow of mention being made of other well-known artists resident in the parish.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Academicians.

Frederick Goodall, R.A., "Rosenstead," 62 Avenue Road.

John Rogers Herbert, R.A., "The Chimes," West End Lane.

Edwin Long, R.A., Kelston, Netherhall Gardens.

John Pettie, R.A., The Lothians, Fitzjohn's Avenue.

Briton Riviere, R.A., 82 Finchley Road.

Norman R. Shaw, R.A., 6 Ellerdale Road.

William Charles Thomas Dobson, R.A., although now residing at Petworth, was for many years an inhabitant of Hampstead, so that the list of artists would not be complete without his name. He lived in the Adelaide Road from 1848 to 1854, and then removed to Eldon House, Eldon Road, where he remained until 1883, in the house now occupied by the painter—Mrs. Allingham.

Associates.

Seymour Lucas, A.R.A., New Place, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead.

Henry Moore, A.R.A., R.W.S., Collingham, 39 Maresfield Gardens.

George A. Storey, A.R.A., Hougoumont, 39 Broadhurst Gardens.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER
COLOURS.

Members.

George A. Fripp, 23 Fairfax Road.
Alfred D. Fripp, Lulworth House, Hampstead Hill Gardens.
Carl Haag, Ida Villa, Lyndhurst Road.

Associates.

Mrs. Allingham, Eldon House, Eldon Road.
George B. du Maurier, New Grove House, The Grove.
Walter Duncan, 38 Belsize Grove.
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CHAPTER XXIII.

MUSICAL.

"Then I heard a strain of music,
So mighty, so pure, so clear,
That my very sorrow was silent,
And my soul stood still to hear."

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

A GREAT change has come over Hampstead during the last twenty years. The Musical Society conducted by Mr. Foster, which held its meetings for ordinary practice at the private houses of its members, and began by giving, at the Drill Hall in Well Walk, and afterwards at the Vestry Hall, an annual concert in public for the enjoyment of its friends, was first in the field in awakening a genuine love of good music amongst the inhabitants. Following it, the Choral Society under Mr. Coenen, which, during the winter and spring months, practises weekly at the Vestry Hall and gives annually a public concert therein, has also done and is still doing good service in promoting the interests of music in Hampstead. Popular concerts of classical music organised by several residents have in recent years served to render the public familiar with the best compositions, instrumental as well as vocal. The most systematic effort, however, which has yet been made in the parish to establish the study of harmony on a broad and permanent

foundation, is to be found in the opening of the Conservatoire of Music in Adamson Road.

But before some little attention is bestowed on music in Hampstead in the present day a few words may be written in regard to it in the past. Romney, at the close of the last century, unconsciously did music real service by building (so it is said) what are known as the Assembly Rooms of the Hollybush Tavern, as studios, in which to paint great national pictures. Those rooms, it may be mentioned, are to this day held on a tenure quite distinct from that of the main building. Soon after Romney's death, the studios became Assembly Rooms; and in them thirty or forty years ago were frequently held conversaziones, exhibitions of pictures chiefly water-colours, and occasional concerts. But public gatherings, concerts especially, now so general, were not then popular amongst the old families of the village. The decline of Hampstead from its high estate as a place of fashionable resort for drinking chalybeate waters had led to popularity of a less exalted kind; and such public gatherings as did take place early in the century preserved rather the flavour of a frolic than of the staid assembling of refined and cultivated persons. Polite Hampstead thereupon retired within itself and became exclusive and literary. But music in an educated and polished society could not be wholly eschewed. Gentle, sentimental, and rather sorrowful, the music chosen by the Hampstead lady of the period comes down to the present day in some such melodies as, "' Mark'd you her eye of Heav'nly Blue '—a rondeau written by Mr. Sheridan;" or "' Auld Robin Gray,' a celebrated Scotch song as sung by Miss Stephens at the Ancient and Nobility's concerts." Sometimes the

fancy took a livelier mood, and “‘Jock of Hazeldean,’ an admired Scotch ballad, the words written by Sir Walter Scott,” would be sung by Miss Paton. After this tribute to the Scot, the singer's native land would have a turn, and “‘Dear is my Little Native Vale,’ as sung at Vauxhall Gardens,” would tell of the “Roundelay in the silent woodland's shade.” This would be followed by an appeal to “‘Tarry here with me and Love,’ a favourite song composed by Mr. Dibdin,” whose remains lie close to Hampstead in the burial place at Pratt Street, Camden Town. The thrush's mellow note, and the limpid brooks were dwelt upon as the chief inducements to tarry. Cantatas were not often sung. There could not have been sufficient space in Romney's rooms for an orchestra, nor in the disused Wells Chapel, afterwards the Drill-room. This latter building only held 200 persons, and it had no side rooms for the accommodation of the singers. But glees and madrigals could be sung by amateurs at either.

If so, the grand piece of the evening, whether sung in public or at a private house, would probably be “‘The Lullaby,’ a favourite glee for four voices, as sung with the greatest applause at Willis's Rooms.”

The most adventurous would sing on a recall to the platform “‘Robin Adair,’ the much admired ballad, sung with enthusiastic applause by Mr. Braham at the Lyceum Theatre;” and then if the solo did not suffice, the public could demand a version harmonized for four voices by Mr. Whitaker.

Sometimes more serious music would be attempted, and an “Overture and songs from the *Messiah* for the harpsichord or pianoforte composed by Mr. Handel” would charm the ear (according to tradition an organ on

which Handel was said to have played remained for many years in the Wells Chapel). "Comfort ye my People" was printed as a single sheet for Linley, No. 45 Holborn, so also was "But who may abide," for Bland, at the same address; and when the price per sheet began to advance from a shilling to two shillings and sixpence, some of the beautiful music of Henry Bishop, the favourite round, "When the Wind Blows," from the melodrama of the *Miller and His Men* (a play dear to all children fifty years ago) would captivate the public ear. Lastly at local meetings in the interests of the Church Missionary Society, with perhaps Mr. Gurney Hoare in the chair, would be sung, with a fervour which no feat of the imagination is needed to depict, "the admired missionary hymn, written by Reginald, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and set to music for voices, and the organ or pianoforte, by the Rev. W. H. Havergal, A.M.—

" 'Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole.' "

With the opening of railway communication between Hampstead and the City, with an increasing supply of omnibuses, the laying out of large tracts of building land for the construction of houses at high rentals, the rapidly growing popularity of Hampstead as a residential suburb, and last but not least with the erection of the Vestry Hall, a new era commenced.

Perhaps the manners of the time changed. The refined tastes of the Prince Consort gave a tone to society unknown to it before. Music replaced many of the ponderous forms of entertainment. Jenny Lind took

the town by storm. Hullah arose and carried the practice of music into all the social *strata*. Hampstead caught the gracious infection. Private societies were formed for musical practice at private houses. Literature withdrew, perhaps abashed. Her new rival flourished. Even the first large public meeting at the Vestry Hall was a public concert. Schools of music began their efforts. Hallé more than a quarter of a century ago at Manchester had commenced his chamber music. Hampstead tardily but effectually took up the bow, and concerted pieces of rare excellence have at intervals been produced, now at Oak Hill Park, again at the Vestry Hall, lastly at the new and extensive Conservatoire of Music.

Formerly vocalization was the chief, usually the sole, attraction at a concert. The Conservatoire has put instrumentation in the front rank too. On February 18th, 1889, it gave a violin recital; on the 25th, although two songs varied the proceedings, the main efforts were again instrumental, violins, violas, violoncello, flute and piano, having to themselves the discoursing of the sweet music provided. This was done in a quintet without the piano, in a quartet with the piano, and in a quartet for two violins, viola and the violoncello.

The last was a scoring of Mendelssohn. But Sebastian Bach, Beethoven, Sterndale Bennett, Chopin, Schubert, Schumann and Weber have a home here too. So also Bishop, Gounod, Haydn and the too-little-known composer Spohr.

The second summer concert, on June 19th, may be taken as a fair specimen of the selections which commend themselves to the educated musical taste of the public in the present day. Instrumentation was represented by

a Concert Overture in F ; by a Symphony in F ; by a Concerto in A Minor for piano and orchestra, and by the overture to *Oberon*. The vocal portions included two solo songs, one by Macfarren, a madrigal, and two part-songs, one of which—history repeating itself—was a lullaby. Perhaps the most interesting relic of the past was a part-song on May 29th from words, written by Herrick in 1630, "Gather ye rose-buds while ye may"—

" The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun,
The higher he's a getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
The nearer he's to setting."

At the Vestry Hall, concerts of the very best music, whether vocal or instrumental, have for several consecutive years appealed with success for public support, and have gone far to establish in Hampstead the love of good music on a firm and durable basis.

The Hampstead Popular Concerts of Chamber Music, under the honorary treasurership of Mr. Basil Hardcastle, are doing valuable work in this direction. The programme for the sixth season, 1889-90, gives assurance of rich and varied selections. The opening concert included a trio for piano, clarinet and viola, by Mozart ; a sonata for violin and piano by Brahms ; a piano solo of selections from Chopin, Moskowski, and Paderenski ; and a septet of Beethoven for violin, viola, clarinet, horn, bassoon, violoncello, and basso.

Several amateurs of great musical knowledge and skill have resided in the parish. As instances may be cited the names of the Rev. Allotson de Burgh, Rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, near Guildhall, and Mr. Nathaniel Holmes. The former occupied Burgh House in Well

Walk (the prefix "de" was voluntarily dropped out of the surname), and the latter lived for some years on the boundary of the Parish in Primrose Hill Road. Mr. Holmes was an accomplished musician, and at the same time an active man of business, greatly interested in the laying of submarine cables and in electro-telegraphic processes. He built in his house an organ of magnificent proportions, and gave musical entertainments of a high order of excellence. Archdeacon Jennings did much the same thing at his residence on the Green. Mr. Burgh had a profound knowledge of the history of music. He published in 1814, by means of the friendly house of Longmans—a firm ever identified with Hampstead literature—an octavo work of three volumes, which is to be found on the shelves of the British Museum. It is in the form of letters from a gentleman to his daughter; and while some pity will be felt for the lady who was expected to study so exhaustive, and perhaps uncongenial a treatise, yet there can be no doubt of the writer's mastery of his subject and the scholarly way in which he has handled it. The preface, however, conveys the idea that the book is somewhat of an apology for the cultivation of music by the author's "fair country-women," to whom, he says, this "harmless amusement, if properly directed, is capable of being eminently beneficial."

As evidence of the musical tendencies of the age in which he wrote, Mr. Burgh asserts that the daughters of mechanics, even in humble stations, would fancy themselves extremely ill-treated, were they debarred the indulgence of a pianoforte. He adds, in a strain of truthful gallantry which must have been acceptable to the ladies of Hampstead seventy-five years ago, that—"As practical Musicians, the British Female Dilettanti are

universally acknowledged, not only to have rivalled, but to have surpassed, in their exquisite execution upon keyed instruments, all their continental competitors." Private concerts in the Assembly Rooms at Well Walk, and in Lord Erskine's new drawing-room, and perhaps musical evenings at Joanna Baillie's, at Mr. Hoare's, and certainly at his own house, had evidently produced melodious results which Mr. Burgh was not slow to appreciate. The facts of 1814 remain, it is needless to remark, unchanged in 1889.

Mr. Alfred A. Pollock resided at Heathfield (formerly named Holford House) in Holford Road, from 1870 to 1873, when he died. He was an amateur musician of great ability, and wrote "*Swallow, swallow, flying South*," a song which attained in its day a great popularity.

A MUSICAL BIOGRAPHY.

Three names at least of those who are no more stand out amongst the multitude of musicians who, following the art, either as a profession or for amusement, have at Hampstead from time to time filled the air with the tuneful melodies of a trained vocalization; and have in their day done much to cultivate a refined taste for music of the best kind amongst the people at large.

JOSEPH MAAS.

" His joyous voice; for he unlocked the treasure
Of his deep song, illustrating the birth
Of the bright gods and the dark desert earth."

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

At West Hampstead there lived four years ago a gifted and still rising vocalist. He was not forty years of age,

and in all human probability had before him many years of life, fame, and fortune. All were cut short by a fatal mischance. On a professional tour he slept one night at a strange house. He was put into a damp bed, and life was soon over for Joseph Maas.

"In memory of a great singer and a good man," says the tablet erected in the cemetery at Fortune Green, "born January 30th, 1847, died January 16th, 1886."

Several years ago, when very young, this admirable musician took the tenor part, at Covent Garden Theatre, in a piece called *Babil and Bijou*. It is said that, notwithstanding the talent of the *artistes* employed, the management lost by it the large sum of £42,000 in eight weeks. The copyright was sold in 1889 at the pitiful price of one guinea and a half.

HENRY SMART.

BY E. A. WURTZBURG.

Hampstead can also boast of having been for many years the dwelling place of one of the greatest of English composers, the late Henry Smart. This distinguished musician was born in Foley Place, London, on Oct. 26th, 1813, and he died at his residence, 30 King Henry's Road, on July 6th, 1879. Mr. Smart excelled in almost every branch of his art, but perhaps he will be best remembered by his cantata, "The Bride of Dunkerron" and by his organ compositions, which show the hand of a great master. He was successively organist at the Parish Church, Blackburn (1835); at St. Philip's, Regent Street, W. ; at St. Luke's, Old Street, City (1844); and finally for about the last fourteen years of his life at St. Pancras Church, Euston Road. Mr. Smart was a

man of the most sterling character, and notwithstanding the blindness which overtook him in his later years, of almost unvarying cheerfulness. He was buried in the Hampstead Cemetery, on July 11th, 1879.

ADDENDUM.

As Henry Smart was buried, the day being heavy and dull, the cemetery was suddenly flooded with brilliant sunshine, as if (relates Dr. Spark) "the sun bursting out in such a grand light would catch up in its rays his spirit and bear it to the realms above."

THERESE TITIENS.

This great dramatic singer, indifferently known as Madame Titiens or Mademoiselle Tietjens, lived for many years in Hampstead, having occupied the house No. 51 Finchley New Road (the fifth northward, from Belsize Road) from the end of 1868 to 1877, in which latter year she died. Her true name was Tietjens; her parents were Hungarian. Of the wonderful powers of this famous vocalist, it is not within the province of a brief parochial record to speak. It is an inadequate tribute to the memory of Madame Titiens to state that her name is invariably mentioned with warm admiration and respect by the chroniclers of vocalization who have occasion to refer to her great and perhaps unsurpassed artistic ability. She sang uninterruptedly before the public of many cities, but chiefly of London, from 1849 until the very last year of her life. Her first public appearance was in her native town of Hamburg at the age of eighteen. This gifted lady, who for nearly twenty years lived almost exclusively in England, died at the early age of forty-six, when her reputation was at its highest.

It is related of her in Mr. H. S. Edwards's book of *The Prima Donna* (Remingtons, 1888), that some time before her death, and while busy with engagements, it had been made known to her that she was in a dangerous condition and that she must place herself in the hands of a surgeon. But Madame Titiens was determined not to give up her active career until absolutely forced to do so, and she continued singing until the actual moment arrived when a very serious surgical operation had to take place. She sang through an entire evening with her invariable success, well knowing that on the fall of the curtain she was to take farewell of her ideal existence. There must be still inhabitants of Hampstead living in the Finchley New Road who recall the pure notes of her admirable voice when, with windows thrown open in the sunny forenoon, the music of Verdi or Meyerbeer, of Beethoven or Mozart was practised for the opera-house or concert-room at night.

"My dear old and noble-hearted friend," writes Dr. Spark, of Leeds, in his *Recollections of Musical Celebrities*, "Mademoiselle Theresa Titiens, was truly the impersonation of genius. . . A bright gem instinct with music." Such are some of the tributes to the worth and artistic merits of one, at least, of the great singers of the century.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BAR, PHILANTHROPY, AND SCIENCE.

"The very tones in which we spoke
Had something strange, I could but mark :
The leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark."

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

FROM the beginning of the century to the year 1811, when his record ends, Mr. Park enumerates five persons of distinction who died or were buried in the parish of St. John. The first mentioned is George Steevens, who died in 1800. He is elsewhere referred to as the owner of the Upper Flask, in perfecting which as a private residence he spent, it is said, as much as £2000. He was a very early riser ; at one time starting off from this house at four or five o'clock in the morning, or even earlier, to prepare an edition of Shakespeare's plays for the press. In earlier years, Dr. Johnson had nominated him to the Literary Club. Steevens's demeanour was extremely capricious, presenting by turns a kindness which fascinated and a resentment which alarmed.

In 1804, the Right Hon. Richard Pepper, Lord Alvanley, by birth an Arden, died at Frogna. He was knighted on appointment as Master of the Rolls, and was made a peer as Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

In 1805, there died the Rev. Daniel Parstow, a school-master whose qualities must have been such as to endear him in a special way to the public. In the short space of three months after his death a subscription of £6000 was raised to pay his debts and befriend his widow. Considering that Hampstead was then only a village of ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants the sum collected was relatively very large. Mr. Parstow died of a fit, which seized him while preaching in Welbeck Street chapel.

An Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Captain John Leary, was laid to rest in the old churchyard in 1809.

A year later (in 1810) there died in Hampstead the Lady Catherine Lennox, only daughter of the Earl of Lennox. This lady was related to the Duchess of Richmond who five years afterwards gave the celebrated ball at her house in Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, which is immortalized in *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* :—

“There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry ; and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men.”

The late Lord William Lennox, son of the Duchess, stated in the writer's hearing at a lecture given at St. Peter's, in Belsize, not very long ago, that he was with his mother at the time when the ball was given, and could distinctly recall the circumstances of that momentous night.

Afterwards, as population increased and wealth accrued, Hampstead attracted more and more the learned, the witty, and the wise ; and so, in later years, are inscribed on the roll of fame in greater numbers those who have

come to Hampstead to end their days; or who, in quitting it, while yet in the activity of life, have left an enduring record to point the way to distinction.

WILLIAM BECKFORD.

It is more than probable, though it is not certain, that the famous and eccentric Mr. Beckford, author of *Vathek*, whose daughter became Duchess of Hamilton, and who built at a cost of £273,000 the splendid palace of Fonthill Abbey, in Wiltshire, resided at West End. The Beckford family, however, have other claims to be remembered, as the statue and inscription in the Guildhall testify.

Whether Mr. William Beckford was a resident at West End or not, he certainly had a large house there, and was a ratepayer of St. John's.

The curious may still see in a field, the property of the Midland Railway Company, which lies between Iverson Road in West End Lane, and the North and South-Western Junction Railway, an old thorn tree, a pollard elm, and a horse-chestnut. These mark the site of the gardens of Beckford's mansion, known as West End House. The property passed by marriage into the family of the Duke of Hamilton, and the house was pulled down when the Midland line was made about 1870. It is said that Beckford filled the palace of Fonthill with treasures so rare and costly, that when the collection came under the hammer in 1819, more than 7000 catalogues were bought, at a guinea apiece, in a few days. Beckford's library was sold in 1823. A few years ago it was sold again and dispersed.

Mr. Beckford was rated to the relief of the poor from

1800 to 1805. His predecessor was Mrs. Beckford, perhaps his mother. After 1805, came Mr. Trail, and after him, Miss Beckford, who ceased to be rated to the poor in 1816. This is no doubt the lady who was afterwards Duchess of Hamilton.

This house was from 1849 inhabited for some years by Admiral Sir George Sartorius. He was in the battle of Trafalgar as a boy, and died about five or six years ago at the age of ninety-two. West End house was also lived in at different times by Dr. Wakley, the Coroner, Daniel Whittle Harvey, Chief of the City Police, and the Marchioness of Headfort. The property, which included a good deal of land in Mill Lane, descended to Mr. Beckford's granddaughter, Lady Susan Douglas-Hamilton, who sold it some years since. This lady died in the last days of November, 1889. She was born in 1814, and married when eighteen the Duke of Newcastle (then Earl of Lincoln), the minister who accompanied the young Prince of Wales in his memorable visit to the United States and Canada. Lady Susan afterwards married a Belgian gentleman, named Opdebeeck.

ADDENDUM. BY BERNARD QUARITCH.

I was not aware that Beckford, the author of *Vathek*, and famous bibliophile, ever lived in Hampstead.

The first library collected by Beckford was sold in 1823 on September 9 and nine following days, and October 23 and four following days. I have Mr. Beckford's own copy of that sale, but not priced; I gave £6 for it at the Hamilton Palace sale, at Sotheby's.

After 1823 Mr. Beckford continued to buy fine and choice books; this magnificent collection went after his death to his son-in-law, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, also a great book-collector.

The Beckford library was removed from Hamilton Palace, where it had stood by itself, to Sotheby's sale-rooms and sold, from June 30 to November 27, 1882-83; it realized £73,551 18s.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE.

Few surgeons in the earlier half of this century have attained to the eminence of Benjamin Collins Brodie. He was a native of Wiltshire and was born a hundred and six years ago, yet his name is still fresh in the recollection of all who have passed middle life. In the plenitude of his fame he was made in 1850 a D.C.L. of Oxford; earlier still in 1834, he, being serjeant-surgeon to Queen Adelaide, was created a baronet. For several years previous to 1835, Sir Benjamin Brodie resided in Hampstead; chiefly at Foley House, now occupied by Mrs. Toller. Coupled with great skill in surgery, he displayed an especial acuteness in physiological research. The writer of this article well remembers the time (about 1845) when the great success of Brodie in the treatment of obscure nervous affections and his profound knowledge of all branches of surgery placed him, at any rate in the estimation of his patients in rural parts, at the very head of his noble profession. He was described on the day these lines were written, by one who knew him well, as a short man, of spare habit, and a most kindly heart.

PROFESSOR BAKEWELL.

Frederick Collier Bakewell lived for many years at No. 6 Haverstock Terrace, the house which is now No. 28 Belsize Grove. He died in 1869. The *Geological Magazine* for February 1870 tells us that he was a well-known writer on geological and physical science. Mr. Bakewell was at one time the editor of the *Courier*, and at a later period scientific writer for the *Morning*

Post and Daily News. Among his works were, *Philosophical Conversations, a Practical Introduction to Every-day Science for Young People; Natural Evidences of a Future Life; Electric Science, its History, Phenomena, and Applications; Geology for Schools and Students; History of Modern Inventions* and *A Dynamical Theory of the Figure of the Earth*. He possessed an inventive genius, and constructed many interesting and novel appliances. His most striking and favourite invention was that of the Copying Electric Telegraph, for which he was awarded the Council Medal at the Exhibition of 1851. In working this machine, Mr. Bakewell had to struggle with the defective insulation of telegraph wires, and the difficulty of insuring synchronous action in two revolving cylinders stationed at great distances apart. These difficulties are now largely overcome. The art of copying by electricity, which Mr. Bakewell studied, has not yet been carried to an absolute perfection; but it is probable that before long the practical difficulties which still exist will be fully mastered.

ROBERT BAKEWELL.

BY R. S. BAKEWELL.

My grandfather, Robert Bakewell, was born at Nottingham. He became a woolstapler at Wakefield; afterwards he resided on Downshire Hill, where he died. The family were all members of the Society of Friends, but my grandfather seceded, and joined the Unitarians, and was until his death a well-known member of the Rosslyn Hill chapel. His leisure time was spent in the study of geology; his first book, *The Introduction of Geology*, which was published in 1813, attracted much

notice, and was, I believe, the first work on the subject which drew attention to the future importance of fossil remains in determining the data of stratified rocks, and the science of palæontology. Many of his theories, formed when the science of geology was in its infancy, have been proved accurate by later students, including Sir Charles Lyell. In the year 1819 my grandfather published his work on mineralogy and crystallography, and in 1823 his experience and geological investigations in the Tarentaise, Pennine Alps, &c., during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822. This work having been written at a period when few Englishmen visited the Continent, and by a man who studied as well as travelled, is very interesting reading.

THE LORD CHANCELLORS.

THE LORD ERSKINE, AND THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

Two of these high functionaries of State have since the beginning of the century resided in Hampstead; Lord Erskine at Erskine House, on the northern edge of the Heath, and Lord Loughborough (afterwards the Earl of Rosslyn) first at Branch Hill Lodge and afterwards in Rosslyn House, overlooking the sunny slopes of the Conduit Fields. Of Lord Loughborough, the sparkling, resourceful and adroit man of the world, rather than the profound and sagacious lawyer, little remains in men's minds. As to the admirable Erskine, the pride of the bar and the glory of the bench, the prophecy of William Howitt has yet to be fulfilled: the residence in Hampstead of this brilliant, versatile, and renowned Lord Chancellor of England has yet to become one of its greatest glories. But while Lord Erskine and Lord

Rosslyn did undoubtedly live in Hampstead, and gave their names to Erskine House, to Rosslyn Hill, its park and house, and to the adjoining Wedderburn Road, no such reason can be given for naming other streets in Hampstead after the Lord Chancellors Thurlow, Eldon and Lyndhurst. They were so named, it is said, by Mr. Davidson, a subsequent tenant of Rosslyn House, out of respect to the woolsack. In doing so, however, he ignored his predecessor in the tenancy, Lord Loughborough, and the eloquent Erskine.

THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE.

The extraordinary talents, the noble instincts of this eminent jurist and remarkable man were calculated to make an indelible mark in history, and as profoundly to impress his countrymen of 1889 as they justly did those of a hundred years ago. Where now is his renown? In men's minds the name of his contemporary and neighbour, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, is the more enduring; yet Lord Erskine's is a memory which in Hampstead at least, should be kept green and no longer suffer a neglect not yet too late to be repaired. Lord Erskine died in 1823, not in Hampstead but in Scotland. He is described as one of the most famous advocates of the English Bar. He came to the Great Seal in 1806. Lord Erskine was a ratepayer of Hampstead from about the year 1788 until the century had well turned. The house, which as stated elsewhere was connected with the garden by a subterranean passage, since closed, is situated at the entrance to Highgate Lane, between the Heath and the "Spaniards." Its old name was Evergreen Hill. Lord Erskine's first wife, who died in 1805, is buried on the

west side of St John's church. There is a tablet to her memory. His lordship it is said preserved the first guinea fee he ever received (being then without a shilling in his pocket); the speech he made upon his brief being, according to Lord Campbell, the most wonderful forensic effort of which we have any account. This was probably the speech delivered on behalf of Captain Baillie, which astonished the legal world, and procured Erskine thirty retainers before he left the court.

According to another authority the finest oration delivered by Erskine, when at the bar, was in defence of Mr. Stockdale, a bookseller, against whom an information had been filed, in a matter arising out of the famous trial of Warren Hastings. His speech is reported to have been a consummate specimen of the art of addressing a jury. In 1815—writes Lord Campbell—he as yet retained his beautiful Villa at Hampstead, near Caen Wood, called "Evergreen Hall." Here he gave gay parties of which he was the life by his good humour and whimsicalities. He was fond of animals, even to the extent of preserving two leeches which, having been used upon him surgically, he had kept ever since in a glass, and had formed a friendship with them. A pun may be recorded. The ex-Chancellor on the approach of a friend, would take a spade in hand and make a show of working in his kitchen garden; when he would say, "Here I am, enjoying my '*otium cum diggin' a taily.*'"

At Hampstead Lord Erskine has left a still vigorous proof of his practical interest in horticulture, in the form of the fine holly-hedge, which he planted in protection of his kitchen garden, and which stands on the north-east side of the Spaniards' Road, sixty or seventy yards from the tavern of that name.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF ROSSLYN.

BY E. A. WURTZBURG.

To Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord Chancellor of England, or to his memory, Hampstead owes, at any rate, the naming of Rosslyn Hill (which superseded some years since the earlier name Red Lion Hill) and Rosslyn Park, which comprises Thurlow, Lyndhurst, and Eldon Roads, and Windsor Terrace. The son of Peter Wedderburn, an Edinburgh advocate, Alexander was born February 13th, 1733 ; was called to the bar both in Scotland and England, practising in Edinburgh until 1757, when there occurred his memorable quarrel with the Dean of Faculty, Lockhart, in the Parliament House, which ended in Wedderburn stripping off his gown, laying it down on the bar before the astonished judges, and marching out of the court, which he never entered again. He abandoned Scotland entirely, settled at once in London, and being a man of great ability soon acquired an extensive business in the Court of Chancery, to which he devoted his attention. In 1762, he entered Parliament, and became successively Solicitor and Attorney-General, and in 1770 was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, being at the same time raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Loughborough.

In 1793, after many disappointments, he became Lord Chancellor, the tenure of which office just brought him into the century to which this chronicle mainly relates, as in 1801 Loughborough retired with a pension and an earldom. Lord Loughborough's first residence in Hampstead was Branch Hill Lodge, now the property

of Basil Woodd Smith, Esq. He afterwards purchased an old mansion called Shelford Lodge, which he added to considerably and re-named Rosslyn House. This house (referred to elsewhere) is now the residence of Charles H. L. Wood, Esq.

ADDENDUM.

Lord Campbell tells the story, repeated by Howitt, how Alexander Wedderburn having, as a child, provoked a fierce turkey-cock, by addressing it as a "Bubbly-Jock," was attacked by the bird; which laid him low, and bade fair, but for timely rescue, to peck out his eyes. A young Scotch lad, who worked in the garden had witnessed this scene, and many years afterwards when passing through London was taken to see Lord Loughborough in all his glory in the Court of Chancery. At length he exclaimed "Weel! Weel! he may be a great man noo, but I mind fine he was aince sair hadden doon by his mither's bubbly-jock."

THE LORDS CHIEF JUSTICES.

RICHARD, LORD ALVANLEY.

Very early in the century, and some years before Chief Justice Tindal's time, the name of Lord Alvanley (Richard Pepper Arden) was well known in Hampstead. He was born at Bredbury in Cheshire in the year 1745, and took his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1788 he was appointed to succeed Lord Kenyon as Master of the Rolls, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Alvanley and made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas when Lord Eldon, who then held that office, became Chancellor in 1801. His Lordship had a house in Frognaal where he died in 1804, after a very short illness, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel. In 1803

Lady Alvanley presented colours to the corps of Volunteers, in the Parish Church. Her Ladyship continued to reside at Froggnal for some years after her husband's death.

CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL.

BY WILLIAM GRIBBLE.

Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal resided for many years—but I cannot tell how many—at the house on the Heath at the further end of the Spaniards Road, formerly also occupied by Lord Erskine, and called Erskine House, and lived there I believe up to his death.

He was born on the 12th December, 1776, and was the son of Mr. Robert Tindal, a solicitor of Chelmsford. In the year 1795 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and came out eighth Wrangler.

On leaving College he became a Special Pleader, and practised as a pleader with much success, taking many pupils—one of whom was Lord Brougham. In 1809 (Trinity Term) he was called to the Bar and went the Northern Circuit. He was most learned, and celebrated for what is called "black-letter learning," but he was not remarkable as an advocate. I remember well the very high estimation in which he was held as a judge—in fact none higher, few so high. His summings-up as a judge were looked on, in the words of a contemporary writer, as most masterly ; and his calm, thoughtful, and tranquil inflexibility were considered the impersonation of British Justice. He would dissect and unravel complicated matters and brush away sophistries of counsel so as to make clear that which was previously confused or attempted to be made so. He was, with Brougham, Lushington, and Denman, one of the Counsel for Queen

Caroline, the Queen of George IV. He had a remarkable way, as I remember, of looking upwards, as if at some object close to and just above him. Alluding to this peculiarity, George Canning very wittily styled him "The Under-Sawyer."

Sir N. Tindal was appointed Solicitor-General in 1826, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in June, 1829, an office he continued to hold for the long period of seventeen years. He died on 6th July, 1846, of paralysis, at Folkestone, where he was removed after a very short illness of some ten days, having been present in court and hearing an appeal up to the time of his seizure.

THE COCKERELLS.

Of these two eminent men the prevailing opinion amongst those best qualified to judge is that the father, George Robert Cockerell, R.A., was the greater architect. But the son designed many edifices of especial merit. The elder Cockerell lived for many years at North End, in a house on the verge of, if not actually beyond, the parish boundary. He came there about the year 1841, and died on the 17th September, 1863, at the mellow age of seventy-five. He travelled much in Greece in his youth, and in 1810 spent the winter at Athens with Lord Byron; and Fergusson, in his book on modern styles of architecture, writes that the bent of Cockerell's mind became so enamoured with the arts of that classic land that he never afterwards abandoned them. In 1819 he was appointed surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral; where, like his great predecessor, Wren, he now lies buried.

After this appointment honours fell fast and thick. In 1829 he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy,

in 1836 a full member ; in 1840 its Professor of Architecture. Amongst his best works are deemed the Taylor and Randolph buildings at Oxford ; the London and Westminster and the Sun Fire Offices in London ; the National Monument in Edinburgh ; the University Library and the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, and the Exchange Buildings in Liverpool. The untimely death of Elmes, the talented young architect of St.



NORTH END, FROM THE HEATH.

George's Hall, Liverpool, led to Cockerell's appointment to complete that noble edifice.

Hampstead can boast of no work executed under his designs. His name alone remains.

It is otherwise as regards his son, Frederick Pepys Cockerell. He undertook the extension and improvement of the parish church of St. John. His best work in London is the Freemasons' Hall : and a pleasing though slight memento of his talent is the front and

entrance to the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Pall Mall. In the provinces he designed many fine houses, and close at hand at Highgate the schools and chapel of Sir Roger Cholmondeley's foundation.

The second name, Pepys, is traceable directly from the notable Pepys, Secretary of the Admiralty, whose *Diary* gives so graphic an account of the great fire of London. Like his father, he was a Winchester boy, and when, in 1854, he prepared a fine perspective drawing, for the Royal Academy, of St. Paul's Cathedral, the kindly Stanfield, from his house at the Greenhill, was a constant visitor—trudging over the hill to North End—full of sympathy and sound advice. Born in 1833, Mr. Cockerell died while yet in the prime of life and intellectual capacity.

SIR HENRY COLE.

Inhabitants of the Town Ward will readily identify a secluded terrace of houses built in the reign of George I., and known as Elm Row, a short street turning to the north-eastward at the steepest acclivity of Heath Street. In the house No. 3 Elm Row, this devoted servant of the State resided for a short time. But finding the hills of Hampstead too steep and the house of insufficient accommodation, he terminated in the spring of 1880 a sojourn in Hampstead which began only in the previous year. Sir Henry is best known in connection with the foundation of the Department of Science and Art, first at Marlborough House and afterwards at South Kensington; and it was in acknowledgment of his services to art that he received the honour of knighthood. An excellent medallion-

portrait in terra-cotta of Sir Henry is to be seen at the South Kensington Museum. He was a cordial friend and helper of Sir Rowland Hill in his scheme of penny postage. He was also from early life a vigorous worker in a variety of projects having for their common object the education and advancement of the nation in the various arts and sciences, on the cultivation of which industrial and decorative progress must in the main depend.

WILLIAM ELLIS.

BY E. K. BLYTH.

There may well be included among Hampstead worthies William Ellis, who for the last twenty-five years of his life resided at Lancaster Terrace, within a hundred yards of the boundary of the parish. He dearly loved and spent much time amongst the sandy slopes and gorse-covered banks of the beautiful Heath, and at friends' houses in the village. Ellis devoted all his spare time and much of his savings to the advancement of the Science of the formation of character, by founding schools which he sought to make models of what educational institutions should be—one of which he built almost within the parish, near Gospel Oak.

Mr Ellis was born on 27th January, 1800, and was descended from an old Huguenot family. As an underwriter he rose to the highest eminence, being for fifty years the managing underwriter of the Indemnity Marine Assurance Company. But it was as the apostle of improved education that he was best known. In early life he became one of the Society of Philosophic Radicals, of whom Jeremy Bentham was the leading spirit. This

society included James Mill, Brougham, Denman, Joseph Hume, Sir Francis Burdett, Romilly, Mackintosh, and Ricardo of one generation ; and, of a younger generation, John Stuart Mill, George Grote, John Arthur Roebuck, William Eyton Tooke, and the veteran apostle of free trade—now the only survivor—C. P. Villiers.

Ellis held that the right way of training the upper and the best and most certain way of improving the condition of the lower classes, lay in the introduction into all schools of teaching and training carefully adapted for the formation of character. In addition to the ordinary instruments of knowledge, the schools founded by him comprised lessons in science, the structure of the physical world and the forces comprised in it, leading to the capacity in men of dealing with those forces and accommodating themselves to them ; and in addition thereto, lessons in self-guidance in social life. To illustrate his views he founded several schools in different parts of London, known as the Birkbeck Schools in memory of Dr. Birkbeck. He also helped in the foundation of schools in other parts of the kingdom, especially in Manchester and Edinburgh.

His views were cordially approved by the late Prince Consort, at whose request he gave a series of lessons to the Queen's four eldest children about the years 1855 and 1856. His Royal pupils retained the warmest regard for him : the Empress Frederick, especially, always continued to communicate with him, and visited him at his residence in Lancaster Terrace during the last year of his life.

He wrote a great number of works of an educational character. He also wrote *Lessons on the Phenomena of Industrial Life*, published under the name of the Rev. Richard Dawes, Dean of Hereford.

Mr. Ellis married a daughter of Sharon Turner, the historian, and died at Lancaster Terrace, Regent's Park, on February 18th, 1881. Two at least of his descendants are still ratepayers of Hampstead. One of his life-long friends, Mrs. Frederic Hill, of Thurlow Road, has but recently passed away. Quite lately some members of his family have reverted to the original name of De Vezian.

EDWIN WILKINS FIELD.

An able, energetic, and well-known lawyer and head of one of the leading firms of solicitors in London, Mr. Field had his private abode at Squire's Mount, a charming old-fashioned house, planted in a quaint and spacious garden. At this house, amidst books and pictures, his family still reside.

The writer's first knowledge of Mr. Field's firm was at a time when it was established in Bedford Row, under the title of Sharpe, Field, Jackson, and Newbold. Soon afterwards, it resolved itself into Field and Roscoe, and migrated to 36 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Mr. Field, although an experienced swimmer, and still in the full activity of physical and mental vigour, lost his life on the 30th of July, 1871, in the river Thames, by the upsetting of a sailing-boat near Cleve. He was a rapid and an indefatigable worker. He compiled at least nineteen works of moment; besides fugitive articles in magazines and newspapers on the burning question of Reform—not only in the Courts of Equity and Chancery but also in the legal profession itself.

His statue in the Royal Courts of Justice is an enduring testimony to the work he wrought in procuring the

concentration of the Courts of Law on the site they now occupy in the Strand.

A staunch friend to art and artists he bore an active part in the preparation and passing of the act of 1862, which effected salutary alterations of the law relating to copyright in works of Art. He interested himself greatly in the formation of the Flaxman Gallery and Slade Schools at University College; and in fact, amidst the distractions of a very laborious profession, his time and great ability were always at the service of that institution.

At Hampstead, Mr. Field was one of the originators of the *Conversazione Society*, which flourished for many years. He threw himself with ardour into the famous Hampstead Heath Protection Case, set forth in Chapter IX., and his effective co-operation with Mr. J. Gurney Hoare and other gentlemen named in that chapter contributed largely to its successful issue.

The boundless energy and the fulness of Mr. Field's life and the breadth of his liberal and well-stored mind, explain the thoroughness with which he threw himself into whatever his hand found to do. To work with irrepressible but well-directed vigour, to play with all his heart when holidays came, to reform the practice of his profession, to boat and sail, to write a book, to be his children's companion, to act professionally in some instances, disclaiming all idea of payment; to ply the brush on a water-colour sketch, or to stand by a friend in his difficulties, were occupations alike congenial to Mr. Field's manly nature, and many-sided capacity. These were facts which rendered acquaintance with him an honour and a privilege. Such, at all events, are the writer's recollections of this remarkable and warm-hearted resident of Hampstead.

“Edwin Field, the distinguished solicitor,” says G. D. Leslie, R.A., in his charming book on the Thames, “was an ardent lover of the river; he had an exceeding fine head and keen grey eyes, and in all manly sports no younger man could surpass him. His death was as noble as his life; for it was in his endeavour to save his friend that Edwin Field perished.”

A memoir of Mr. Field, written by the Rev. Thomas Sadler, Ph.D., is placed by the favour of the author in the muniment room of the Vestry.

THOMAS FIELD GIBSON.

On the 12th December, 1889, there died at his house, No. 60, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Mr. T. F. Gibson, one of three surviving members of the Royal Commission for the purposes of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The two remaining members are Earl Granville, K.G., and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. Mr. Gibson was born in 1803, and passed away in his eighty-seventh year, preserving to the last an unclouded and vigorous mind, a lively interest in the topics of the day, and a most retentive memory.

Although he had only recently come to reside in the borough, this gentleman had known Hampstead for more than sixty years. He was formerly a silk manufacturer in Spitalfields, but retired from business early in middle life.

Mr. Gibson took an active, though not a prominent, part in the repeal of the Corn Laws—the value of which reform can best be appraised by those who still remember the 4lb. loaf being sold for two shillings. He was one of a small deputation which went to Manchester

with an offer to Richard Cobden, from London subscribers, of pecuniary help, if required, for the free-trade campaign. His acquaintance with Cobden, thus commenced, ripened into a friendship which continued unbroken until the great free-trader's death.

Mr. Gibson was a director from its commencement of the first public company formed for improving the dwellings of the industrial classes. He was also a member of the Commission for amending the sewerage of London ; and, so varied were his public services, for many years he sat on the Council of University College.

As a representative of the silk trade, his co-operation was sought for early in the "forties" by the School of Design, and afterwards he was chosen to be a member of the Royal Commission for the 1851 Exhibition. The Prince Consort and Earl Granville paid much respect to his judgment, and showed him personal regard.

In 1855 Mr. Gibson went to Paris as English juror for silk shown at the first French Exhibition, and came frequently into intercourse with Prince Napoleon, and the famous political-economist, Arles Dufour. He was then made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

In 1859 Cobden sent for him to Paris, to assist in adjusting certain details of the famous commercial treaty negotiated with the Emperor of the French, personally, at Paris.

An interesting reminiscence of school life was Mr. Gibson's acquaintance with Benjamin Disraeli—the late Earl of Beaconsfield. Both, when very young, were schoolboys together at Mr. Poticary's house at Blackheath, in or about the year 1812. Even at that early period, Disraeli gave signs of uncommon literary capacity. He started a school journal, writing nearly

all the articles himself. The recognized fee for the privilege of perusal was a "parliament" cake; hard-bake being, however, an admissible equivalent.

From 1866 until the present year, Mr. Gibson lived a studious and retired life on Broadwater Down at Tunbridge Wells, devoting however much time to various improvements in the township. In Hampstead, his chief interest centred in members of the congregation of Rosslyn Hill Chapel; his friendship with Dr. Sadler, the late Samuel and Henry Sharpe, and Edwin Field (his cousin) going back a great many years.

The severe weather of December brought to its close a long and tranquil life, yet one of singular interest and variety, largely spent in promoting the welfare of others.

JOHN HARRISON.

In Hampstead churchyard is buried the famous inventor of chronometers, whose title to public gratitude may be gathered from the following inscription on his tomb :—

In memory of Mr. John Harrison, late of Red Lion Square, London, inventor of the time-keeper for ascertaining the longitude at sea.

He was born at Foulby, in the county of York, and was the son of a builder of that place, who brought him up to the same profession.

Before attaining the age of twenty-one, he, without any instruction, employed himself in cleaning and repairing clocks and watches, and made a few of the former, chiefly of wood. At the age of twenty-five he employed his whole time in chronometrical improvements. He was the inventor of the *Gridiron Pendulum* and the method of preventing the effect of heat and cold upon time-keepers by two bars of different metals fixed together. He introduced the *Secondary Spring* to keep them going while winding up, and was the inventor of most (or all) of the improvements in clocks and watches during his time.

In the year 1735, his first time-keeper was sent to Lisbon, and in 1761 his then much improved fourth time-keeper having been sent to

Barbadoes, the Commissioners of Longitude certified that it had determined the longitude within one-third of half a degree of a great circle, having erred not more than forty seconds in time.

After near sixty years close application to the above pursuits, he departed this life on 24th March, 1776, aged eighty-three.

Mrs. Eliz. Harrison, his wife, departed this life, March 5, 1777, aged seventy-two.

On the tomb is this further inscription :—

“Reconstructed at the expense of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers of the City of London, 1879.

“WM. PARKER, Master.”

SIR ROWLAND HILL, K.C.B.

BY A RELATIVE.

Bertram House, a little to the south-east of St. Stephen's church, was for some thirty years the residence of the late Sir Rowland Hill, who died there in 1879. It is now enclosed within the high wall bounding the property of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Sir Rowland Hill, one of eight children, was born at Kidderminster in 1795. In early childhood he showed high intelligence, and great force of character, and when a mere boy resolved that before he died he would do something that should be for the signal advantage of mankind. His father, who was a schoolmaster at Birmingham, had until middle life a hard struggle, and when Rowland Hill was only eleven years of age, he began to assist his father in teaching. The school, known as Hazlewood, ultimately achieved high fame. But the life of a schoolmaster was not to his taste, and he longed eagerly for a profession in which he would have greater freedom of thought, speech, and action. His great

interest in social reforms led to his appointment as secretary of a commission appointed to colonize South Australia. Before this time, however, he had turned his attention to the need of Post Office reform. The high and arbitrary charges for letters—at that time the smallest letter from London to Edinburgh cost 1s. 1½d.—had led to a vast amount of illicit conveyance of letters, and in spite of the increase of population and wealth, the number of letters passing through the post had for more than twenty years become absolutely stationary. By dint of enormous labour, and most patient and exhaustive examination of such information as was accessible of the working of the Post Office he discovered, what had never before been suspected, that the main items of cost of a letter were its collection and its delivery, and that the expense of its mere conveyance was almost infinitesimal. He established a fact of which the Post Office officials of the day showed the most obstinate incredulity, that the cost of conveying a letter from London to Edinburgh was only about the one hundredth part of a penny, and that the time-honoured plan of charging according to distance was certainly fallacious. It is on this cardinal fact that his plan of a uniform charge for an inland letter irrespective of distance was based. It was only in 1840, after several years of the most arduous labour, that he was able to carry his plans into effect. They have been gradually adopted throughout the civilized world. He was appointed by the Government to introduce his scheme, and when at last it was in operation, Sir Robert Peel, who was Prime Minister, coolly gave him his *congé*! Public indignation was quickly aroused, and a public subscription was raised on his behalf; and when the Whigs came back into office in 1846, Rowland Hill was restored to the

Post Office to carry on his great work. In the interim he was made chairman of the Brighton Railway, and he was the first to introduce both express and excursion trains. But eight years still elapsed before he was made the highest permanent official of the Post Office, and that post he held until 1864, when his health broke down and he retired. The remainder of his life was spent in great retirement in Hampstead, and when he passed away full of years and honours he was buried in Westminster Abbey. His sole surviving brother, Mr. Frederic Hill, still resides in Thurlow Road.

The admirable portrait of Sir Rowland published in this book is from an etching (kindly lent by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., of Bunhill Row) of a drawing by Rajon.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Q.C.

This gentleman, who was born in Birmingham on the 6th August, 1792, lived during middle age for fully twenty years in Hampstead. His places of residence were respectively from May 1831 to July 1842 in the Vale of Health; and secondly from July 1842 to June 1851 at Chalcot's in England's Lane. The latter house was standing until about 1880, when it was pulled down and its site absorbed by the house No. 39, standing on the south side of the lane near the horse-chestnut tree, which still flourishes in the pathway. The original name is preserved in the title of Chalcot Gardens, given to a number of houses built partly on the gardens of the old house. Mr. Hill attained considerable distinction at the bar, and in 1834 was admitted to the rank of King's Counsel. He was instrumental in effecting reforms of Lincoln's Inn Library under which its books of reference

were largely increased. In April, 1839, he accepted the important post of Recorder of Birmingham. He will be remembered chiefly in connection with the administration and improvement of the criminal law. Apart from his residence within the limits of the borough, Mr. Hill's name has been specially associated with Hampstead in other ways.

As stated in the preceding article, his younger brother, Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., the great postal reformer, lived a great part of his life and died in Hampstead, and his youngest brother, Mr. Frederic Hill, long a guardian of the poor of the parish, is still a resident. Moreover, two of Mr. M. D. Hill's daughters, Miss Rosamond and Miss Florence Davenport Hill, have resided for some years in No. 25 Belsize Avenue, the former being one of the members of the School Board for London, and the latter the first lady-guardian of the poor in Hampstead. The commodious cottage or small house taken for a time by Mr. Hill in the Vale of Health, cannot now with certainty be traced. It was situated at the summit of a gentle slope to the pool. Its chief attractions lay in the garden rich in flowering shrubs and in its exquisite views. The latter were probably the same that Sir T. H. Farrer writes upon with pleasurable emphasis in another part of this volume. The spot is classic ground, being the reputed scene of visits paid to Hampstead by Shelley and Byron to Keats and Leigh Hunt, the last of whom in fact lived close by. Here Lord Chancellor Brougham visited Mr. Hill, and here came Charles Cowden Clarke and other notable people. Mr. Hill left Hampstead to become, in the spring of 1851, Commissioner in Bankruptcy at Bristol. Probably one of his most cherished friends at Hampstead was the

aged Joanna Baillie, from whom his third daughter takes her christian name. He died at his residence, Heath House, Stapleton, near Bristol, on the 7th June, 1872.

MARTHA HILL.

"The blessing of her quiet life,
Fell on us like the dew
And good thoughts, where her footsteps pressed,
Like fairy blossoms grew."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

This estimable lady, who had resided in Hampstead continuously since 1847, died at her house, No. 27 Thurlow Road, on the 22nd of August 1887, at the age of eighty-four ; having practically known the village all her life.

Mrs. Frederic Hill, as Miss Martha Cowper, visited Paris in 1825 and saw Charles X. dine in public with the Duchess of Berri and the Duchess of Angoulême. In 1833, Miss Cowper turned her attention to juvenile literature, and, with the help of some friends, published the *Parent's Cabinet*, which, after passing through several editions, has now been republished with some revisions by one of her daughters. Many of the most popular tales, and all the articles on Natural History were written by Mrs. Hill, who strove to inspire the young with a taste for this latter subject,

After her marriage in 1840, and in spite of uncertain health, Mrs. Hill, in close sympathy with the work of her husband as an Inspector of prisons, gave much thought to questions of prison discipline ; especially as affecting women and children. Mrs. Hill was a woman of quick sympathies and unwavering affections. "A

chat with her," it has been said, "reconciled you to the world, and cleared away all thoughts of evil and dread of harm."

Mrs. Hill at all times, wrote with ease and fluency and maintained a large correspondence ; amongst others, with Maria Edgeworth, Mary Howitt, and Mrs. Grote, all writers of mark ; Dr. and Mrs. Gray ; Mr. and Mrs. William Ellis ; Mrs. Fletcher and her two daughters, Lady Richardson and Mrs. Davy ; Anna Gilchrist, Harriet Martineau, Miss Mulock (Mrs. Craik), Mrs. Jameson, also well-known writers ; John Hill Burton, Historiographer Royal of Scotland ; Sheriff Watson of Aberdeen, philanthropist ; James Nasmyth, the celebrated mechanical engineer ; William and Robert Chambers, the eminent publishers ; Captain Maconochie, the humane and intelligent governor of the last (and most terrible) penal settlement of the Crown in Norfolk Island ; F. R. Pickersgill, the Royal Academician ; John Foley and William Brodie, the well-known sculptors ; Dr. Southwood Smith ; Mr. Justice Wills ; Mrs. Chisholme ; and Pulzsky, the Hungarian refugee and friend of Kossuth ; all these or most of them visited Mrs. Hill at one or other of her Hampstead homes. In the cause of negro emancipation Martha Hill took an ardent interest, and was personally acquainted with Frederick Douglas, the freed American slave, now American Minister at Hayti. A life of this remarkable man is prefaced by an introduction written by the late John Bright. One of the happiest days of her life was when, in 1867, Mrs. Hill was present at the public breakfast given to William Lloyd Garrison. In recent years the famous General Gordon (Chinese Gordon), the hero of the Soudan, paid Mrs. Hill three, and—to her and her family—deeply interesting visits,

at 27 Thurlow Road, Gordon being a close friend of her son-in-law, Mr. Justice Scott, of Alexandria and Bombay.

OCTAVIA HILL

"Must still believe, for still we hope,
That in a world of larger scope,
What here is faithfully begun
Will be completed, not undone."

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

On a summer's day, in the year 1844, a visitor to Hampstead, in search of a particular family, passed down the north-western side of Pond Street and paused before a house, still standing. In the small front-garden a merry group of children were playing around a rose-bush. "These," said he to himself, "must be Mrs. Hill's children." The visitor, so shrewd in identifying the house he was in search of, hardly foresaw that among those happy children gambolling on the patch of greensward before him, was one who would blossom into the Octavia Hill whose finest energies, whose entire life, would be beneficently devoted to the service of the poor.

Her parents occupied a house in Hampstead for only a brief period, and Miss Octavia Hill herself has ceased for many years to be an actual resident. But her frequent presence in the parish, and her active interest in many schemes for its welfare,—the attempted acquisition of the Conduit Fields, and the actual preservation of Parliament Hill and the adjacent meadows, for example, entitle her to respectful mention in any current record of the borough.

The idea of interesting herself in the poor came to Miss Hill at an early age. "Of the five little grand-daughters of Dr. Southwood Smith, Octavia Hill"—

wrote Mary Howitt—"was their [her children's] chosen playmate and counsellor, and devised, even in their games, schemes for brightening the lot of the poor and the oppressed." When only in her fifteenth year, she had ragged school children under her charge. A taste for painting brought great results in its train, strengthening and enlarging the practical philanthropy which is so strongly developed a feature of her character. Painting led to an acquaintance with the eminent teacher of the day, John Ruskin; into whose views of ameliorating the social condition of the poor Octavia Hill threw herself with a fervour which, since 1864, has known no abatement. At her suggestion Professor Ruskin bought a court in Marylebone; and here Miss Hill began to work out the great problem of introducing a human relation between the landlord and the tenant. Here, too, many Hampstead ladies, won to sympathy in the cause by the magnetic attraction of Miss Hill's earnestness of purpose, strove to help her in making the payment of rent a kind of centre around which friendliness of all kinds could gather. Similar work has been done by this lady in Deptford and other parts of the metropolis.

When the bitter cry of outcast London aroused both the public and the official mind, in 1885, a Royal Commission of inquiry was appointed, before which Miss Octavia Hill was called as a witness and gave valuable evidence.

To ask large sums for open spaces or playgrounds for the poor has been with Miss Hill almost at once to have. Confidence in her sagacity and singleness of purpose goes hand-in-hand with admiration of her public work; and the poor, whether in Middlesex or Surrey, unconscious

perhaps to the full extent of what their benefactress has done for them, have had their lot brightened and the future of their children bettered by the results which that confidence and that admiration have rendered possible.

THE HOARE FAMILY.

From 1790 the Hoares have been a landmark in the history of Hampstead. Descendants of the family name live here. Mr Brodie Hoare represents the borough in Parliament; and branches formed by marriages with other Hampstead families continue to flourish in the borough. Three names of the past stand out with special distinctness, viz., Samuel Hoare, the great-grandfather of the present Mr. Samuel Hoare, who sits in the House of Commons for the City of Norwich, and who owns the houses known as The Hill and The Heath, (Heath House), and other property in Hampstead; Samuel Hoare only son of the first named Samuel Hoare; and John Gurney Hoare and Joseph Hoare, sons of the second Samuel Hoare. The great-grandfather was born at Stoke Newington in 1751, and in 1790 moved to The Heath, Hampstead, the house now occupied by Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P.

At his house Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Crabbe were frequent guests. He was one of the first in this country to espouse the cause of the negro, and in his will bequeathed a legacy to any society that might be formed to redress their wrongs. He joined a committee formed in 1787 with the object of abolishing the slave-trade, and co-operated with Mrs. Trimmer in the establishment of Sunday Schools.

In 1772 he joined the bank of Bland and Barnett, 62 Lombard Street, in which his son, grandsons, and great-grandsons were afterwards partners. It was known for many years as *Barnetts, Hoares, and Co.*, and ultimately, after fusion with other private banks, it became *Lloyds Bank (Limited)*. He died in 1825, and is buried in the Friends' Burial Ground, Winchmore Hill. Samuel Hoare, his only son, was born in 1783. He married in 1806, Louisa, daughter of John Gurney, of Norwich, and went to live at "The Hill," where he died in 1846. He is buried with his wife (who died in 1836) in Hendon Churchyard. He took great interest in improving the treatment of lunatics, and in the subject of prison discipline, giving much time to prison visiting and to the management of one of the oldest reformatories for discharged prisoners. It still exists for young women at Manor House, Dalston, and his grandson, Mr. S. Hoare, M.P., is the present treasurer.

Mr. Hoare also was much interested, with his brother-in-law, Sir Fowell Buxton, who lived at one time at North End, in the abolition of slavery. His wife wrote one of the earliest books on education, and was well-known by the poor of Hampstead and at the workhouse. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoare were active in starting many of the philanthropic and religious objects in Hampstead. They had six sons and two daughters. Of the sons three lived all their lives in Hampstead.

1. *Samuel*, born at "The Hill," 1807, died there in 1833, and is buried in Hendon Churchyard. He left two daughters.

2. *John Gurney*, born on May 7, 1810. He took his degree at Cambridge in 1832, and was twentieth wrangler. He married in 1837, Caroline, daughter of Charles

Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill, Surrey. He died at Biarritz, on February 16th, 1875.

Mr. J. Gurney Hoare took an active part in some of the large religious societies, besides being president of Guy's Hospital. He was closely identified with all Hampstead interests, was chairman of the bench of magistrates, and treasurer of the parish funds. He specially identified himself with the question of the preservation of the Heath when there was great danger of its being built over, and in concert with a few inhabitants he sustained an action in the Court of Chancery, as already stated which prevented this being done. Mr. Hoare resided at "The Hill" for the greater part of the year, and spent his regular autumn holiday at his country home at Cromer, in Norfolk. He left three sons and three daughters.

3. *Edward*, the third son of Samuel Hoare, vicar of Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury, is very well known by his writings. It is his eldest son, Edward Brodie Hoare, who is M.P. for Hampstead.

4. *Joseph*, born at The Hill, 1814, died at Child's Hill House, Hampstead, in 1886, where he had lived since his second marriage to Miss Barclay, in 1847. He was an active magistrate in Hampstead, being, to quote from *The Hampstead Express*, "just and yet merciful." He was much interested in many religious societies both in London and in Hampstead, and at his funeral at Hendon the British and Foreign Bible Society, of which he was treasurer, The Church Missionary Society, The Church Pastoral Aid Society, and The London City Mission, were all represented by deputations. He was instrumental in building Christ Church, Hampstead, and All

Saints', Child's Hill; and will be remembered by old volunteers as an excellent shot at the Child's Hill range. Like John Gurney he was a partner in the bank of Barnetts, Hoares, and Co., till 1868, when he retired, and devoted himself during the last fifteen years of his life to philanthropic objects. His wife survived him about a month, and is also buried at Hendon. He had no children.

5. Richard, the fifth son of Samuel Hoare, is living at Morden Hill, Hertford.

6. Francis, the sixth and youngest son of Samuel Hoare, is now living at The Hill, Hampstead.

Besides his one son, Samuel Hoare (1751—1825) had three daughters.

1. Sarah, who died unmarried in 1857.

2. Hannah, married 1802 to Thomas Marlborough Pryor. She died in 1850, leaving two sons and two daughters, viz., (1) Marlborough Pryor, who died in 1869; (2) Robert Pryor of High Elms, Watford; (3) Ellen, widow of Charles Toller, Esq., of East Heath Road, Hampstead; (4) Caroline, who married David Powell, Esq., of Heath Lodge, Hampstead, and died 1859.

3. Grizell, who married David Powell, Esq., of Loughton, Essex, father of the above-mentioned David Powell.

Admiral Sir E. Parry, the famous Arctic explorer, was connected by marriage with the Hoare family, and himself resided at Hampstead.

THE HOLFORDS.

In 1803, in the high summer weather, there was a great gathering on the Heath. All Hampstead turned out to see. The Defence Act had been passed by Parliament, and the loyal parish was literally up in arms

to give effect to it. No fewer than 700 good men and true took the oath of allegiance as Volunteers, and forthwith elected two staunch friends of the village—Mr. Boydell and Mr. Charles Holford—to be their leaders.

Both were tried men. They had led the Hampstead Loyal Association before King George III. in Hyde Park, on June 21, 1799, on the occasion of a great review. But this was not the first time that the Holfords had figured in Hampstead history.

There is still extant a fine print, dated 1752, of a view from Mrs. Holford's house at Hampstead, so to that extent fixing the antiquity of the family in the parish at a century and a half.

Josiah Holford, the grandfather of Mr. George Holford, now of 3 Holford Road, was born in 1726. When he came to Hampstead is uncertain. He lived at one time in the large house on the west side of Holly Hill, now occupied by Miss Norton. Charles, his son, just referred to, was born at Hampstead in 1774, and he resided from time to time in a variety of houses—on Windmill Hill, at the Grove (now Mrs. Sharpe's), at Upper Terrace House (now Mr. Johnson's) and at Grove House (now Heathfield House Reformatory), which he bought in 1832 and where Mr. George Holford was born.

Volunteering did not entirely absorb the Holford energy. In the preamble of the Act of the 35th of King George III. the names of both Josiah and Charles appear as Guardians and Trustees of the Poor. That was ninety years ago. Again the minutes of the Auxiliary Bible Society show that Charles was a member and supporter of that institution.

In 1859 the Holford name again came to the fore

(as will have been seen at page 281) in re-establishing at Hampstead a Volunteer force which has now for more than thirty years prepared itself for active service, and maintained under officers of approved capacity an ever increasing zeal.

PHILIP HEMERY LE BRETON.

BY MRS. HERBERT MARTIN.

Mr. Le Breton was born at St. Helier's, Jersey, October 30th, 1806, his father being at that time rector of St. Saviour's, Jersey.

Mr. Le Breton was educated at Westminster School, and began his professional career as a solicitor, but he relinquished this branch of the law in 1853, and was called to the bar, becoming a member of the Inner Temple. He practised as revising barrister for West Surrey for several years.

Mr. Le Breton married Anna Letitia, daughter of Charles Rochemont Aikin, granddaughter of Dr. John Aikin, and great-niece of Mrs. Barbauld, in 1833, and in 1851, Mr. and Mrs. Le Breton moved from Wimbledon to Hampstead, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mrs. Le Breton's family was connected with the old days of Hampstead when it was a suburban village, separated by fields and country lanes from the metropolis. Her grandmother, Mrs. John Aikin, with her daughter Lucy, the well-known authoress—who afterwards lived with Mr. and Mrs. Le Breton, and died under their roof—lived till Mrs. Aikin's death in Church Row. In the year 1855 Mr. Le Breton was elected a member of the Hampstead Vestry, of which he became at once and continued for a quarter of a century

to be an active and influential member. Eventually the vicar, who is by law chairman of the vestry, refraining from the active exercise of his right, Mr. Le Breton acted as chairman for several years until his health failed. He was elected in 1859 member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, in which capacity he won approval on all sides. Mr. Le Breton's talents peculiarly fitted him for public offices of this nature, his powers of speech, ready wit, persuasiveness of manner, quickness of apprehension, tact, and energy, all combined to make him an acceptable leader. He continued to render valuable service for twenty years.

From the time of his becoming member of the Metropolitan Board, he lent all his energies towards aiding in the rescue of Hampstead Heath from the threatened invasion of the builder, and the making a permanent open space of it for the people of London. Hampstead Heath is well known to be one of the most naturally beautiful spots in England, as well as one of the healthiest, and the prospect of one day seeing the lovely district overrun with villas and streets—which had gradually swallowed up almost all the meadows which surrounded Hampstead proper in the days when Mr. Le Breton came to live there—was one that was grievous to contemplate.

The history of the acquisition of the Heath is fully told in another part of this record. This rescue was at last effected in 1871. The long struggle for possession of the Heath, which had demanded no common perseverance and determination, ending in victory, the people of Hampstead gratefully acknowledged Mr. Le Breton's share in the final completion of it by a public testimonial to him, including a gift of £500. Since the Board of

Works took formal possession of Hampstead Heath, many plants thought to be extinct have reappeared there, as if the smoke and fogs of London were removed a hundred miles. The inestimable boon to the public cannot be exaggerated, and it is right to remember how largely this boon is owing to Mr. Le Breton's untiring zeal in the cause. Mr. Le Breton had a large family and sustained many serious losses in them : anxiety and trouble brought on an illness which completely overclouded the last few years of his life. He retired altogether from public business in 1879, and died at Worsley Road, Hampstead, August 6th, 1884, the 51st anniversary of his marriage. He was buried in old Hampstead Churchyard in a family vault, where Miss Lucy Aikin had been laid in 1864, and where a little grandchild of Mr. Le Breton's also rests. Mrs. Le Breton survived him only one year.

T. N. LONGMAN.

The famous bookselling firm of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, which flourished in Paternoster Row early in the century, and still prospers at No. 39, though under a shortened title, was probably the greatest house of the kind in the United Kingdom when Mr. Longman was in Hampstead. He lived for many years at his residence on the Greenhill, the site of which is now occupied by the Wesleyan chapel. In his garden stood a famous cedar of Lebanon. There it remained to the admiration of all—for it could be plainly seen by the passers by when Prince Arthur Road was cut through Greenhill—until a few years ago, when it was removed, reluctantly it must be added, to make way for new chapel buildings and a lecture room. Mr. Longman unfortu-

nately lost his life by a fall from his horse, according to some authorities on Haverstock Hill, and to others near King's Cross. There is a tablet to his memory in the parish church.

The position of Mount Grove, as part of the Greenhill, is fixed by the subjoined note of his grandson.

ADDENDUM. BY T. NORTON LONGMAN.

There is no doubt that my grandfather died from the effects of a fall from his horse, and that he lived at Mount Grove, Hampstead. He died on August 28th, 1842.

CAPTAIN MACINNES.

Volunteers of 1859 and later years, in Tottenham at Hornsey, Highgate, Barnet, and far away Enfield Lock, will recollect the cheery captain of one of the Hampstead Companies, John Reynolds MacInnes. The members of his old corps will need no reminder, He won universal esteem and affection by his unfailing good temper, his consideration for those he led, and the ardour with which he threw himself with Messrs. George Toller, George Holford, George Potter and others into what was then known as the Volunteer movement. Alas! so promising a life, one already so full of vital energy, was soon cut short. Captain MacInnes was the second son of General MacInnes, whose name is referred to elsewhere in this volume. He was Scotch by birth, and was born in 1835, so that when, on the 18th of November 1865, he yielded to the exhausting effects of a severe attack of diphtheria contracted in the early spring, John MacInnes was but thirty years old. So closed a life not unfruitful for good by the example set of steadfast adherence to duty from the highest motives. In the affecting

words of a near relative, "many were sharers in the sorrow of those who being nearest to him loved him most." Captain MacInnes married in 1859, Anne Maria, eldest daughter of John Gurney Hoare, of The Hill. The Volunteers, faithful to their captain to the last, mustered in Christ Church on the occasion of the funeral, and were there addressed by the present Bishop of Exeter from a text which perhaps may be taken to be the true basis of Christian belief.

THE LORD MAYORS.

MR. ALDERMAN HALE.

Two of the high municipal functionaries who occupy the post of chief magistrate of the City of London are identified with Hampstead. Mr. Warren Stormes Hale resided for some years on the West Heath. He was a Justice of the Peace for Hampstead. For nearly fifty years he represented the Coleman Street ward of the City in the Common Council. He was elected an Alderman in 1856; in 1858 he became Sheriff, and in 1864 Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Hale died in 1872, and the election of his successor, as alderman of the ward, was the occasion for a glowing tribute to the services Mr. Hale had rendered in establishing the City School of six hundred pupils, to his munificence, and to what were described as "his great educational achievements."

MR. ALDERMAN ISAACS.

Sir Henry Isaacs, of 27 Belsize Park, is now the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

THE MAYOS.

Two members of this excellent family resided in Hampstead for many years and did good service to their fellow creatures—the late Mr. Herbert Mayo and his sister the late Miss Elizabeth Mayo.

Mr. Mayo was born in 1798. He commenced business as a young man in the office of his uncle, Mr. John Knowlys, a West India Broker.

Under the influence of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Charles Mayo, he entered with earnestness into the religious movements of the day, and from about 1822 devoted all his leisure moments to work among the poor, in schools and workhouses, and elsewhere.

It was to him that David Nasmyth, the founder of the London City Mission, first confided his plan for the formation of that society which was established in 1835. Mr. Mayo was on the committee of management, as well as on that of the Home and Colonial School Society, and worked indefatigably for both societies from their commencement. He resided at Hampstead from 1848 till his death in 1874, taking first 6 Devonshire Place, Haverstock Hill, and moving in 1853 to Oak Hill.

He took an active part in the Sailors' Orphan and Soldiers' Daughters' Institutions, and the Government Reformatory for Girls, himself teaching in each every week. He was a constant visitor at the Hampstead Workhouse, and for fourteen years was a Guardian of the Poor. He visited also at the Consumption Hospital; holding services for the patients regularly on Sunday. He founded a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in High Street (now in Willoughby Road).

Besides these objects of interest at home, he bestowed much thought upon the Protestant congregations of Italy, and after the winter of 1856-7, which he spent at Nice, made several journeys to that country with the purpose of visiting the pastors and encouraging them in their work. Mr. Mayo died during a visit to Broadstairs, September 14th, 1874, in his seventieth year, and is buried at Kensal Green.

The *St. Stephen's Parish Magazine* of October 1874, in giving some account of his character and labours, states that he was foremost in all good works connected with that parish, so that his name was a sanction, and its absence a suspicion on any scheme, and bears testimony to the humility, gentleness of disposition, genuine active friendship, and largeness of heart of this worthy and respected citizen.

Elizabeth Mayo, who was born in 1793, resided in Belsize Lane from 1834 to 1853, when she moved to Oak Hill where she died in September 1865. For the twelve years previous to her residing at Hampstead she lived with her brother the Rev. Charles Mayo, D.C.L., who had established a boys' school at Cheam with the purpose of applying Pestalozzi's system to the education of the upper classes. She took great interest in his pupils, and helped in their instruction. During these years she wrote *Lessons on Objects* and *Lessons on Shells*.

From 1843 and onwards her efforts were concentrated upon the work of the Home and Colonial School Society.

A tablet to her memory has been erected in a school-room of the Society's buildings in Gray's Inn Road, in which it is recorded that "she devoted herself to the direction of the schools and the training of the students

of this institution, and endeared herself to all by her hearty sympathy, wise counsel, and friendly aid."

She wrote several educational books which were published by the Society—*Model Lessons for Infant Schools*, *Lessons on Religious Instruction*, *Lessons on the Miracles*.

The house in Belsize Lane in which Miss Mayo resided has since been pulled down.

SIR JAMES COSMO MELVILL, K.C.B., F.R.S.

When the glories of the East India Company, although overshadowed by the Board of Control, were as yet far from being extinguished by the direct assumption of royal supremacy over Hindostan, Sir James Melvill was the tried servant and trusted secretary of that magnificent corporation. For many years previous to 1858, when the East India Company ceased to exist, and indeed for some years longer, he had his residence in Cannon Hall, now the property and abode of Henry Clarke, Esq. Sir James was born at Guernsey in 1792, and was made a Knight of the Bath in 1853. The son of a soldier who had fought and bled in the desperate struggles which took place when Hyder Ali was a power in the East, Melvill was bred up to Indian affairs from his youth. While "John Company" still gave orders in India it passed a gracious vote of thanks to its faithful servant at home for "the distinguished ability, zeal, energy, and strict integrity" with which he had fulfilled the onerous office of secretary to his splendid and powerful masters. He was a fine type of the official who built up an administration, alleged to be as pure and beneficent as the world had seen, on the bases of Clive's victories and unquenchable British enterprise.

ANNE MILES.

"The west-winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad streams run ;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

On a day in 1813 a young wife, Mrs. Anne Miles, was brought home to what is now West End House by her husband, the late John Miles, Esq. Seventy-six years later, on the 18th of April 1889, this estimable and much lamented lady died in her ninety-ninth year, in the house which had been so long her abode. Her husband died December, 1856. Born on the 30th July, 1790, Mrs. Miles preserved a perfect recollection of many of the chief events of modern history. Her memory was clear as to hearing, when a very young child indeed, of the death of Marie Antoinette, by her nurses talking repeatedly of the "poor French queen whose head had been cut off." Mrs. Miles was a woman of wide sympathies ; and, notwithstanding her advanced age, was interested in every one and still lived with the times. At ninety-two, her desire to see a theatre lighted by electricity was gratified by a visit to the Savoy, where the operetta of *Patience* was being performed. As a young girl, Mrs. Miles had visited theatres lighted by candles ; in more mature years she had seen gas take their place, and finally witnessed a play by the light of the electric lamp.

This lady lived in seven generations, with a margin of forty-two years ; being fourteen when her great-grandmother died, and living twenty-eight years after the birth of her great-grandson. Two of her sons died

during her lifetime, one aged seventy-five and the other seventy-three. She leaves one hundred and twenty-six descendants.

Mrs. Miles throughout her long life had perfect health, a fact largely attributed to her habit of spending as much time as possible in the open air, and freely admitting fresh air by open windows whenever she was kept within doors by the weather.

Up to her ninety-eighth year Mrs. Miles personally received her guests (rarely fewer than two hundred and frequently more numerous) at haymaking parties on the lawns and meadows of West End House, and up to ninety-four it was her practice to walk about the grounds alone, whether for pleasure or exercise. Music had to the last a charm for her.

A perfect and unvarying courteousness to all ages, both sexes, and all ranks was one of the marked qualities of this excellent lady ; while her goodness to the villagers will long be remembered. Mr. and Mrs. Miles lie buried in a family vault in Hampstead parish church.

AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN.

BY E. A. WURTZBURG.

Professor De Morgan, who was one of the most eminent mathematicians and logicians of his time, lived in Hampstead during the latter part of his life. He was a son of John De Morgan, a colonel in the old East India Company's service, and was born at Madura in the Presidency of Madras, June 1806. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourth wrangler, and in 1828 became Professor of

Mathematics in the newly-established London University in Gower Street, afterwards known as University College, a post which he filled, with a short interruption, down to 1866, when he resigned. "As a teacher of mathematics," says one of his most eminent pupils, the late Professor Stanley Jevons (also an inhabitant of Hampstead, as shown at a previous page of this volume), "De Morgan was unrivalled." He was a man of immense learning and a most acute and original thinker; and he was as kind-hearted and conscientious as he was learned. Professor De Morgan came to reside in Hampstead in the summer of 1859. His first house was No. 41 Chalcot Villas, Adelaide Road, altered in 1862 to 91, Adelaide Road. In 1868 he removed to 6 Merton Road, near Primrose Hill, and he continued to occupy this house until his death in March 1871.

ADDENDUM.

"De Morgan is," records H. C. Robinson, "the only man whose calls, even when interruptions, are always acceptable. He has such luminous qualities, even in his small talk."

JOHN NEATE.

This trusted lawyer and large-hearted philanthropist, who died at Bournemouth at the age of sixty-five on April 26th, 1889, while still a ratepayer of Hampstead, lived for many years, and until recently at 53 Belsize Park. Of his abundant and unassuming charity it would be out of place here to treat. He (with his wife) did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame.

As a public man he was long a member, and finally Master of the Clothworkers' Company, a body which,

largely under his leadership and that of Sir Owen Roberts, has won honourable distinction in devoting funds and energy to the promotion of the national question of technical education. The Clothworkers' Company, influenced by Mr. Neate, have been most liberal supporters of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, the manager of which, Miss Buss, is a resident in this parish; and his hand has been felt in the scholarships founded at Oxford and elsewhere; in the support and maintenance of the Yorkshire College, and in the valuable help extended to the Technical College.

In this borough, Mr. Neate had deeply at heart the interests of the Blind School in Avenue and Adamson Roads, and for twenty-one years he was a member of the committee of management. A liberal contributor to the funds of the Unitarian chapel in Pilgrim's Lane, his sympathies were wide enough to include many charities; and in him the Consumption Hospital at Mount Vernon has lost a good friend.

THE NEVINSONS.

Descendants of the old Hampstead family of Nevinson still reside in the parish. So far back as 1815, Edward Henry Nevinson, a Dalesman, a Wrangler of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Paymaster of the Exchequer, came to reside in Hampstead. He chose the house which still stands at the south-west corner of Pilgrim's Lane and is the last of the picturesque group, well recessed from the high road, which have just yielded to the hand of the modern builder. He died there in 1850 at the age of seventy-one. He was college friend of Bishop

Kaye and the long-lived Lord Lyndhurst. As Paymaster, Mr. Nevinson had charge of the Tallies, stores of which catching fire led to the destruction of the old Houses of Parliament. Specimens of these marvels of account-keeping are still in the possession of Mrs. Edward Nevinson of Lyndhurst Road. Edward Henry's wife was one of a trio of three good women—Mrs. Nevinson, Mrs. Hoare, and Mrs. Mallet—to whom Hampstead owes its first district society, known by the name of the Benevolent Society. Her name is closely associated with Sunday school work and work amongst the poor. Although this estimable lady died in 1868, her name is still honoured amongst a surviving few—particularly by Mrs. Simmonds, who at ninety-four yet recalls the kindly deeds of “Lady” Nevinson.

Edward Nevinson, the eldest son, was born in 1813, and spent all his life in Hampstead. He was an equity barrister, and was a manager of the former savings bank and of the dispensary; and freely gave of his legal knowledge to those too poor to pay for it.

George Henry, the grandson, has for some years left Hampstead for Leicester, but still takes interest in the affairs of the parish. In 1867 he was a liberal subscriber to the fund for the defence of the Heath from destruction.

This old family claim both from Cumberland and Westmorland. From the latter also came Sir Roger Nevinson of Eastry. The Nevinsons intermarried with the Bonneys—a member of which latter family (Professor Bonney) is now a resident of Hampstead. Mr. Nevinson's brother was Physician to George IV.

ROBERT DURIE OSBORN.

Lieut.-Colonel Osborn resided at No. 20 Winchester Road. He died of syncope during a game of lawn tennis on Good Friday, 1889. As a soldier he had seen long and arduous service. Between the date of his first commission in 1853 and of his last in 1879 Colonel Osborn had taken part in suppressing the Indian Mutiny, and as commanding officer had fought several actions, the success of which gained for him a medal. Yet so little had Indian service under exceptionally trying circumstances impaired his physical energies, it is the fact that the Lawn Tennis Club had scarcely a more active member than this experienced soldier. As a literary man he produced volumes on Mohammedan history which are highly valued by theological students. They cost Colonel Osborn fourteen years of sustained labour. His authority as a writer on Eastern topics was recognised by an invitation to deliver a course of lectures at Cambridge on "Islam in India." He is described by a friend as a singularly modest and eminently pure and high-minded man, of rare geniality and extensive knowledge.

SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, K.H.

BY REGINALD PALGRAVE.

Francis Palgrave resided in a house on the Green, from the 19th March, 1834, till his death on the 6th July, 1861.

Under the Commission of Records he published the "Parliamentary Writs," "Exchequer Calendars," and similar collections of historical evidences; and he was

appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in 1838, a post which he held until his death.

Palgrave's principal writings were, *A Short History of England from the Roman to the Norman Conquest*, *The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, a story of the Middle Ages, *The Merchant and Friar*, and a history of England and Normandy, treating of the Carolingian Empire, the rise of the Capetian dynasty, and the foundation of the Duchy of Normandy. He was married in 1823 to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, of Great Yarmouth.

ADDENDUM. BY CHARLES H. L. WOODD.

Sir Francis Palgrave was the father of four noted sons, (1) Francis, Professor of Poetry at Oxford; (2) Gifford, an Eastern traveller and author; (3) Inglis, an author; and (4) Reginald, one of the clerks of Parliament, and a writer of repute well known in Hampstead society a quarter of a century ago.

JOHN JAMES PARK.

"Lector,

Si monumentum requiris, Circumspice."

Inscription within the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral.

In a modern description of the borough of Hampstead, a primary duty of the compiler should be to give some account of its first historian. But the materials are scanty. The inscription to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the effect that those who desire evidence of his skill as an architect should look around, are in effect applicable to Mr. Park. The monument of his industry and zeal in research and compilation, is his book, dedicated to Thomas, Lord Erskine, of Restormel Castle, in the

Duchy of Cornwall, and sometime of the Evergreen Hill in Hampstead, *The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex*. This is the royal octavo volume from which all recent commentators on the earlier records of the parish of St. John freely quote. It is enriched with fourteen plates. Hampstead in the frontispiece is, but for the spire of the parish church in the distance, difficult of recognition. Nothing delineated by the illustrations is now extant except the beautiful monument in the church to Lady Erskine, and perhaps the painted glass removed from the Chicken House and taken to Branch Hill. Park finished his book in 1813, dating it from Hampstead, November 30. The copy before the writer of this article presents the unusual feature of a two-fold title-page. The second is apparently that of the impression printed for White, Cochrane and Co., Fleet Street, and Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Red Lion Passage, in 1814. That which faces the frontispiece notifies additions and corrections, and is printed only for Nichols, Son, and Bentley (who had acquired Messrs. White and Co's. share in the publication) under date 1818. The edges of the pages are not tooled, but are rough as from the paper-mill. The volume was published by subscription, and Park apologizes to his subscribers for repeated and unforeseen delays in publication. The subscription list contains many notable names, not alone of Hampstead but from all parts of the country. Of Hampstead people, Lady Alvanley subscribes for a large paper copy, so does Mr. Bliss, who gave Mr. Park much valuable help in his account of the local flora. The Battyes then, as now, figure honourably as Hampstead residents. Mrs. Bockett took a copy but her address was at that time at



THE HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD IN 1884.
From a Photograph.

Reading and not at Hampstead Heath. Lord Erskine naturally had a large paper copy. Where is it now? The Holfords took copies. One supporter, his name should be recorded—Mr. Joseph Hending, of Finsbury—bought “two copies large paper, four small.” T. N. Longman of the Greenhill of course had a copy, so had the Right Hon. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne. He was ever interested in village communities and laboured strenuously for their good. The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval meant to have had a copy, but the pistol-shot of Bellingham put an end to that and greater intentions. Charles Pilgrim took a copy; so did Thomas Platt, of Child’s Hill House, the two gentlemen who gave their names respectively to Pilgrim’s Lane and Platt’s Lane. The Rev. Samuel White, D.D., “Minister of Hampstead,” nobly supported his friend’s enterprise, and subscribed for copies both large and small. One copy—the larger, it is believed—bound originally in Russian leather, but bereft of nearly all the binding, was valued by the late Mr. Paxon, in preparing an inventory of Dr. White’s property at his death, at the sum of two guineas, so rare and valuable was this book becoming half a century ago. It passed into the hands of Mr. Lord, M.R.C.S. who re-bound it and gave it to his son, a resident in South Wales. Dr. White’s copy is there now.

Mr. Park, at the time of compilation, was a very young man. In his preface he refers to “those literary blandishments which have beguiled my youthful days,” and he modestly deprecates criticism by the plea that the errors and inaccuracies discoverable “are those of a person who has not yet attained the age of legal capacity.” If therefore Mr. Park was not twenty-one

years of age when the work was done, he could hardly have been from what he states more than eighteen when it was begun ; and it is impossible to withhold a tribute to the ability and application which, in one so young as Park and with little but his own literary resources to fall back upon, accomplished with success a considerable work.

John James Park died in 1833, according to Mr. Walford, who describes him as "excellent as a man and an antiquary ; and as a barrister who, two years before his death, was appointed Professor of Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London." His name must not be confused with that of John Ranicar Park, M.D., who died in Hampstead, 14th of December, 1847, and to whose "Exercise of Beneficence on Earth" a tablet in the Parish Church bears testimony.

There is little doubt that Park lived, while at Hampstead, in Church Row ; but, being so young at the time of completing his book, he could scarcely have been there as a householder. There also lived in Church Row Mr. Thomas Park, probably his father or his uncle. He was rated in a house (of which the number is not traceable) to the relief of the poor from 1814 to the end of 1833. As John James Park dates his preface from Hampstead, in November 1813, the presumption is that he must have spent at least the two or three preceding years in Hampstead, possibly in another part of the parish. Both Mr. Lord (1827), who also lived in Church Row, and Mr. Coates (1833) recall to-day a Mr. Park of Church Row, but not as a young man. It is probably Mr. Thomas Park, the assumed relative, who is in their recollection. Leigh Hunt, writing in 1816, or a little later, uses these words :

"Had he lit on worthy Mr. Park, the philologist, that gentleman would assuredly have come, in spite of his Calvinism; but he lived too far off"—Church Row being some distance from the Vale of Health where Hunt resided. This remark seems to point to a man of riper age than twenty-four or twenty-five years; and the inference is that the philologist was the father, or uncle, who perhaps helped the young author with information and guided him with a ripe experience. It was probably Mr. Thomas Park, F.S.A., artist, antiquary, and poet, a man of singular excellence, and an outline of whose life has been sketched by the Rev. R. C. Jenkins, M.A., so recently as 1885.

SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY.

"O whither sail you, brave Englishmen?"
Cried the little Esquimaux.
'Between your land and the polar star
My goodly vessels go.'

GEORGE HENRY BOKER.

Hampstead can claim as citizen in the past one of the most distinguished of the limited but glorious band of Arctic explorers who have sought to resolve the fascinating but still unsettled problem of a North-west passage. Parry was the occupier for a time of the middle house of the three houses standing at the end of the Heath near the "Spaniards" Tavern and facing towards the Heath. From his garden at the back looking due north over the low range of the Middlesex hills, Sir Edward must have seen the streamers of the Aurora Borealis flaming into the sky, and reminding him of his far-off ice-bound home of former years in the frozen north.

This indomitable explorer of the north polar seas acquired in his repeated voyages to the Arctic Circle vast and almost unequalled experience. First, in 1817, he took out, as lieutenant in command, a tiny brig, the *Alexander*, and brought her safely home with crew intact. In 1819 he went out again, still a lieutenant, but in command of a fleet of two small vessels, and wintered in the ice. He got up to latitude 74 26 north, and won for his expedition £5,000. A third time he went up, now a captain, and wintered off an island where the temperature went down to 40 degrees below zero, and there he remained, frozen up, seven months. Then he went still further north, to latitude 69.75 ; where he was once more frozen up for the winter, the mercury going down to minus 46. He got back to England with some loss of men from scurvy late in the following year. A fourth time, viz. in 1824, this intrepid sailor sought the polar waters. One ship was wrecked, provisions ran short, and the voyage proved barren of results. Yet his courage still was high. In 1827 he went a fifth time to the north, on this occasion with a single vessel. His plan was to sail to a certain latitude and then take to the boats, and so reach the Pole. Parry went in one boat, Ross in the other. Although the voyage was not in itself a success, the most northerly point reached being only a little more than 79 degrees of latitude, still its records are a monument of the unflinching energy, perseverance, and devotion to duty displayed by every man and officer on this redoubtable but unavailing voyage. No memorial plate marks the great sailor's home in Hampstead.

SPENCER PERCEVAL, M.P.

The Honourable, as he then was, the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval as he afterwards became, was a ratepayer of Hampstead for five and a half years, from June 1797 to December 1802. The house he occupied, the exact position of which cannot now be fixed with certainty, was probably in or near the district known as Bartram's. It was not a large house, the rental value being only £60 a year, and it had been unoccupied for some time previously. The locality is vaguely mentioned in the rate-book as "Haverstock Hill and thereabout," and the rating of Mr. Perceval includes property at South End Green. He was also, according to Park, the last occasional resident at Belsize House. But although £60 a year was relatively a high rating ninety years ago, it suggests rather a private house than a mansion.

In the Act of George III. which provided for a new body of Guardians, Mr. Perceval is named one of the statutory Guardians. In 1803, just after leaving Hampstead, he had his chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and wrote to Jeremy Bentham the following letter (believed to be unpublished), which is printed here as one of the most perfect examples of the art of saying nothing in sentences of polished courtesy and frank appreciation:—

SIR,

I am to offer my apologies to you, for not having taken an earlier opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Letter upon the subject of your second Letter to L^d Pelham, which the Speaker had the goodness to send to me. I put off answering it till I had had an opportunity of reading both your Letters to Lord Pelham, and this did not occur till yesterday. You have anticipated some reluctance on my part to express the impression which the reading of those Letters may have made upon me. And undoubtedly I should at least be desirous

of hearing the observations which may be made by those who think differently from you upon the subject, before I should permit myself either to express or to form a definite judgement upon it. But I can have no difficulty or reserve in saying that your Letters contain many important facts and observations which I hope and trust will meet that serious and dispassionate consideration which they seem to me so much to deserve.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Y^r most obed^t humble Serv^t,

SP. PERCEVAL.

L. I. F.

Jan^y 10, 1803.

Seven years after leaving Hampstead Spencer Perceval came into power as First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and therefore head of the government. His Administration had a tragical end. Two and a half years later, that is on the 11th of May, 1812, he was shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the old House of Commons. Readers of this volume who remember Viscount Palmerston will be interested by the fact that he took office under Spencer Perceval as Secretary at War.

The Rev. Sydney Smith makes repeated reference to Perceval as a resident of Hampstead. In "Peter Plymley's" letter No. 9, he is mentioned as going to church; and as "that mild family man who dwelleth in Hampstead," and in letter No. 10, Perceval is spoken of as the "Gentleman of Hampstead." Addressing another personage, Peter Plymley is made to say—"You are as powerful in the Vestry as Mr. Perceval is in the House of Commons."

ADDENDUM. BY JOHN T. TAYLOR.

Though never proved insane, Bellingham is usually regarded as a madman. He believed himself to have been wronged in Russia,

complained especially of the British ambassador in that country, and, as the Administration would not give him compensation, brooded over his real or imaginary grievances till on that subject, at least, his mind was, no doubt, unhinged. It would seem that he had resolved to kill a Minister without having decided, apparently without even caring, who was to be his victim. When arrested, he admitted that it was he who fired the shot, and maintained that what he had done was a justifiable act of retribution. Perceval was murdered on the 11th May, 1812. On the 18th June, 1812, an Act of Congress declared America to be at war with Great Britain. For obvious reasons British statesmen were anxious to maintain friendly relations with the United States, and Mr. J. R. Green, in his *Short History of the English People*, gives it as his opinion that their efforts might have been successful but that their plans were arrested by the dissolution of the Perceval Ministry. The new government carried into effect the plans of Perceval and his colleagues; but, to use Mr. Green's words, "in the confusion which followed the murder of Perceval the opportunity was lost." War had been declared before the Americans knew that a policy of conciliation had been adopted.

THE THREE PRINCES.

The distinguished in rank as well as the illustrious in literature, science, and art, have been resident in Hampstead. Three princes have at various times made it their abode.

PRINCE ALAMAYU.

About eighteen years ago, as some inhabitants may still remember, a dark slight youth, little more than a child, might have been seen walking near or entering Hazeley House on Haverstock Hill. He was the son of the unhappy King Theodore of Abyssinia, who shot himself on the entry of the British troops into his citadel of Magdala, under Field-Marshal Lord Napier. The little Prince was brought to this country and educated at Rugby. He came at intervals to Hazeley House, on short visits—perhaps during the vacations.

But like the unhappy young Prince Leboo, who, a long time ago, was brought from an island in the Pacific to die of small-pox in England, this ill-fated child held out only a few years in the uncongenial climate of the country to which he had been in all kindness of intention removed. He died at Leeds on November 14th, 1879, being then only eighteen years of age, and was buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, by the Queen's desire.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY.

This distinguished foreigner occupied, it is said, about 1840, a house, long since pulled down, in the Vale of Health. Why he, the reputed possessor of incalculable wealth, took up even a temporary abode in so modest a tenement remains to be explained. To be in the close neighbourhood of the Chalybeate spring may have been a reason. It is of him that the *Ingoldsby Legends* record that—

“’Twould have made you crazy,
To see Esterhazy,
All jools from his jasey to his di'mond boots.”

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

The most extraordinary man, it is said, that the Revolutionary period in France produced, next to Napoleon Buonaparte himself, became for a brief space, according to tradition, a resident of Hampstead. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord visited this country at three distinct periods—twice in 1792—in the first instance voluntarily, and next as an exile, being driven from France by the Revolution. After a long interval he came

on the third occasion as Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James, from the 5th September, 1830, until the 19th August, 1834. By the irony of events, he returned as Plenipotentiary to a country which thirty-eight years before had ordered him summarily to quit it. It may have been while the Embassy house was under repair, or while a new one was being got ready, that Prince Talleyrand came to Hampstead, locating himself, probably as a summer visitor, in the house now known as Tensleys, then in the occupation of Mrs. Messer. In this house, in the recollection of Mr. C. H. L. Woodd, who lived next door from 1828 to 1838, was to be seen a cooking-range, in an upper bed-room, fitted to suit the foreign taste of the Ambassador. No person now remaining is to be found who can recall the man himself, his sonorous voice and glittering eye. Mr. Lord, who was in practice in Hampstead in 1827, does not call the Prince to mind. Yet it is possible that, under the shadow of the very elms which still adorn the paddock in front of Tensleys, Talleyrand planned great things, the memory of which endures. He obtained the recognition of the new balance of power in Europe and of the independence of Belgium, and effected the quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, which resulted in the pacification of the Peninsula. A great politician, and a literary man "of elegant and accomplished mind, and felicitous and graphic style," Talleyrand was also a dignitary of the Church, having been appointed in 1788 Bishop of Autun. As shown, he was a man of varied fortunes. A member of the National Assembly when the reign of Louis XVI. ceased, on the 10th August, 1792, he had great difficulty in escaping from Paris and the fierce Danton. Here in England, plunged in poverty,

he experienced an ungracious hospitality ; being ordered for political reasons to quit the country in twenty-four hours. It is possible that it was at this period and not during that of his Embassy, that Talleyrand, with straitened fortune, sought a refuge at Hampstead. In the event, he went to America, being then about forty years of age. He lived, however, to regain his native land and rise to great place and power under Napoleon. He had a long life. Born in 1754 he died full of years and honour, on the 17th (some say the 20th) of May, 1838, at the ripe age of 84. His memoirs are not yet published, being reputed at this moment to be in manuscript in the possession of the Duc de Broglie.

Biographical records do not always ascribe the title of "Prince" to M. de Talleyrand, but the following note sets the point at rest :—

ADDENDA BY SIR EDWARD HERTSLET, C.B.

Talleyrand was certainly styled "Prince." He signed the Vienna Congress Treaty of 9th of June, 1815, thus : "le prince de talleyrand," and in the preamble of that Treaty he was called "Le Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince de Talleyrand."

Bulwer, in his *Historical Characters*, gives the following account of him. He says :—

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Périgord was born February 2, 1754" (some authorities giving the 7th March, and others the 1st September, 1754, as the date of his birth). "The House of Périgord was one of the noblest in France, and in the earliest ages of the French Monarchy possessed sovereign power. The principality of Chalais, the only one which existed, I believe, in the time of Louis XIV., is said to have been eight centuries in this family.

"Talleyrand, a name usually attached to that of Périgord, and anciently written *Tailleran*, is supposed to have been a sort of *sobriquet*, or nickname, and derived from the words *tailler les rangs* (cut through the ranks). It was borne by Helie V., one of the sovereign Counts of Périgord, who lived in 1118; and from this Prince (Helie V.) descended two branches of the Talleyrand-Périgords; the one was

extinct before the time of Louis XVI. ; the other, being the younger branch, was then represented by a Comte de Périgord, Captain of the Guards, and Governor of the States of Languedoc. A brother of this Comte de Périgord was the father of Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Périgord, whose mother, Eléaine de Damas, daughter of the Marquis de Damas, was also of a highly noble family, and a lady alike remarkable for her beauty and her virtue."

The "Prince de Talleyrand" came to England on the 25th January, 1792; and again on the 16th September of that year, and Bulwer published a letter from him dated "18th September, Kensington Square." I never heard of his living at Hampstead, but others may have done so.

JOHN STUCKEY REYNOLDS.

This gentleman resided for nearly thirty years at Cannon Villas, Squire's Mount, *i.e.* from 1836 until 1874, in which year he died. He was a man of active and practical benevolence, and founded the Home and Colonial Training Institute (in which the late Mr. Mayo took also deep interest) in Gray's Inn Road, where a tablet to his memory is erected. Mr. Reynolds (who was a man of considerable wealth—it is said that by a fortunate speculation he made £30,000 in one day) died in Hampstead greatly and deservedly regretted.

THOMAS WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

It may be claimed with tolerable certainty that the talented writer of some of the most charming and popular comedies which in recent years have been put upon the stage was for at least a few years a resident of Hampstead. Mr. Thomas Robertson is known to have lived, as the *addendum* shows, at No. 6 Eton Road, but the entry in the rate books from 1868 to 1871 as regards that address, is of *Francis* William Robertson.

Mrs. Bancroft, in her *Recollections of the Stage*, gives interesting particulars of the six Robertson comedies. *Society*, produced in 1865 and played up to 1881, was performed by the Bancroft company nearly five hundred times; *Ours*, a very popular piece, seven hundred times; *Caste*, a pathetic and highly dramatic play, they performed six hundred and fifty times; *Play* ran one hundred and six nights, and *M.P.*, in 1870, one hundred and fifty-six nights. But the most popular play of all was *School*. That was performed on eight hundred nights. No playgoer who has seen *School* can forget the sunny, charming, artless Naomi Tighe. Her character was a great creation of true genius. "When Thomas William Robertson was taken from us," said Mr. Bancroft, "we, and the stage we love, mourned a common friend. His was no chance success; it is lasting."

There can be little doubt that Mr. Robertson did much to purify and elevate the stage by producing plays the very essence of which was an exquisite and innocent humour varied by passages of such true pathos that tears and laughter commingled were the marked features of every representation.

ADDENDUM. BY S. B. BANCROFT.

Robertson lived for the last few years of his life at 6 Eton Road, Haverstock Hill, but whether that house chanced to be in Hampstead Parish, others will be able to tell. Unfortunately I can remember no other address, but believe he was for some time in Kentish Town. I can state also that Francis was not the name of either father or brother of his.

JOHN HENRY RIDLEY.

The memory of Mr. Ridley, colonial merchant and philanthropist, may be said to belong equally to the Colony of South Australia and the Borough of Hampstead, Middlesex. Born in 1806, at West Boldon, county of Durham, he ended a life of great usefulness, rich in good works, at his residence No. 19 Belsize Park, at the close of 1887. But in the long interval of more than fourscore years he had spent fourteen active years in the colony (1839 to 1853) which he enriched by inventing at a period of abundant harvests and great scarcity of reapers, an agricultural machine of such excellence that it both reaped the ripened ear and threshed out the corn by one and the same operation. This invaluable contrivance, the use of which became general throughout the Australian colonies, he protected by no patent, but giving up his rights in it freely for the public good. For this munificent act he was thanked by a vote of the Colonial Legislature, and a testimonial was presented to him by the Agricultural Society of the colony through the medium of the Governor of South Australia, Sir George Grey. His departure from Adelaide was followed by the presentation of silver candelabra by the grateful colonial farmers at a public dinner in London. In 1862, Mr. Ridley took up his residence in Belsize Park and thenceforward devoted himself to natural science, poetry, the temperance question, and especially to theology and practical religion. He was well known amongst the poor of Portland Town, and up to the last days of his life devoted both money and time in reprinting and widely disseminating copies of such addresses and

sermons as agreed with his benignant views on the cardinal features of true religious belief. Mrs. Ridley having predeceased her husband by some years, the philanthropic work in Portland Town is carried on by their daughters, who continue to reside in Hampstead. They also largely interest themselves in the welfare of the Blind School in Avenue and Adamson Roads.

JOHN SANER, J.P.

A landowner of Hull, a director of the Dock Company, and a magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Saner had given sufficient proof of energy and capacity in the affairs of life, before he became, to the advantage of the locality, an inhabitant of the borough of St. John.

Colonel Saner was an excellent representative of that large and valuable class of citizens who, withdrawing from active business while the faculties are yet in their prime, devote themselves largely to public interests, and labour, in various capacities, for the public good. The military rank enjoyed by the subject of this memoir was the recognition of twenty-one years' service in the reserve forces as an officer of a Yorkshire regiment of Yeomanry cavalry; and the civil rank of Justice of the Peace corresponded with the possession of a ripe discernment and of other qualities fitting the recipient for such judicial functions as a seat on the bench of magistrates necessarily implies. Colonel Saner came to West Hampstead only three years ago. He was barely fifty-three when he died at Greyfriars, his house in Chislett Road, on November 24th, 1889. The writer recalls the energy with which, soon after his arrival in Hampstead, he promptly threw himself into the project for building the

new church of St James, in West End Lane, being thus early impressed with the need of enlarged Church accommodation for the populous district in which he had cast his lot.

Three years have sufficed to secure to this estimable parishioner while living, the good-will of his neighbours, and to his memory, now that the page of life can no longer be read, the tribute of general regret.

SIR GEORGE SARTORIUS.

At old West End House (Beckford's) resided in 1847, George Rose Sartorius. He was a post-captain in the Navy, an English Knight and a Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and the Sword. In Portugal he was an admiral, an honour, however, rather dearly bought; for in the year 1832, on taking command as admiral of the fleet of Portugal fitted out by Don Pedro, he was for that timely service to the Portuguese nation struck off the list of British captains. Four years later he was again placed on the captain's list, and was made Aide-de-camp to the Queen. Eventually he became an English Admiral and, there is reason to believe, Port Admiral at Portsmouth. Hence, it is right to give him now his full titles of Admiral Sir G. R. Sartorius, Knight, and K.C.T.S. He was also a Grand Cross of another Portuguese Order. The record of this gallant officer is replete with interest, the most picturesque incident being his presence at the surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte to the captain of His Majesty's Ship *Bellerophon*. Even more memorable, however, than this historical event was his service under Nelson. He went into the famous action at Trafalgar,

as midshipman on board the *Tonnant* of eighty guns, with Charles Tyler as his captain, and was therefore one of those to whom was flown on October 21st, 1805, the undying signal of "England expects every man to do his duty."

SIR GILBERT SCOTT, R.A.

This shining light of revived Gothic architecture—restorer beyond comparison of cathedrals and churches fast falling into ruin—was a resident and ratepayer of Hampstead for many years. He occupied a house—The Grove, now the residence of Mrs. Sharpe—from 1856 to 1865. By descent he may have had a natural leaning to the sanctuary, as his father was the incumbent of a Buckinghamshire living, and his father before him also a clergyman, and the famous Biblical commentator. His most striking design—one, however, that has not escaped sharp criticism—is the Albert Memorial at Kensington, for which, on its completion, he was knighted. His best known local work is the Midland Hotel at St. Pancras, which may be seen on any day from the summit of Parliament Hill. His hand may be traced on nearly all the cathedrals. The sexton, in Chichester, one day, standing at his door, cast eye on the spire of the cathedral opposite; the next moment, though the choir and nave were still there, the spire itself had vanished. It fell in a heap within the area of its own base. Scott built it up again. At Peterborough and St. Albans (where the munificent purse of Lord Grimthorpe, once so famous at the Parliamentary bar, has rescued a noble fane from actual ruin), at Gloucester, Exeter, Chester, and

eight or nine other cathedrals, including Canterbury, the most splendid and historical of all, vast works of renovation attest the master's grasp, both of massive work and minute detail. Even Westminster Abbey has felt the touch of Scott's preserving hand; while the splendid buildings in which the Foreign, Home, and Colonial Offices find their habitation, are amongst the latest monuments of his constructive genius.

SECRETARIES OF THE POST OFFICE.

Hampstead has been the abode of at least four Secretaries of the Post Office. Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., lived for some years, *circa* 1813, in Rosslyn House; Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., occupied for many years Bertram House, where he died in 1879; Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B., the present Secretary, resided with his parents for a length of time in early years in the house in Lyndhurst Road, still known as Rosslyn Lodge, just above the Congregational Chapel; and Mr. Frederic Hill (the fourth Secretary) has for the last thirty-five years lived partly at No. 1 Bellevue, but chiefly in his own house, No. 27 Thurlow Road. Mr. William James Page, an Assistant-Secretary of the Post Office, who retired in 1880, lived for several years in Belsize Park, and another Assistant-Secretary (the writer of this article) has also been a ratepayer of Hampstead for fourteen years in the Belsize and Kilburn wards. Rosslyn Lodge, in which Sir A. Blackwood lived as a child, was built by one Todd, and was afterwards inhabited by Matthew Forster, M.P. Mr. Forster did much to abolish the West African Slave Trade, by importing palm oil for lubri-

cating railway axles, the oil industry being found by the African chiefs to "pay" better than selling their people as slaves. In this house "L.E.L." (Letitia Elizabeth Landon), the poetess, passed her last night in England before going to Cape Coast Castle on the Gold Coast, where she, lamented, died.

HENRY SHARPE.

On the 27th of April, 1873, there died at the Grove, where his widow still resides, Mr. Henry Sharpe, at the ripe age of seventy-two. A man of active benevolence, but of unobtrusive ways, he shrank from any public recognition of his services to Hampstead; yet they were many and varied. The grave of Mr. Sharpe is in the churchyard of St. John, west of the main entrance. In the church is a memorial tablet gratefully set up by sixty of his old pupils, who, though scattered throughout the world in British colonies or foreign countries, united to perpetuate the memory of a life devoted to the good of others. Mr. Sharpe was a merchant of Fenchurch Street, and had resided in Hampstead for many years. From his youth upwards he was bent on the improvement of the young. A great many years ago a Lancastrian school for the poor, since removed elsewhere, was established in Harp Alley, Farringdon Street, of which the late Mr. Thomas F. Gibson, of Fitzjohn's Avenue, was the treasurer. Here, Mr. Sharpe, with his two brothers, Samuel and Daniel, taught classes while on their way to business. Here, too, the late Mr. Edwin Field, of Squire's Mount, although a busy lawyer, found time to form a drawing-class.

As a curious instance of progress made during the last sixty or seventy years, it may be mentioned that Mr. Sharpe took a journey to Hamburg in his youth, spending three weeks on a voyage which is now performed in little more than thirty-six hours.

As head of the leading house in the London trade with Portugal, Mr. Sharpe had an active life. He found his recreation after city hours in teaching and improving the young shopmen and working men of Hampstead. He occupied, at one time, a house in Heath Street. Here, in a small room, might often be seen throughout the winter evenings, a number of young men and boys who came for instruction in drawing, &c. Afterwards, in 1844, aided by Mr. Evans and the Rev Richard King, Mr. Sharpe established public reading-rooms. He set up (as stated in Mrs. Sharpe's article) the earliest drinking fountains in Hampstead, and he was indefatigable in supporting the efforts successfully made to prevent building on the Heath. There are still resident in Hampstead those who were witnesses to Mr. Sharpe's fruitful exertions on behalf of the working population, and who themselves, in no small measure, owe a responsible position in life to his self-sacrificing labours.

It may be added, that Mr. Sharpe was a nephew of the poet Rogers. He was a frequent visitor at his uncle's celebrated breakfasts ; and in Mr. P. W. Clayden's *Rogers and his Contemporaries*, there are very interesting records by him of stories, criticisms, and recollections by Mr. Rogers which Mr. Sharpe wrote down after the breakfasts. In Clayden's *Life of Samuel Sharpe*, Henry, the subject of this article, is more than once referred to.



GEORGE STEVENS, F.R.S.

DESIGNED BY

THOMAS SHEPPARD, M.P.

The member for Frome lived in the house near the Whitestone pond, now occupied by Mr. Lister, and formerly known as The Upper Flask. This gentleman was the last to wear a pigtail in Hampstead. He also wore habitually a spencer, and was one of the very last of an old school which had then almost entirely passed away. His eldest daughter married Mr. Kemp, who gave the name to the important division of the township of Brighton which is known as Kemp Town.

MRS. SIDDONS.

"The greatest actress that ever trod the stage," according to the glowing panegyric of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* of 1847, Sarah Kemble—Mrs. Siddons—lived for some time in the low tiled-roofed house, or cottage known as Capo di Monte, which overlooks the Judge's Walk. It abuts on the Walk, being the first building from the eastward, and the last on the left hand of the short street which leads from Upper Terrace to the Heath. A little window in the side commands extensive views over the West Heath to Harrow and the north-west. The walls are overgrown with ivy and flowering creepers. The house remains probably very much as it was in Mrs. Siddons's time. That time ended on the 8th of June, 1831, when the great actress was seventy-six, and had retired from the stage for nineteen years. Of this great and good woman, the poet Campbell wrote that the benevolence of her heart made her an honour to her sex and to human nature.

Of her histrionic art, the reviewer remarked, that from her frown of proud disdain and scorn, the very actors themselves shrank with something like terror, while in other parts, "a dignity and a sensibility, a power and a pathos were manifested, never equalled by any male performer." Her memory, or rather the tradition of the unsurpassed power of Mrs. Siddons on the stage, is still kept green by every playwright. It cannot be claimed that this actress was for certain a ratepayer, or more than the temporary occupant of the cottage above referred to. But that she was a resident for a few summer months, seems assured. Tradition still preserves the story how on one occasion, on selecting material at the shop of Mr. Evans, draper in High Street, this gifted woman, perhaps in merri-ment, struck awe into all who heard her by holding up the fabric to view, and enquiring in the deep tragedy tones which she so well knew how to use: "Will it wash?"

MRS. TENNYSON.

This lady, who was the mother of the Poet Laureate, lived with a daughter at Rose Mount, a house in Flask Walk, opposite No. 9 Well Walk. It is stated that, as was natural, her son Alfred, now Lord Tennyson, and his brother Charles, visited their mother at this house frequently. Mr. Coates, of Bedford Villa, repeatedly saw the poet, easily recognizable by his tall form and flowing locks, accompanying his mother to the parish church, where they occupied a pew used in later years by Lady Hill, of Bertram House. Other inhabitants state that they have seen the poet in Hampstead and on the Heath.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, C.E.

BY G. P. NEELE.

For some years, and at about the time of the completion and early development of the London and Birmingham Railway, of which he was the Engineer-in-Chief, this celebrated man was a resident of Hampstead. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on October 16, 1803, and was the son of the equally noted George Stephenson.

Robert Stephenson lived on Haverstock Hill, about 150 yards from the junction of Adelaide Road on the left-hand side going north, in a house which is one of a block of three or four lofty houses having long gardens in front, and back entrances into College Road. He removed in 1843 to Cambridge Square, and in 1847 to Gloucester Square.

His wife—*née* Frances Sanderson—died in 1842, without issue ; and until the close of his life, Stephenson was accustomed twice in every year to visit his wife's grave in Hampstead churchyard. He did not marry again.

Robert Stephenson is noted as the maker of some splendid types of locomotive engines, in standard use even at the present day, of which his father's celebrated "Rocket" was the germ. The High Level Bridge at Newcastle, the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, the Britannia and Conway tubular bridges are among the monuments of his genius. A knighthood was offered to him, but declined. He died October 12, 1859, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Telford's grave.

It may be interesting to note that the bridge (partly in Hampstead parish and partly in St. Pancras) adjoining

the present Chalk Farm Station, which is described as "carrying Chalk Farm Lane over the railway," was the first iron bridge constructed by Stephenson on the "box girder" principle—a design subsequently developed by him into the Britannia and Conway tubular bridges, which have not only rendered his name famous, but are the foundation of all modern structures in iron.

ADDENDUM.

Under this bridge, the writer of this note remembers to have seen the earliest steel rails laid to test the durability of that quality of metal under the stress of a great railway traffic. Now iron rails are nearly unknown in railway economy—steel being almost universally used, the experiment tried at Chalk Farm having been conclusive. The house for which Mr. Stephenson was rated from July, 1834, to July, 1843, is now, it is believed, numbered 45.

JOHN STORRAR, M.D.

Having retired from the active exercise of his functions as a physician, Dr. Storrar, aided by his admirable wife, devoted himself to works of practical philanthropy. He resided for some years at the house in Heath Side, Lower Heath, which immediately abuts on Gainsborough Gardens. He was Chairman of Convocation at the London University. Nearer home, he was for many years Treasurer of Stock's charity. This useful post he continued to fill even after his removal to Kensington, where he died four or five years ago. He was a manager of the old Hampstead Savings Bank which closed in 1877, and of which during the previous seventeen years Mr. T. Bridger was actuary and secretary. Dr. Storrar was a member of the Heath Protection Committee, a trustee of the Wells charity, and an advocate

of grants therefrom for educational purposes. In short, there were few works of public utility in Hampstead undertaken during his residence here with which his name was not more or less connected.

CORNELIUS WALFORD.

In a quaint little book, $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in depth, being No. XV. of *Ye Sette of Odd Volumes*, there is enshrined in forty-eight pages of type, an interesting account of a well-known inhabitant of Hampstead. Mr. Walford lived in the large corner house standing at the junction of Belsize Grove and Belsize Park Gardens, on the south side. He died there in 1885, possessed of a rare and extensive library of 30,000 volumes, including every conceivable publication associated, however remotely, with insurance. Mr. Walford, as a barrister, was one of the highest authorities of his day on questions of insurance and international law. He was also widely known in America. At Hampstead he threw himself with the energy of youth into the newly-established Parliamentary Debating Society. He presided over the first meeting for the acquisition of Parliament Hill Fields. He was an indefatigable worker and a fruitful writer on the subjects of his profession. An American newspaper described his capability as enormous, his grasp amazing, his industry phenomenal. He was an indulgent parent, and a firm friend.

The books, on Mr. Walford's death, were dispersed, part of the general library going to the British Museum, and part to private purchasers ; but his unique insurance library was kept intact, and purchased by the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company.

W. T. WHELPTON.

This benefactor of many religious communities—especially perhaps the Wesleyans in Hampstead—lived in the Avenue Road, and died there about the year 1875. He is buried in the beautiful Cemetery at Highgate, and so widespread was the esteem in which all classes held him that it is estimated that fully three thousand persons attended his funeral. If, as Shakespeare says, “the ill men do live after them—the good lies oft interred with their bones,” there are happily exceptions to the rule. The good that William Thompson Whelpton did, in wisely directed munificence still lives; and the congregation of the Wesleyan Chapel in Quex Road yet recall with a warmth of regard that time has not cooled the name of one of the founders of their spacious and beautiful building.

Mr. Whelpton was a printer by trade, but becoming possessed of a recipe for a patent medicine, which acquired a solid reputation, he soon attained affluence. So recently as the autumn of 1889, on the occasion of the opening of a new and larger organ at Quex Road Chapel, the key-note of the addresses of the ministers of the past was to a great extent the substantial, unobtrusive, and sustained assistance which Mr. Whelpton lent to their early efforts.

Mr. Whelpton went to Rome on a pleasure tour; there he contracted a malarial fever, and he returned to England only to die at Blackheath. He is described as kind-hearted and liberal to a fault. “To do good and to distribute,” he forgot not. His memory is kept green amongst the Wesleyans at Kilburn, on the foundation-stone of whose chapel his name is inscribed.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

"Who is he that lies
Beneath that ridge; the last of those three graves?"

WORDSWORTH.

It is not generally known that this great philanthropist was at one time a resident, but only for a year or two, in the village of Hampstead. In the year 1826, almost immediately after Wilberforce ceased to be a member of the House of Commons, the minute-book of the local Auxiliary Bible Society records the fact that he was then a resident in the parish, and begs him to become a member of the society. In September of the same year, and until the end of 1828, the name of Mr. William Wilberforce appears in the rate book in respect of a house, coach-house, and stable at New End. The rental (the only value shown) is £34 a year, not a large sum for a man in his position to pay; yet one of the highest rentals in the particular locality. From the same period until 1830, Mr. Wilberforce's name appears as rated to the relief of the poor in respect of 150 acres of land "at Haverstock Hill and thereabout." The value of the rental is shown in this case as £412 10s., or rather less than £3 10s. per acre. On the 27th July, 1833, Mr. Wilberforce died at the age of seventy-four. It is not improbable that finding old age approach, the land was taken with a view to building a suitable house upon it, and the small house at New End as a place of occasional resort, while his plans, which he must have seen occasion to alter, were being worked out. But this is conjecture. What is certain is that the life of Wilberforce is the doom of the slave trade. He laid the axe to the upas

tree of slavery in 1789, by a motion in the House of Commons, and in 1807 the hateful institution fell, in British possessions at least, with a resounding crash. The West Indian colonies, depending on slavery for existence, trembled to their bases. Some have since regained their ancient prosperity—Barbados, Trinidad, and Demerara—but in Jamaica many fine estates have gone back to the original wilderness of scrub, while in the smaller islands the black race is, according to some writers, outgrowing the white, with a well-marked tendency to relapse into fetish worship, and therefore barbarism. But if commercial ruin by the abolition of slavery threatened the very existence of slave-holding communities, the blot which tarnished the fair fame of England has been obliterated; and Hampstead may raise some claim to a share of the glory of having been honoured by the passing sojourn of the man who wiped the national reproach away.

But it was not alone as a friend of the slaves that Wilberforce stood out before the world. He was the author of a book on Practical Christianity which has passed through a multitude of editions and been translated into most Continental languages. It is said to have checked irreligion in the upper classes and stimulated true piety. Naturally the Hampstead Bible Society sought his powerful help. He was a man of tender heart and broad and lively sympathies. In a letter believed to be unpublished which lies before the writer of this article, Wilberforce, addressing another philanthropist on the 18th July 1800, says: "Believe me the only emotions I can have on your subject are those of concern and sympathy on account of the delays which have taken place; and I shall never spare any efforts by

which I can assist you, so far as I can exert them with propriety."

Even then his love for the country, as evidenced by his acquisition of land at Hampstead a quarter of a century later, breaks out—for in the same letter he adds "I am in haste to get again into the country."

William Wilberforce lies in Westminster Abbey near his fast and cherished friend, Pitt, who said of him that he was "possessed of the greatest natural eloquence of all the men he ever knew."

THE WOODDS.

The heraldry of the ancient family of Woodd may compare with the picturesque canto of Sir Walter Scott, where, "They hailed Lord Marmion; they hailed him Lord of Fontenaye, of Lutterward and Scrivelbaye; of Tamworth Tower and town." In like manner the Windsor Herald, Bluemantle, the Lancaster Herald and Rouge Dragon, have built up a noble pedigree of the Woodds of Shynewood and White Abbey, of Brize Norton, of Knaresborough, of Oughtershaw at Skipton, of Hampstead and Weston-super-Mare.

The members of the Woodd family trace up to Sir Hugh Myddleton, who claiming in the direct male line from ancient British kings and princes dates back his ancestry to remote times. They are too of royal descent from Louis VIII., King of France, and Edward I. of England, as attested by the College of Arms.

The head of the family in Hampstead, nearly seventy years ago, was the benevolent and highly regarded Basil George Woodd. He was born at Croydon above a hundred years since (April 26th, 1781). He came to

Hampstead in 1826, and to many it seems but yesterday, though it was in 1872, that on August 28th he died at his house, Hillfield, on Haverstock Hill, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one, and was laid to rest in Hampstead Churchyard.

The history of Mr. Woodd presents many features of great interest. First, he had a long line of ancestors to look back to. They are all set out in the Records of the family which were privately printed in 1886. He lived as a boy in Yorkshire, where the family had dwelt in the time of Edward III., five centuries before. He could reflect with pride, or bitterness, as the mood might strike him, that three hundred years later his family had paid heavily, by the loss of estates in Salop and Oxon, for devotion to the royal cause. He could point, it is true, in token of royal gratitude, and as sole heirloom of those troublous times, to the Star of the Garter given by Charles I., on the morning of his execution, to Captain Basil Woodd; and he had at least the pride of knowing that his people were faithful to the last.

At the tender age of eight Basil George was intended for the sea, but fortune willed it otherwise. The vessel he was to have embarked in sailed and was never seen again. In due course he went to the War Office; then he resolved upon commerce as his sphere of duty, and so, putting aside the offer of a good post in the Treasury, laid the foundation of his fortune by becoming a wine merchant. By indomitable perseverance and unflinching rectitude he became, it is said, the "father" of the London wine trade. His first customer, it is recorded, was Mr. Gardnor, of Gardnor House, in Flask Walk, while he himself came to reside at The Green in

1826. Afterwards he removed to Hillfield, which he bought, enfranchised, and made his residence. Mr. Woodd married Miss Mitton, of Harrogate. Like Mr. Miles of West End, he left a large family; down to great-grandchildren, there were in all seventy-three descendants.

If the Woodd family, reaching back to 1327 and King Edward's reign or even earlier, possesses the interest of antiquity, other connections of more recent date are also of interest. Hampden was an ancestor; the ill-fated Major Andrè, whose execution by Washington in the American War, as a matter of State necessity, thrilled the English nation with horror, was an intimate acquaintance of Basil George's brothers. Mr. Woodd's admirable mother was a friend of John Wesley. Her brother died in the terrible and never-to-be-forgotten Black Hole of Calcutta. In Hampstead an unostentatious benevolence marked his life. He rescued the Dispensary from impending collapse by paying a large sum of money.

Three sons survive their father: Basil Thomas, the eldest, was many years member for Knaresborough, where he resides; Robert Ballard, the second son, occupies his beautiful estate, Woodlands, on Haverstock Hill, and Charles Henry Lardner, the youngest son, lives at Rosslyn House. There are many direct descendants of this ancient family; the first son has seven children, three sons and four daughters; the second five, three sons and two daughters; the third had two sons and four daughters. One daughter of the last family, Mary Bianca, who, deeply lamented, died soon after her marriage, was a much-beloved Sunday school teacher of St. Stephen's Church. Mr. Robert Woodd

takes deep interest in religious movements, and Mr. Charles Woodd has long been closely identified with whatever concerns the best interests of the parish.

SIR WILLIAM WOODS, K.H.

The parish has been honoured by the residence within its limits of one of those picturesque figures of the past who on ceremonial occasions exhibit Heraldry in all its pomp and circumstance in the person of a Garter King-at-Arms.

As Sir Walter Scott wrote of a Scottish officer :—

“ Still is thy name in high account,
And still thy verse hath charms,
Sir David Lindsay of the Mount,
Lord Lyon King-at-Arms.”

Sir William Woods, K.H., Garter Principal King-at-Arms, resided at Laurieston Lodge in West End village. He died on July 25th, 1842, at the age of fifty-five, and is buried in the incumbent's vault, in the parish church of St. John.

CHAPTER XXV.

RETROSPECTIVE.

"Ere the parting hour go by,
Quick, thy tablets, Memory!"

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HAMPSTEAD.

BY SIR T. H. FARRER, BART.

My recollections of Hampstead are dim or transfigured by the haze of sixty years. We lived there from 1824-5 to 1832, when I was from five to twelve years old. My father and mother had a cottage in the Vale of Health, with a small but very pretty garden sloping down to the pond, where that hideous monster of an hotel now stands. The view across the pond and down the vale between the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, and over London, was very beautiful; and of all the things that have given me intense pleasure in my life, I remember none which has given me such exquisite feelings of enjoyment as that garden, with its flowering shrubs, on a lovely day in early summer, when I was just recovering from an infantile fever.

Our next-door neighbour in the Vale of Health was Mr. Rogers, the police-magistrate; and in those days began an acquaintance with his son, the Reverend

William Rogers, of Bishopsgate, which ripened into friendship during our education at Eton and at Balliol, and which has continued a warm friendship through life.

Another lifelong friendship began at Hampstead with the son of the great surgeon, Sir Benjamin Brodie, who lived at the house immediately to the north of Well



THE TUMULUS.

Between the hills of Hampstead and Highgate.

Walk, overlooking the cricket-ground towards Highgate. Another house I was often in also overlooked the cricket-ground and the ponds and pretty fields now devoted to the public. It was occupied by the Pryors, and in the garden of that house I remember to have seen Crabbe, the poet, looking, with his white hair and black clothes, as Sir Walter Scott says in his journal, "very like an old-fashioned French abbé."

Very distinct in my mind is the recollection of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who came over from Highgate to dine with my father and mother. He came in his own irregular way, an hour before the proper time, and before my father had returned from London. He walked up and down our pretty lawn with my mother, a handkerchief thrown over his white head, discoursing intently on all sorts of wonderful things, which were, no doubt, as unintelligible to her as they were to me.

Another figure which I well remember there, was that of Edward Irving. In Hampstead there was at that time an Evangelical coterie, and I recollect that some of their leaders were asked to meet the famous Scotch preacher. He came—a striking figure, tall, with dark hair flowing over his shoulders. He would have been a remarkably handsome man but for a cast in his eye. He spoke with an air of command. His way of thinking was not the way of his audience, and I do not think the meeting was a great success. I remember, however, the delight which he gave to our home party by the way in which he read the beautiful old ballad, “Annie of Loch Royan.”

I remember, or think I remember, another figure in that little cottage—that of Daniel O’Connell. My father was as far as possible from him in politics, but there had been some business connection between them, and he came out to dine. It has always been a legend with us that my sister, Lady Iddesleigh, then a shy and pretty little girl, was terribly afraid of the great agitator when she came into the drawing-room, and in spite of my mother’s efforts, retreated into a corner of the room to be out of sight. “Let her alone,” said O’Connell, “I will break her heart in five minutes;” and he turned

his back to her as if he was afraid of her, looking over first one shoulder and then the other, as if he did not know what to make of her, until her curiosity was excited, and she crept quietly up to him, laid her little hand on his arm, and was soon ensconced in his lap. However, I tell this story with some hesitation. It is too good and too characteristic of the genial Irishman not to be suspicious.

At that time Hampstead was really rural. There were houses on Haverstock Hill, but the whole neighbouring land, right and left, was open country, and the fields recently added to the Heath were as charming, quiet, undulating, broken, and well-timbered as the heart of man could desire. My father rented the three of them immediately below the pond in the Vale of Health; and my earliest and pleasantest recollections of many country amusements, such as haymaking, catching field-mice and mole crickets, birds'-nesting, &c., are connected with those fields. These mole crickets were common in my childish days in and about the Vale of Health—a large, brown, ugly cricket, making a loud croaking noise, and burrowing underground like a mole. The Heath itself was covered with a charming vegetation of gorse, heath, and broom. The variety of soil—sand and gravel above, and clay beneath—with springs oozing out at the junction, and exposure both to north and south, made it an excellent place for flowers. In Withering's *Botany*, which was the book of that day, it will be found that Hampstead Heath is quoted as the *habitat* for a large part of the flora, and I remember with great pleasure how my father, who was fond of flowers, used to take me on Sunday afternoon to the remoter parts of the Heath, and with what delight

we used to find some of the rarer specimens. Those walks were the origin of what has been a lifelong pleasure.

There is something very sad in seeing the change which has taken place. On the London side of the Heath, indeed almost all round it, green fields have become streets; the flowers are gone, the vegetation destroyed; the fir-trees near "The Spaniards" (once a handsome grove) reduced to a few scrags; the very land and soil carried off by the railways. "Look," said Henry Halford Vaughan (he lived in a centre house at "The Spaniards" end of the terrace) to me one day as we watched the railway-contractor taking sand from below the terrace, "They are carting away our very climate."

Some things remain as they were, very curiously. In Pond Street was a little shop, where, sixty years ago, I used to buy hardbake; and last year, when going to see the newly-acquired fields, I found the same shop in the same place, and again bought three pennyworth of hardbake. However, whilst lamenting so much that has been lost, let us rejoice that all the Sibylline leaves are not gone, and that the Heath itself, and the fields to which I have so much reason to be attached, will in future be, if not country, at least open spaces, preserved and laid out for public enjoyment.

These are not photographs of actual events, but the impressions of a sixty years' memory, and therefore, as Goethe says, "Wahrheit und Dichtung."

RECOLLECTIONS OF KILBURN.

BY THE LATE C. W. CLARK.

An old oak and fifty yards of hawthorn hedge, belonging to the "Beacon," are all that now remain to mark what as late as 1872 was still the domain of the timid hare. At that time West End Lane was not as now a Metropolitan road, but hedged irregularly for the greater part of its length, and enshrined too by the embracing branches of majestic oak, elm, and other forest trees, through which a sunny gleam here and there broke. The fields on either side (the eastern more so) were farmed for dairy produce, and oft has my wife sketched the mower and the jocund band of merry haymakers. Many were the footpaths and short cuts, in the olden time. First, one leading from Gipsy Lane, as it was then called, but now Broadhurst Gardens (where the London and County Bank stands), to a point now the site of the baths in the Finchley New Road; a second branched from the said Gipsy Lane to the meeting point of Fairfax and Belsize Roads, and a third in an almost direct line with Priory Road. I am not acquainted with the history of religious foundations, but I feel that the topography of Kilburn, though much changed by the levelling up of later times, is still sufficient to justify an orthodox affidavit that the Priory of bygone days stood exactly on the spot of Kilburn Priory of to-day, for the simple reason that the streamlets which coursed down southerly from the Heath (parting at, or near, the village of West End) met again at the said spot and afforded the religious and worldly alike an ample supply of water. These



THE COCK AND HOOP, WEST END GREEN 1881.
From an Oil Painting.

ancient waterways have long since been diverted into main sewers; here and there, however, their beds can still be traced. In 1872 and later they in parts actually existed, but in a polluted state.

So much for West End Lane and its environs in 1872.

The West Middlesex Water Company's main had lain here for years, but it was not till the extensions of the Metropolitan Railway reached us (I think in 1875-6) that the metamorphosis began in earnest. Fortunately, the retired tradesman was the first to select his plot and build his villa, but a building society and speculating builders soon rushed in and crowded the grounds of Oaklands' Hall (formerly the seat of Sir Charles Murray) with houses such as our great Metropolitan increase continuously demands; and now, alas! by the death of the venerable relict of West End House, building societies and speculating builders will doubtless do with it and its thirteen acres of woodland as they did with Oaklands.

I beg to atone for this Ruskinite snarl by a wag of the tail. Formerly we had to trot a couple of furlongs to the post office—often against time—but now we can post our letters in our own boundary wall.

A GERMAN RETROSPECT.

BY KARL BLIND.

When we first took a house in this neighbourhood, towards the end of 1853, scarcely any Germans, so far as I know, were then living in St. John's Wood, or in barely then existent South Hampstead. Since then a most extraordinary change has been wrought. The

aspect of this part, which once was reckoned to be entirely separate and distinct from "town," has remarkably altered; and so has the composition of its inhabitants.

Having resided here from 1853—in the house we at present occupy (3, Winchester Road, on the borders of Belsize), since 1866—I have seen whole quarters built, with increasingly finer and more tasteful architecture. I regret to say, I have also seen much beautiful scenery destroyed; and this is a point which easily touches German hearts. Often have I deplored that the speculator and the builder could not be checked by a responsible and intelligent body appointed by the community at large; so that the progress in the erection of new houses might be combined, as far as possible, with the preservation of some open and attractive spots. Dwellings in the Swiss style, with groups of trees between, would, I think, have eminently suited certain parts of this neighbourhood. Some large space of ground might have been bought and assigned for plantation, from which both children and grown-up people might have derived benefit, especially in summer-time. I know that this could only have been done with a great deal of money, and that it would have necessitated an unusually public-spirited effort. But then, Hampstead has so excellent a situation that it would well have been worth while to make it. That which is now going on in Upper Hampstead, induces me all the more to venture upon this remark; for it is difficult to go there without feeling that much of the improvement made is connected with sad devastation.

However, this part of London still remains a most attractive one. In course of time, year by year, more

and more Germans, who as a nation are fond of nature, have flocked to Hampstead. A great many of them are well-to-do merchants of good standing in the City. At the same time there are not a few professional men of various kinds, medical men, professors, writers, and others. In walking through the streets, especially at certain hours, it is now nothing unusual to hear occasionally, by chance, almost as much if not sometimes more German spoken than English.

The overwhelming majority of those "German" inhabitants of Hampstead are, no doubt, naturalized English citizens. A German merchant long resident in England is said recently to have remarked, that a principal feature of Hampstead society was the toleration extended to the religious convictions of foreigners. As to this, it strikes me that, under the free institutions of England, which no one can more highly appreciate than I do—and which I trust will be maintained throughout an unbroken United Kingdom—liberalism of conduct towards foreign-born inhabitants of this country may be expected as quite a natural result.

Perhaps I may be allowed, in conclusion, to add a personal recollection, referring to a visit of Garibaldi in this locality, just on the very border of Hampstead. It was on March 18, 1864, during his memorable stay in this country. We then lived at 23, Townshend Road; and it was there he drove with me and my wife from Stafford House, the Duke of Sutherland's residence. Whilst he was at my house, the rumour of his being with us spread with a rapidity which I have never been able to understand; and in a moment a great crowd collected to see and salute the virtual founder of Italian unity. The details of this occurrence I have given in *Fraser's*

Magazine of September, 1882 ; and I mention it because the communication he then made to me was of historical import.

At first we were among the exceedingly few Germans out here, but we have now a circle of friends of our nationality in Hampstead. I may add that the longer we live here, the more glad we are that nearly thirty-six years ago we alighted upon this charming neighbourhood.

HAMPSTEAD IN THE THIRTIES.

BY CATHERINA BAINES.

More than fifty years ago I used to visit Hampstead, when I was staying in the Regent's Park.

My impression is, that a kind of country began after passing the "Mother Red Cap." Before long, Camden and Kentish Towns were left behind one, Highgate lay to the right, and St. John's Wood invisible to the left. The road was first bordered with ugly fields, houses in rows, then a cottage or so, improved fields, a mansion in solitary state ; but there seemed nothing more. For some distance some vegetable gardens edged the way towards Haverstock Hill. Then Chalk Farm came in view, a long white building surrounded by somewhat treeless fields. I looked at it with interest having read of meetings there to give *satisfaction*, with the kindly choice of swords or pistols.

The railway was in progress. My brother made a drawing of the tunnel which I coloured, with the meadows round. The trains were a new and amusing sight. I remember that a timid relation feared the engines would leave the line, and career about Haverstock Hill in a deadly manner, and injure the

houses which were more numerous about that place. I often walked in the *railway fields*, and on to Belsize, going through a dismal little tunnel, which passed I think under some part of the gardens.

England's Lane was a real lane, narrow, with hedges and ditches, and dark at night. A lady tells me she remembers falling into the ditch there and spoiling her



ENGLAND'S LANE IN 1864, LOOKING EAST.

mourning costume for William IV., consisting of a white frock and black sash. There was an old house some way up the lane that I visited, called "Chalcotes." It is now pulled down.

The "Load of Hay" was an old fashioned inn with a family likeness to the "George;" it was erected on a mound near Lower Park Road.

Haverstock Terrace, now Belsize Grove, was a very

short road, with a gate at the end, and fields beyond ; I fancy there was a cottage inside the gate.

Hampstead Green formed a grassy playground for children, with a fine double row of trees, irregular in parts, reaching from about the "George" to nearly the top of Downshire Hill. There was a seat at the part next to Pond Street, and an avenue went down Pond Street for some distance. On the left of the Green, limes were in abundance, and people still speak of them and the bees with pleasant remembrance.

Between the "George Inn" and Bertram House was a gate, opening into grounds. The mansion was once occupied by Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne ; it still remains under altered circumstances. At that period primroses and violets were gathered in the fields, now called Rosslyn Park.

A picturesque part of Hampstead was Willow Road, with willows on both sides ; the little Fleet River was backed by fine meadow-land. Some pretty old cottages at the beginning of the road are there now.

The Vale of Health is terribly spoilt. It was a sweet little spot years ago.

There used to be plenty of heather and plenty of donkeys on the Heath, but as I did not then live in Hampstead, I am more struck with the invasion of bricks and mortar and the destruction of beautiful old trees, than I am with the minor alterations in the neighbourhood.

In this town I remember some pretty front gardens, now covered with shops, and a fine *Wistaria* near the Brewery. There was but little pavement about the place, but whether that was a good or bad feature, is a matter of opinion, for I once heard a lady lamenting that Hampstead was not like Brighton !

One decided improvement relates to the water supply : servants went with pails to borrow it ; besides, it was purchased in small quantities. I often saw water taken from the Conduit in the Conduit Fields, now covered with mansions. In 1845, I am told it was five farthings per bucket, or if plentiful, two buckets were sold for twopence.



HAMPSTEAD CHURCH.

From a Sketch by Esther M. Bakewell.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SUPPLEMENTAL

“What news on the Rialto?”

Merchant of Venice, Act 1, Scene 1.

IN some far-off time the historian of Hampstead may, looking back, desire to have at hand a few authentic facts concerning monetary facilities in the Borough, the prices of cereals and fodder, and the value of manual labour at the present day. Accordingly, various *data* are here recorded which in due time may serve to further that, as yet, unformed purpose.

BANKS AND THE GOLD COINAGE.

The Banking system has made rapid progress in Hampstead. There are now six banks in the Borough, besides the numerous offices at which the Post Office Savings Bank is in operation. Lloyd's Bank is established in the High Street. The London and South-Western Bank has a branch also in the High Street, one in the Finchley New Road, and one in High Road, Kilburn. The Alliance Bank has a branch in Kilburn, and the London and County Bank has one in West End Lane at its junction with Gipsy Lane.

The sovereign, or pound sterling, is the standard coin. Its exact legal weight, as fixed by the Coinage Act, 1870, is 123·27447 grains, although it continues to be legally current until it has been reduced by wear to 122·5 grains. The sovereign contains 22 carats, or 91·6 per cent. of gold, the alloy being copper ; but no deduction is made in regard either to weight, or fineness, in order to pay the expenses of the gold coinage.

For the year of the Queen's Jubilee, a few gold two-pound and five-pound pieces were struck off. There are some guinea or twenty-one shilling pieces still extant, but they are not now a legal tender. The habit however still survives of giving a guinea (*i.e.* a pound and a shilling) as a subscription to charities, etc.

Commercial and even private monetary transactions are regulated almost entirely by cheques, or drafts. The Vestry pays all its bills by cheques. Few persons pay a bill exceeding £5 in actual coin. Payment by cheque is made by a written order on a given banker for the required sum. The drawer of the order deals habitually with this banker and is required by him to maintain at the bank a balance sufficient, not merely to meet current demands but to make it worth the banker's while to take the trouble of cashing the drafts and keeping an exact account of all transactions. Every cheque must be impressed with a government stamp representing a duty of one penny, even though, as in the case of many of the cheques drawn by the Vestry, the amount to be paid is less than two pounds.

VALUE OF LABOUR.

The following are the rates of payment to the workmen in the employment of the Vestry : Ordinary labour—

gangers 6*d.*, strong men 5*d.*, roller attendants 4½*d.*, and scavengers 4*d.* per hour. Drivers get 4*s.* per day ; fillers of the dust carts also 4*s.* per day. For skilled workmen, the payment is necessarily higher. Masons receive 8½*d.* and 8*d.* per hour, paviors 8*d.*, and labourers assisting masons and paviors 6*d.* per hour. Engine-drivers are paid 5*s.* 10*d.* per day ; carpenters 8½*d.* and assistant carpenters 6*d.* per hour. Smiths get 8*d.* and 8½*d.* and smiths' labourers 6*d.* per hour. Bricklayers are paid 8*d.* per hour and bricklayers' labourers, 6*d.* A ganger of drain-men receives 8*d.* an hour and drain-men 6*d.*

Labour which involves supervision of others, commands the following remuneration :—Two road superintendents 47*s.* 6*d.* and 42*s.* respectively per week. Two road foremen are paid 35*s.* each per week ; two dusting foremen 35*s.* and 33*s.* ; one tree foreman 30*s.* and two yard-foremen 30*s.* and 25*s.* respectively per week.

The hours of labour are 56 in summer and 50 in winter ; winter being reckoned from six weeks before until six weeks after Christmas. All workmen are allowed as holidays :—Good Friday, Christmas day, and Boxing Day ; and half a day on the last Saturday in July for their annual “outing” or excursion to a distance. The two superintendents are allowed a fortnight's holiday each during the summer, and the foremen, one week.

CEREALS AND FODDER.

In the year ended October, 1889, the fluctuations in the price of English wheat, according to a return included in the columns of *The Miller* (a journal of repute in the corn trade, published in Mark Lane, London), ranged from a maximum of 32*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, in November, 1888,

to a minimum of 28s. 4d. in June and July, 1889. The average price for the year was £1 10s. 0½d. per quarter.

English. wheat is always sold by imperial measure. The weight of a given quantity depends on whether the wheat is old or new. The average weight is said to be about 62lbs. per bushel, or 496lbs. for the quarter of eight bushels.

Fodder is supplied to the Vestry, under contract, at the following prices. Oats :—2s. 2d. for the bushel of 40lbs ; old beans, 5s. 3d. ; bran, 10d. ; wheat-straw, for the truss of 36lbs., 1s. 2d. ; clover, for the same quantity, 3s. 3d. ; meadow hay (two seasons old), for the truss of 56lbs., 2s. 9d. ; tares, per bundle, 3d. ; linseed, per bushel, 6s. 3d. ; peas, per bushel, 4s. 3d. ; and maize, per bushel, 3s. 6d.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CONCLUSION.

"When *Finis* comes, the book we close,
And somewhat sadly Fancy goes
With backward step from stage to stage
Of that accomplished pilgrimage" . . .
AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE records of Hampstead have thus been carried down to the present day, not only from the beginning of the nineteenth century, but to some extent also from that early period when the wild boar was hunted in the bushy brakes of Child's Hill, and the stag at eve went to drink his fill at the pools watering the thickets of the Vale of Health.

Hampstead in Saxon times had a population of about 400 souls, lodged in 80 huts or hovels, at the most. It is now inhabited by 67,700 persons, living in about 9000 houses ; many of these houses being mansions, some almost palaces. Before the construction of the ancient way across the Heath to Hendon, the parish was traversed at best by bridle tracks and beaten paths. In the present day it boasts of 46 miles of the finest roads that skill and money can maintain.

In preserving the public health and promoting the convenience of their borough, the ratepayers, by the last

Annual Statement of Accounts, have expended the considerable sum of 52,016*l.*, while 26,401*l.* more have been contributed towards furthering the same ends in London generally. In providing for the sick and needy, and in defraying other expenses chargeable on the poor rate, they have paid 52,966*l.*, and finally public education has received assistance out of the rates to the extent of 19,456*l.* For a population of 67,000 persons, 150,000*l.* a year is a payment of some magnitude.

Hampstead has always enjoyed the great advantages of pure air, admirable views, and a position second to none ; being as it is, in continuity with rural parts, and yet in close proximity to the metropolis. At the present day, it can also boast of wide roads well lighted and swept, a park of nearly 500 acres, trees preserved—nay, liberally planted afresh—open spaces assured and made beautiful, baths for all classes, plenty of water, plenty of gas, railways on every side, street conveyances within call, churches and chapels, numerous large and well-filled elementary schools crammed with the humbly-placed in the social scale, high schools filled with the children of the well-to-do, a college even for the theological student, and other advantages too numerous to record.

It has a magistracy, a Board of eleven Guardians of the Poor, a Vestry of seventy-six members, and enough police to ensure an efficient surveillance. The public health is watched over, sanitary perfection striven after, life and property are made secure and the poor cared for. These are some of the results which have been reached ; but the list is incomplete.

Most middle-aged inhabitants of the borough can remember—what ? Hampstead still usually termed the village ; the Town ward almost isolated ; meadows on the



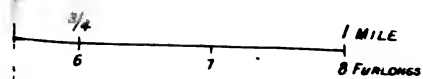
THE HEATH, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

*From a Painting by C. J. Fox, Esq., by permission of the Proprietors of the
"Graphic."*

When the writer of the Passion Plays came to Windmill Hill, the eighteenth century was closing with the tragedies of the Reign of Terror. Chatham, sick at North End, had relaxed his hold on power ; and the Exchequer Chancellor of King George III., by mistakes of policy, had lost to the British Crown the American Plantations.

As the bride of 1813 came to her house on West End Green, there to reside for more than seventy years, the Peninsular War and the crowning victories of Waterloo by land and Trafalgar by sea, cast a lurid light over Europe. The British national debt advanced by leaps and bounds ; and England, while desiring peace, was plunged in war. Events occurred which stirred the civilized world to its foundations. The disasters of Walcheren ; the fall of Robespierre ; the murder of Spencer Perceval in the House of Commons, fresh from a residence in Belsize ; struggles in India ; war to the death with Napoleon ; and the *London Gazette* filled with the losses of English Chivalry : the gentle women at West End and Windmill Hill saw it all. When Joanna Baillie died, the bloody tide of warfare seemed to have ebbed for ever. The land had had peace for forty years. High questions of international policy in future were to be solved by peaceful arbitrament—the Golden Age was at hand.

But, instead, terrible events occurred. The Russian war broke out ; the best blood of England flowed like water on the hills of the Crimea ; the country lost a hundred million sterling, and, worse than all, a hundred thousand men ! Hampstead with a glad heart saw the end of the campaign in the Peace rejoicings on Primrose Hill.



RECORDS OF HAMPSTEAD
GUE & CO 22 MARTINS LANE, CANNON ST EC.
MARCH, 1890.

Suddenly, without a note of warning, the millions of Bengal rose in revolt. A flood of mutiny swept across the plains of Hindostan. From Calcutta to Delhi, amongst the European population, all was consternation ; to many, all seemed lost. Cawnpore told its tale of horror—the British *raj* was surely at an end.

As suddenly, the English power rose, the natives thought, out of the very sea. Lord Elgin, bound for China, turned aside at the Straits of Sunda, and hastening to Lord Canning's help landed two thousand troops at Garden Reach. A handful of British soldiers against a dusky myriad ! But help was speeding over the Egyptian desert, and regiment after regiment rounded the Cape. Then the courageous Canning, the steadfast Lawrences, the spotless Outram, the gallant Havelock, and the victorious Colin, Baron Clyde, stamped out the mutiny. There was more to happen.

As the Indian chapter closed, the south of Europe was plunged in fearful strife. France and Italy were at the throat of Austria, and Solferino made Italy a nation. Then Germany resolved once more on unity. So the Danes were driven out of Schleswig Holstein, and the elements of martial strife were thenceforth cast anew. Next, Prussia and her partners turned their might on Austria ; and at the price of untold carnage, Germany was made one. Lastly, France with national voice cried *à Berlin*. But Berlin they never reached, for three men of nerve and brain arose in Germany,—William, King of Prussia ; his chancellor, Prince Bismarck ; and his strategist, Count Moltke. The German nation rallied to its leaders. They beat back the French across the Rhine, seized Alsace Lorraine, destroyed the French Empire at Sedan and took the Emperor prisoner. Then

they marched on Paris, victorious ; and humbled in the dust brave but unhappy France.

All this was seen by the lady of West End House. She had heard the guns of Waterloo—had read of the capitulation at Sedan. At West End she had been successively a subject of the third and fourth Georges and the fourth William ; she had seen the Queen commence her long and glorious reign, had witnessed her happy marriage, her first-born leaving London on a winter's day for a German home. Knowing herself sharp sorrow she had wept over her sovereign's bereavement ; had seen the power, the intelligence and wealth of her country advancing with giant strides throughout the Victorian Age ; had read of expeditions to Abyssinia and Ashantee, the bombardment of Alexandria and the victory of Tel el Kebir ; and before the trees on West End Green sighed their last farewell, had seen the Princess Royal of England become the Empress of Germany.

Such is the brief outline of some of those events of recent history which occurring within the lifetime almost of one and certainly of two of its esteemed inhabitants, a suburban parish desires to combine with the less eventful story of its own existence.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

HAMPSTEAD IN THE TENTH CENTURY.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN W. HALES, M.A., F.S.A.

Abridged from a Paper read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society.

I.

þis syndon þá land gemæra to Hámstede : of Sandgatan súð andlang weges tó foxhangran ; of þám hangran west tó Wætlinga strætæ ; norð andlang strætæ oð coccinge pól ; from coccinge póle éast oð Sandgate.

I.—Translation of Extract from King Edgar's Charter to Mangoda.

These are the land boundaries at Hampstead : from Sandgate South along the road to Foxhanger ; from the hanger, west, to Watling Street ; north along the Street to the Cucking-pool ; from the Cucking-pool, east, to Sandgate.

II.

Ærest æt Sandgete éast tó Bedegares stywic léage ; þær súð tó Deormódes wícan ; of Deormódes wícan to medeman Hemstede ; swá forð andlang hagan to risc léage : of risc léage west æfter mersce tó þóm bearuwe ; of þam bearuwe west andlang mearce tó Stángrafe ; of þam grafe innon Wæclinga strætæ ; swá norð andlang Wæclinga stræte tó mærburnan ; of mærburnan eft éast æfter mearce tó Sandgete.

II.—Translation of Extract from King Æthelred's Charter to St. Peter's Westminster, A.D. 986.

Starting from Sandgate, east, to Bedegar's "Styvic" (?) lea ; then south to Deormod's house ; from Deormod's house to Middle Hampstead ; so forward, along the hedge to the rushes ; from the rushes, west, by the side

of the marsh to the barrow ; from the barrow, west, along the boundary to the stone-pit (?); from the stone-pit to Watling Street ; so north along Watling Street to the boundary brook ; from the boundary brook, back, east, by the side of the boundary to Sandgate.

It is extremely interesting to note that one hundred years before the Norman Conquest the boundaries of Hampstead were precisely the same as have lately been adopted by the Boundary Commission.

The first of the two charters before us is a charter of King Eadgar, the date of which is uncertain, and the second is a charter of King Æthelred, the date of which is 986.

The first has been known for a great many years. The original exists in the archives of Westminster, and is printed in the appendix to Park's *Hampstead*. It is printed also in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, and in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*.

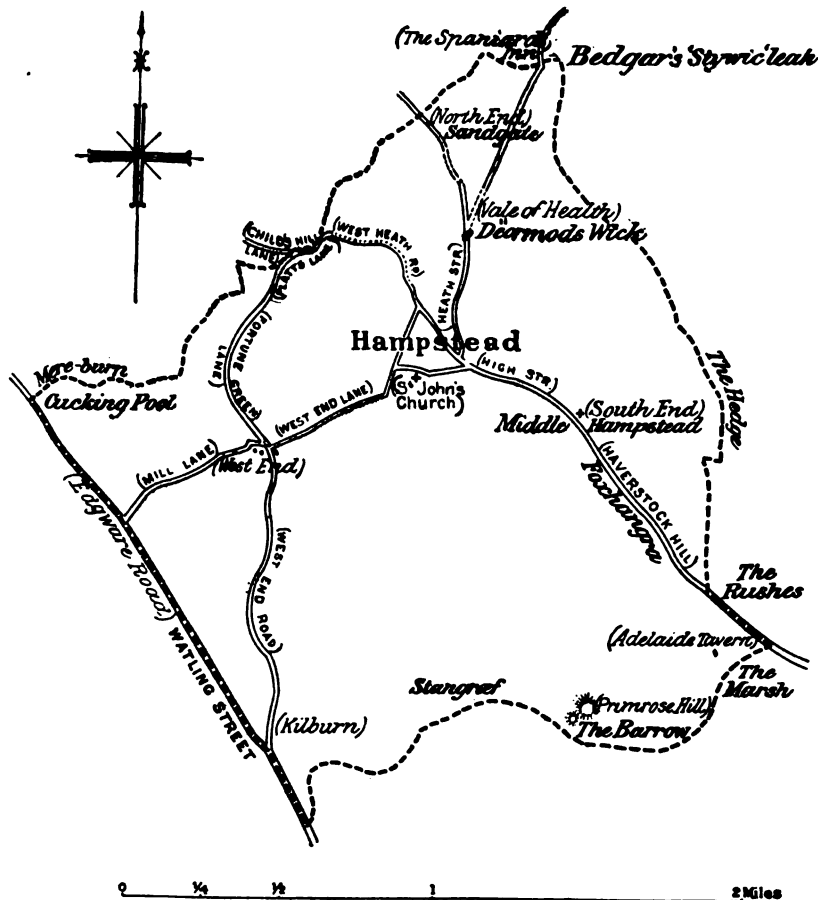
The other document has only lately become accessible ; it is one of the Stowe MSS. recently secured by the British Museum. This charter has, I believe, never before been printed, except in Mr. Maunde Thompson's catalogue of the Stowe MSS. It is No. 10 in that catalogue.

With regard to the first, Park suspected that it was a forgery. We know that such monkish forgeries are common enough ; but I believe this document to be genuine. The date given is 978 ; King Eadgar died in 975 ; so that there must be some error there. The probable date, I think, must be about ten years earlier ; it cannot have been earlier than 963, because one of the signatories is the second wife of King Eadgar, the lady known as Queen Elfrida. But there is no reason for believing that the monks forged this charter, because it is not one granted to them. It grants the land at Hampstead to a certain nobleman of the name of Mangoda. He is mentioned in the Latin or introductory part of the charter as *nobilis minister* ; as receiving this grant in return for his most devoted obedience, *pro obsequio ejus devotissimo*. Its internal style is exactly like other charters of King Eadgar. There is another charter of King Eadgar, printed by Kemble, closely resembling it. I therefore accept it as genuine. Æthelred's charter refers to this preceding one. Park could not notice this, because he never saw King Æthelred's charter. It was in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, who promised Park a sight of it ; but the death of his Grace prevented this.

We will now take each of these charters in detail.

I. The first charter gives the limits of Hampstead very roughly. I will read what it says, and then suggest an interpretation. Taking the Anglo-Saxon part of it, it says, "These are the boundaries for Hampstead" (so that was the name already well recognised). "From Sandgate along the road to Foxhanger ; from the hanger west to Watling Street : north along the street to the Cucking Pool ; from the Cucking Pool east to Sandgate." These limits are very simple. By Sandgate is probably meant what we now call North End. The present northern boundary crosses the road at North End. The charter ignores what is called the East Heath, and goes straight down the road to Foxhanger. It says that it goes along "the way" ; I believe this is the main road through Hampstead—to Hendon. It is

certainly a very old road. Norden and Camden believed that it was a Roman road—that it was indeed the Watling Street. It is quite clear they were wrong; but it is certainly a very old road. And there can be little doubt it is what is meant in the charter.



We may translate "hanger" "hill-wood," or "woody slope." Such names as Foxhill and Foxhanger are very common in these old documents. I believe what is here meant is what is now called Haverstock Hill.

The word *Haverstock* perhaps comes from "aver," the Low Latin *averia*, which means cattle. I suspect a pound once stood there. In Roque's map Pond Street is called Pound Street.

We will now proceed from the extreme south-east corner of the parish, exactly where the Adelaide Tavern stands at presents, straight across to

Watling Street. There is no doubt that Edgware Road is the Watling Street, and at this present time the western boundary of Hampstead extends for about two miles along the Edgware Road—from near the North-Western Railway Station, where Kilburn Priory once stood, to Cricklewood.

Following the charter, we go straight along the Watling Street to the Cucking Pool. There is some reason for believing that there was a pool just at that point. In Park's map there are traces of certain pools. I find, too, just opposite the old Saxon name "the Slade," or flat marshy ground; and to this day, the road rises slightly at this point, the rising due to a bridge over a brook, or what has been one.

Lastly, I find that in the time of Edward III., just after this part of Hampstead had passed into the hands of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, there is a complaint brought against the Knights of St. John by a jury for not keeping the road at that particular point in better order, for it was completely overflowed and made impassable (see page 193 in Park's *Hampstead*). We may conclude that there was a pool at this special point; and that this pool was used as a boundary mark.

Then the northern boundary is from the Cucking Pool, means, back to Sandgate.

II. The second charter is much more minute. "Starting from Sandgate East to Bedgar's Stywic (?) lea. Then south to Deormod's House. From Deormod's House to Middle Hampstead; so forward along the hedge to the Rushes. From the Rushes west by the side of the marsh to the Barrow. From the Barrow west along the boundary to Stone-pit (?); then to Watling Street; then north to the boundary brook; from the boundary brook east along the boundary to Sandgate."

This second charter includes what we now call the East Heath. I suggest that Bedgar's lea was near where the "Spaniards" now stands. There is a great deal of difficulty about the word "stywic." It has been suggested to me by two distinguished Anglo-Saxon scholars that the word "styric," should be read and connected with our word "steer." Thus "styric leah" would mean a kind of bullock-run. But one would rather make sense of the word as it stands. To change the *w* into *r* is cutting the knot rather than untying it. Perhaps the word may yet be made out. It is conceivable that it comes from A.-S. *stige*, a sty; or is connected with the A.-S. *stow*, a place, a dwelling; or the A.-S. *stif*, stiff, hard. In the third volume of Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* p. 409, I find "Tò ðam fúlam wege se hátte *stífic* weg." The form *stywic* does not seem to occur anywhere else.

Then we go on to Deormod's Wick, guided by the phrase "Middle Hampstead." A map of Hampstead shows that the middle of it from north to south is almost exactly where St. Stephen's church now stands. Just below that, to the east, is what is called South End. We must then assign Deormod's Wick to some spot between the "Spaniards" and South End. I place it just opposite the end of Well Walk, not so far from the Vale of Health.

Then we get to Middle Hampstead; and then in this second charter we come at the south-east corner to the Rushes. It is not at all difficult to

believe that the land in that part of London, near Kentish Town, near the upper part of Chalk Farm Road and Prince of Wales's Road, was once marshy and abounding in rushes. Then proceeding from that point we come just below to where the Adelaide Tavern now is. Then we turn west by the side of the marsh, which spread probably where St. George's Square is now built. Then on to the Barrow. There can be no doubt that is part of Primrose Hill—the lower, the western, part. There are or were traces of the name barrow in that neighbourhood. The exact site of the barrow itself is now occupied by the reservoir of the West Middlesex Water Company.

Then we go west to "Stone-grave." I have walked over the ground, and I find that in the Boundary Road, on the piece between St. John's Wood Park and Marlborough Hill, there is a very considerable rise just where the present southern boundary of Hampstead goes most to the north. I think it is almost certain that this "stone-grave" stood at that point. As to what this compound means, possibly it signifies stone-pit; possibly the stone-grave; possibly the grave, or it may be the grove, near the stone, or with a stone on it.¹

From this comparatively high point the ground drops; and we go on to the Watling Street, which is reached close by where Kilburn Priory subsequently stood. *Watling* is here as elsewhere spelt with a "c" instead of a "t." Along the street we go until we reach the Mere-burn. At that particular point, a bourne or brook runs across the Edgware Road, which probably formed the pool called the Cucking Pool. In other charters we read of a mear-pit and a mear-tree and a mear-stone. The word is probably cognate with our word mark. From the Mear-burn we go back to Sandgate.

I will only add that the grant given by these two charters was confirmed at Westminster a few years afterwards by Edward the Confessor.

¹ See Kemble's *Horn Charters*, p. 115.

APPENDIX B.

BIRDS OF HAMPSTEAD.

Letter from ROBERT H. MITFORD, ESQ.

HAMPSTEAD, Oct., 1889.

DEAR SIR,

You request me to send you some account of the birds I have known as birds of Hampstead. I very willingly accede to your wish.

More particularly at this present time, when bricks and mortar are so rapidly taking the place of our fields and trees and some of the larger gardens, it may be well that those who succeed us here may see by the following list what birds we had before the builder and the woodman (as in the clearing away of the undergrowth in Bishop's Wood) were let loose upon our surroundings. The list would have lost much had I omitted the two localities of Ken and Bishop's Woods, both of which lie just outside this parish, but still so close to the Heath that I have ventured to include them.

The following list contains the names of all the birds that I can confidently assert have been either residents, spring or autumn migrants, or occasional visitors here from the year 1852 up to nearly the present time.

I think it will be as well to give a short account of some of the rarer birds mentioned.

To begin with the hawks, a hobby was caught in May, 1872, on the West Heath in a birdcatcher's net in the act of striking at his call birds, and Mr. Harting, in his *Birds of Middlesex*, says he found the remains of a hobby which had been shot in Bishop's Wood. In the same book he says:—"A merlin was netted by a birdcatcher on the Heath in the winter of 1857. The long-eared owl was common formerly in Ken Wood, and I know that it bred there as lately as 1871, as I saw the young which had been taken from the nest. I saw a short-eared owl on the West Heath on November 14, 1872, and Mr. Stewart Ellis killed one in Mr. Tooley's fields on November 26, 1880. Two immature pied flycatchers were caught by a birdcatcher near Ken Wood in August, 1868, and Mr. Harting mentions that early in May, 1859, five of these birds were taken in Bishop's Wood, and the late Mr. Herbert Greenwood told me he had seen a pair in his garden at Sandfield Lodge. A ring-ouzel was seen near Bishop's Wood in September, 1865, and I have seen one feeding on mountain-ash berries in my own garden in September. In the early part of the spring of 1869 two black red-starts were caught by a bird-

catcher in Culverhouse's brickfields near the Lower Heath. I saw one of them after it had been taken. I saw a Dartford warbler on the West Heath in October, 1870, and Mr. Harting says a birdcatcher told him he had caught these birds on Hampstead Heath, and had found their nests. A pair of white wagtails I saw by the Leg-of-Mutton Pond in 1866. I have in my collection a rock pipit netted on the West Heath in November, 1871. In November, 1871, I saw a flock of about fifty snow-buntings near the Leg-of-Mutton Pond. A pair of curl-buntings frequented the Heath near the Sandy Road in the summer of 1872; and Mr. Harting says in his book:—"Two have been killed on Hampstead Heath—one by Mr. Dugmore, jun., and another by Mr. R. Power in 1860."

Bramblings are sometimes found in flocks in Ken Wood late in the autumn, coming to feed on the beech-mast. I have never heard of more than one pair of tree-sparrows being found here, and in this case I believe they were breeding in a hole of a tree by Tooley's farm. Mealy redpoles, lesser redpoles, and twites were all, in former days, netted by birdcatchers on the West Heath in autumn, when they move down southwards; the mealy redpoles were very uncertain as to their arrivals—sometimes years passed without any being seen. Crossbills I have seen twice on the fir-trees at the end of the Sandy Road, busily engaged in dissecting the fir-cones; and again, in 1880, I saw some had been there, as the ground was sprinkled with cone remains. In the spring of 1860 a pair of ravens passed high up over my garden, circling and croaking. The stock dove in flocks sometimes visit Ken Wood in autumn to feed on the beech-mast. A few quail dropped into this parish in 1870 and 1871, and a few pairs nested in the fields below Turner's Wood, and Mr. Harting says one was killed near Bishop's Wood by a Mr. Ward. In May, 1872, my daughters, in crossing the Heath by the Sandy Road, put up a curlew to their astonishment. I have not the exact date, but in the middle of winter, many years since, I saw five pochards on the pond below the bathing-pond, and at another time, earlier in the year, a single bird on the Leg-of-Mutton Pond.¹ In conclusion, my apologies are due to my friend Mr. Harting for the information I have ventured to take from his interesting book, *Birds of Middlesex* and I am glad to say it is his intention in a short time to bring out a new edition.

Sincerely hoping you may find what I send you the sort of thing you were in need of,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT H. MITFORD.

To F. E. BAINES, ESQ., C.B.

¹ I find I have omitted to mention the golden oriole. In page 37 of Mr. Harting's book he says:—"In May, 1862, two friends residing at Hampstead observed a male oriole in a garden at Frognal." Another was seen by Mr. H. Greenwood in the garden of Sandfield Lodge. Mr. Harting says in his book:—"Mr. Spencer tells me that, in November, 1831, he saw a fine gray shrike in a field between Kilburn and Hampstead." I have twice seen a specimen of the hooded crow in this parish. Mr. Harting says:—"In the summer of 1830 a hoopoe was shot near Ken Wood, Hampstead."

[ENCLOSURE.]

Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo.</i>	Golden - crested	
Merlin	" <i>æsalon.</i>	wren	<i>Regulus cristatus.</i>
Kestrel	" <i>tinnunculus.</i>	Great titmouse...	<i>Parus major.</i>
Sparrowhawk ...	" <i>nisus.</i>	Blue titmouse ...	" <i>cæruleus.</i>
Long-eared owl.	<i>Strix otus.</i>	Cole titmouse ...	" <i>ater.</i>
Short-eared owl.	" <i>brachyotus.</i>	Marsh titmouse..	" <i>palustris.</i>
Barn owl	" <i>flammea.</i>	Long-tailed tit-	
Tawny owl	" <i>aluco.</i>	mouse	" <i>caudatus.</i>
Great grey		White wagtail...	<i>Motacilla alba.</i>
shrike	<i>Lanius Excubitor.</i>	Pied wagtail ...	" <i>yarrellii.</i>
Red - backed		Gray wagtail ...	" <i>boarula.</i>
shrike	" <i>collurio.</i>	Ray's wagtail ...	" <i>campe-</i>
Spotted fly-			<i>tris.</i>
catcher... ..	<i>Mucicapa grisola.</i>	Tree pipit... ..	<i>Anthus arboreus.</i>
Pied flycatcher..	" <i>atricapilla.</i>	Meadow pipit ...	" <i>pratensis.</i>
		Rock pipit ...	" <i>aquaticus.</i>
Missel thrush ...	<i>Turdus viscivorus.</i>	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis.</i>
Fieldfare	" <i>pilaris.</i>	Snow bunting ...	<i>Emberiza nivalis.</i>
Song thrush	" <i>musicus.</i>	Common bunt-	
Redwing... ..	" <i>iliacus.</i>	ing... ..	" <i>miliaria.</i>
Blackbird... ..	" <i>merula.</i>	Black - headed	
Ring-ouzel	" <i>torquatus.</i>	bunting... ..	" <i>schæni-</i>
Golden oriole ...	<i>Oriolus galbula.</i>		<i>clus.</i>
Hedgesparrow ..	<i>Accentor modu-</i>	Cirl bunting ...	" <i>cirlus.</i>
	<i>laris.</i>	Yellow bunting .	" <i>citrinella.</i>
Robin	<i>Sylvia rubecula.</i>	Chaffinch... ..	<i>Fringilla cælebs.</i>
Redstart	" <i>Phanicuris.</i>	Brambling ...	" <i>monti-</i>
Black redstart ..	" <i>Tithys.</i>		<i>fringilla.</i>
Stonechat... ..	<i>Saxicola rubicola.</i>	Tree sparrow ...	" <i>montana.</i>
Whinchat... ..	" <i>rubetra.</i>	House sparrow .	" <i>domestica.</i>
Wheat-ear	" <i>ænanthe.</i>	Greenfinch ...	" <i>chloris.</i>
Grasshopper		Hawfinch... ..	" <i>cocca-</i>
warbler... ..	<i>Sylvia locustella.</i>		<i>thraustes.</i>
Sedge warbler...	" <i>Phragmitis.</i>	Goldfinch... ..	" <i>carduelis.</i>
Reed warbler ...	" <i>arundinacea.</i>	Siskin	" <i>spinus.</i>
Nightingale ...	" <i>lusciniæ.</i>	Linnet	" <i>canna-</i>
Blackcap	" <i>atricapilla.</i>		<i>bina.</i>
Garden warbler .	" <i>hortensis.</i>	Lesser redpole...	" <i>linaria.</i>
Whitethroat ...	" <i>cinerea.</i>	Mealy redpole...	" <i>canes-</i>
Lesser white-			<i>cens.</i>
throat	" <i>curruca.</i>	Twite	" <i>montium.</i>
Wood wren	" <i>sibilatrix.</i>	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula vulgaris.</i>
Willow wren ...	" <i>trochilus.</i>	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra.</i>
Chiff-chaff ...	" <i>rufa.</i>	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris.</i>
Dartford warbler	" <i>provincialis.</i>	Raven	<i>Corvus corax.</i>

Crow... ..	<i>Corvus corone.</i>	Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus euro-</i>
Hooded crow	<i>„ Cornix.</i>		<i>pæus.</i>
Rook... ..	<i>„ frugilegus.</i>	Ring dove	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Jackdaw	<i>„ monedula.</i>	Stock dove	<i>„ ænas.</i>
Magpie	<i>„ pica.</i>	Turtle dove	<i>„ turtur.</i>
Jay	<i>„ glandarius.</i>	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchi-</i>
Green wood-			<i>cus.</i>
pecker	<i>Picus viridis.</i>	Partridge	<i>Perdix cinerea.</i>
Spotted wood-		Quail... ..	<i>„ coturnix.</i>
pecker	<i>„ major.</i>	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cristatus.</i>
Lesser spotted		Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea.</i>
woodpecker... ..	<i>„ minor.</i>	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata.</i>
Wryneck	<i>Yunx torquilla.</i>	Common sand-	
Creeper	<i>Certhia familiaris.</i>	piper	<i>Totanus hypoleucos.</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes vul-</i>	Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola.</i>
	<i>garis.</i>	Snipe... ..	<i>„ gallinago.</i>
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa Epops.</i>	Jack snipe	<i>„ gallinula.</i>
Nuthatch... ..	<i>Sitta europæa.</i>	Land rail... ..	<i>Gallinula crex.</i>
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus.</i>	Moor hen	<i>„ chloropus.</i>
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo ispida.</i>	Wild duck	<i>Anas boschas.</i>
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica.</i>	Teal	<i>„ crecca.</i>
Martin	<i>„ urbica.</i>	Pochard	<i>„ ferina.</i>
Sand martin	<i>„ riparia.</i>	Little grebe	<i>Podiceps minor.</i>
Swift... ..	<i>Cypselus apus.</i>		

APPENDIX C.

BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, ETC., OF HAMPSTEAD.

Letter from MR. J. E. WHITING.

41 HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, *October, 1889.*

DEAR SIR,

In giving you an account of the butterflies and moths which I have seen on Hampstead Heath, I only state what, with one or two exceptions has come under my personal observation. In these exceptions I rely on the word of a friend, whose truth and knowledge I can depend upon. I begin with the butterflies, which are not nearly so numerous as the moths.

Name.	<i>Butterflies.</i>			Food of Larva.
Common tortoiseshell	Common stinging nettle.
Large tortoiseshell	Elm.
Camberwell beauty	Willow.
Peacock	Nettle.
Red admiral	Nettle.
Painted lady	Thistle or nettle.
Purple emperor	Broad-leaved willow or poplar.
Meadow brown	Couch grass.
Small heath	Mat grass, &c.
Small copper	Dock, &c.
Common blue	Rest-harrow, &c.
Clouded yellow	Clover and other leguminous plants.
Brimstone	Buckthorn.
Green-veined white	Watercress and other marsh plants.
Small common white	Garden vegetables and flowers.
Large white	Cabbage and other vegetables.

I have not myself seen the Camberwell beauty in Hampstead, but the friend referred to above captured a specimen on the north side of the Heath. The red admiral I have often noticed floating over the Whitestone Pond; the purple emperor I have seen in Caen Wood, but not actually on the Heath. The clouded yellow has not been found on the Heath for some years: the green-veined white can often be seen on the marshy parts of the West Heath, from May to August.

I will now say a few words about moths. It is impossible, within reason-

able limits, to enumerate all the varieties which I have seen in Hampstead. There are, I may say, hundreds of them, the Heath being one of the best places I am acquainted with for finding them. I have often gone there after dark to collect, and have taken as many as twenty different kinds on one evening. My favourite resort is near the Leg-of-Mutton Pond.

Name.	<i>Moths.</i>			Food of Larva.
Convolvulus hawk	Honeysuckle.
Eyed hawk	Apple, &c.
Lime hawk	Time.
Poplar hawk	Poplar and willow.
Privet hawk	Privet.
Goat	Trunks of trees (willow, oak, and elm).
Ghost	Burdock, &c.
Six-spotted burnet	Trefoil, &c.
Tiger	Groundsel, dandelion, and most garden plants.
Ermine	Currant, and a host of other plants.
Vapourer	Chestnut, horse, and other trees.
Swallow-tail	Wild carrot, &c.
Brimstone	White and black thorn.
Light emerald	Broom and birch.
Old lady	Apple, plum, and other trees.
Red underwing...	Willow.
Elephant hawk	Willow herb.
Small hawk	Ladies' bedstraw.
Humming-bird hawk	Ladies' bedstraw.
Currant	Currant and gooseberry.
Leopard	Trunks of young trees.
Herald...	Willow and other trees.
Burnished brass	Dead nettle, &c.
Buff-tip	Leaves of many trees.
Puss	Willow, &c.
Marvel Du-Jour	Oak.
Angle shades...	Ground-el, &c.
Willow beauty	Plum, &c.
Turnip...	On turnip, and other roots.
Dot	Elder.
Buff arches	Bramble.
Reed	Different reeds, &c.
Peppered	Acacia, &c.
Sword-grass	Thistle and rest-harrow.

The death's-head moth is said to have been found on the Heath. The humming-bird hawk-moth may often be seen here, on a sunny day, poised over a flower and apparently quite motionless, until suddenly it darts away too quickly for the eye to follow it. Collectors often come during the spring to hunt for specimens of the clear-winged species, many varieties of which abound. The larva of the goat-moth is very destructive. It has entirely eaten away the centre of several trees on the Heath, chiefly willows. The

turnip-moth larva is equally voracious, though in a different way, and very difficult to eradicate. Sometimes it enters the soil to the depth of three feet.

Dragon-flies, Beetles, and Spiders.

Dragon-flies of several kinds abound: the red, the yellow, the short-bodied, and two or three others, including the beautiful *Calopterygida splendens*. Nearly a hundred kinds of beetles, I believe, may be seen, the most remarkable being perhaps the great stag-beetle. Several species live in the Leg-of-Mutton Pond, the water-boatman among others.

Both land and water spiders, in great variety, are to be found in this locality.

Miscellaneous.

Rabbits are increasing every year on the Heath. Stoats and weasels are plentiful. Hedgehogs and squirrels are also found, having probably come from Lord Mansfield's woods. There are several kinds of mice—the field-mouse, the shrew-mouse, the short-tailed mouse, and the dormouse (I once found the nest of a dormouse on the Heath, full of young ones). Two kinds of snakes—the common, or grass snake, and the slow-worm or smooth snake; two kinds of lizards, and two or three kinds of bats—among them the fine long-eared bat—are to be seen on the Heath. The Leg-of-Mutton Pond is inhabited by two sorts of newts—the great water newt or warts newt and a smaller kind. Moles are very numerous in some parts.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES E. WHITING,

To F. E. BAINES, ESQ., C.B., 13 Park Road, Haverstock Hill,
Hampstead.

APPENDIX D.

OLD HOUSES AND PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS.

BY C. J. COATES.

SPANIARDS ROAD.—I start from the Upper Heath at the end of the Spaniards Road, the first house in the parish at this point being "Erskine House." This was many years ago the residence of Chief Justice Tindal. Some years later the same house was occupied by Mr. Henry Bruce, and afterwards by Mr. Betts.

The next house (Heath End) was the residence at one time of Sir Edward Parry, and at a more recent period of a son of Sir James Cosmo Melvill.

The house which is now called the "The Firs" was a long time ago the residence of Mr. Bosanquet; Mr. W. Dugmore occupied it at a later date.

Of "The Elms," Spaniards Road, the earliest occupier that I can remember was a Mr. Heygate. It was afterwards the residence of Mr. Joseph Claypon. He was succeeded by Mr. John Hodgson, whose widow continued to reside there until her death about two years ago at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

NORTH END.—The house in the occupation of Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, only a small portion of which is in this parish, was formerly the residence for many years of Mr. Commissioner (Joshua) Evans. The house below it, and the one on the opposite side of the road, are both just outside the boundary of this parish. The former was occupied for a long period by Mr. Cockerell, the eminent architect, and afterwards by Mr. W. Bowman, the equally eminent oculist, and the latter by Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, who at a later period removed to "Bartrams," next to the residence of Sir Rowland Hill.

The house now occupied by Mr. Figgis was many years ago a school for young gentlemen, the proprietor being Mr. Butt. A later occupier was Mr. James Marshall, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Guardians, who subsequently removed to "Cannon Hall," Squires Mount, and he was succeeded by Mr. W. Haynes, a member of the Board of Guardians.

Heath Lodge was the residence for many years of Mr. David Powell, who was one of the early members of the Vestry. Before the passing of the Local Management Act in 1855 he was for some years "Surveyor of Highways" for this Parish.

The house near the above called "The Hill," now occupied by Mr. Francis Hoare, was previously the residence of his elder brother, Mr. John Gurney Hoare, and still earlier of their father, Mr. Samuel Hoare, but the house was greatly altered and enlarged after his death.

The next house, now called "Cedar Lawn," which is at the present day occupied by Mr. G. H. Powell, J.P., at one time a vestryman, was in my earliest recollection the residence of a gentleman who was known as Mr. Counsellor Garratt or Garrett, and the same house was afterwards, and for many years, occupied by Mr. W. Rivington. This last-named gentleman was, I think, one of the earliest members of the Vestry.

The next residence, at the present time in the occupation of Mr. Hugh M. Matheson, was in my early days occupied by Mr. Rogers, and afterwards by Mr. H. Montray Jones, who previously resided in a house in John Street.

Then following in order is "Fern Lodge," the residence of Miss MacInnes, and for a number of years previously of her father General MacInnes.

The house opposite the above, which has now been replaced by a larger one, was a long time ago occupied by Rev. E. T. Cardale.

The house now occupied by Sir Algernon Borthwick near the Castle Hotel was for a number of years the residence of Mr. D. S. Bockett, who originally resided at No. 4 Pond Street. This gentleman too was one of the earliest members of the Vestry. This house was originally occupied by a Mrs. Hoare.

The house next to the hotel was usually the residence of the Lord of the Manor (Sir T. M. Wilson) when he visited Hampstead.

VALE OF HEALTH.—I think I am right in saying that a house in this valley (long since pulled down) the garden of which extended to the pond, was the residence of Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, who afterwards had a residence in England's Lane.

A Dr. Wetherhead also occupied the same house.

Lady Dufferin also had a residence in the vale; it was called "Pavilion Cottage" and was pulled down a few years back.

Near the last was the residence of Mr. Warren Stormes Hale, who afterwards removed to West Heath. He became an alderman and afterwards Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. A. A. Pollock, at one time a member of the Vestry, had a residence near the above, and after a time moved to Windmill Hill, and later on to the house I shall speak of presently as the Girls' Reformatory.

Mr. Charles Freshfield I think also lived in the vale near to Mr. Pollock, and removed to Montagu Grove, Frogna.

At the top of the hill near to Squires Mount stands a large house used at the present time as a Girls' Reformatory. This mansion many years ago was the residence of Mr. Charles Holford. Mr. Read, J.P., some years later was also the occupier of these premises, and afterwards removed to "Hillfield," Haverstock Hill, and after his removal the house became the residence of Mr. A. A. Pollock just referred to.

Near the above, but standing on the main road to London, the large house now the residence of Mr. Lister and his sisters, and previously of their father,

Mr. Solly Lister, was many years ago occupied by Mr. Thomas Sheppard, at one time M.P. for Frome. This gentleman is one of the few that I can remember wearing a "pigtail."

WEST HEATH.—The large house near Childs Hill Corner, and known as "Childs Hill House," was a very long time ago the residence of Mr. Thomas Pell Platt, and afterwards and for many years of Mr. Joseph Hoare, J.P. This last-named gentleman previously occupied the house now in the occupation of the widow of the late Mr. S. Barber, which is now called "The Grange," and was in early days known as the "Saltbox."

"The Grange" was formerly occupied by a lady (Mrs. Stevenson or Stephenson), afterwards by Mr. Joseph Hoare, then by Mr. Henry Freshfield, a member of the eminent firm of solicitors of that name and brother of Mr. Charles Freshfield before mentioned, and later on by Mr. Samuel Barber, at one time the minister's churchwarden.

The next house but one to the above was the residence of Alderman Hale, before mentioned. "Branch Hill House," the present residence of Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P. was at one time occupied I think by Colonel Roberts, and afterwards and for many years by Mr. Bartholomew Claypon; this last named gentleman was for a long period a member of the Board of Guardians and he was also a very charitable man. He was a brother of Mr. Joseph Claypon of "The Elms" before referred to.

THE UPPER TERRACE.—Mr. Hugh Jackson and his brother John both at one time resided at this part of the parish, the first named at the house now occupied by Mr. E. B. Squire, and the last named at the house which is in the occupation of Mr. John Johnstone. These gentlemen, between forty and fifty years ago, rented nearly four acres of land to let out as garden allotments to the working men of the parish. They, or one of them, had the model dwellings erected in Flask Walk, called the "New Buildings," which were the first of the kind in Hampstead. The above allotment garden was built upon some few years ago, and forms the locality known as Gayton Crescent and the greater portion of Gayton Road.

The adjoining house to Mr. Hugh Jackson's, lately in the occupation of the Rev. A. Ainger, was over fifty years ago occupied by a Mr. Lownds, and the next thereto about the same period by a Mr. Richardson, afterwards by Mr. A. Burrows, and later by the Rev. — Tucker, who I think was the first minister at Christ Church, which building took the place of the then Well Walk Chapel, and was the first district church erected in the parish.

The house that stood on the site of that now occupied by Mr. Goddard, was, between fifty and sixty years ago, the residence of Mr. John Dillon, of Fore Street, Cripplegate, and afterwards of the Rev. E. Levett, and later for a short time of Mr. Foley the sculptor.

There is a small house in the road leading to the "Judge's Walk" now called Capo di Monte Cottage, this was for many years the residence of Mr. Magrath, who had a good collection of pictures, &c.

WINDMILL HILL.—It is well known that in one of the houses in this locality Miss Joanna Baillie the authoress and her sister resided. Mr. Henry Kinder was the occupier of the adjoining house on the one side thereof, and

on the other side was the residence of Mr. Henry Enfield, who took a great interest in the Provident Dispensary which was established in the year 1845. This house was afterwards occupied by Mr. A. A. Pollock, previously referred to.

THE GROVE.—The house now known as "Fenton House," but many years ago as the "Clock House," was formerly the residence of Mr. Fenton, afterwards of Mr. Hart Davis, and then of Mr. T. Turner, J.P. (I think), the first chairman of the Hampstead Vestry. This gentleman left Hampstead on becoming Treasurer of Guy's Hospital. At a later date the house was occupied by the Hon. Miss Murray, a relative of the Earl of Mansfield.

"Old Grove House," nearly opposite the above, many years ago was the residence of a Mr. Cameron, and later it was occupied by Mr. Joseph Chater.

The adjoining house, called "New Grove House" now occupied by Mr. Du Maurier, was the residence for a great many years of Mr. Herbert Norman Evans, a medical practitioner, whose son lives in Thurlow Road, Rosslyn Park.

The house near the last mentioned, now in the occupation of Mrs. Henry Sharpe, was in my earliest recollection the residence of Mr. Toller, the father of the late Mr. T. Toller, our much respected Clerk to the Board of Guardians and to the Vestry. This house was afterwards the residence of Mr. Edward Mash Browell, J.P., who took great interest in the welfare of the dispensary, and likewise greatly interested himself in the parochial schools, of which he was at one time the treasurer. This gentleman succeeded Mr. David Powell in the year 1853 as Surveyor of Highways, which office he filled for three years, viz. 1853-5. In the last named year Sir Benjamin Hall's Bill creating vestries in the Metropolis passed, and the Act came into operation in 1856, from which period the office of Surveyor of Highways in this parish ceased. It was this gentleman (Mr. Browell) that appointed me collector of the Highway Rate on his becoming the Surveyor in 1853.

After Mr. Browell vacated the above house it became the residence of the well known architect, Mr. afterwards Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott, and after the latter it was occupied by Mr. Henry Sharpe (a good man).

I will now travel over to Elm Row and commence by saying that nearly or quite sixty years ago, the three houses adjoining each other on the left hand side entering from the main road, were occupied respectively by Mr. Haines, a medical practitioner, Mr. Firth, who for many years was the organist at the parish church, and the Rev. E. Marsh, the minister at the Well Walk Chapel. The entrance to the first named house was on the main road, now called Heath Street. The house occupied by Mr. Haines was afterwards the residence of Mr. Hammond, a well known member of the legal profession, and at a later date the said house was occupied by Mr. Henry Sharpe, who afterwards removed to The Grove. I think the Rev. E. Hankinson was successor to the Rev. E. Marsh, both as minister at the chapel, and also in his house in Elm Row.

THE SQUARE (formerly called Hampstead Square).—The house that was until quite recently occupied by the Rev. Newman Hall, was formerly the

residence of Mr. W. Pownall, and the house to which the first-named gentleman has removed, called "Vine House," was a long time back the residence of Mr. Beachcroft, who like Mr. Pownall belonged to the legal profession. I might mention that Mr. Pownall removed from the above house to "The Mount," in Heath Street, which had many years ago been the residence of Mr. Henry White, and after the death of Mr. Pownall the latter house was occupied by Mr. Joseph Tatham, who had previously resided at North End.

The house near to Mr. Beachcroft's and known as "Northcote House," was formerly the residence of Mr. Wing, and at a later date of Mr. Falls, partner of Mr. Herbert Norman Evans, of New Grove House.

SQUIRES MOUNT.—The house called 'Cannon Hall,' was a long time back the residence of Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., who I think was secretary to the East India Company.

This house was afterwards occupied by a Mr. Brabant, who formerly resided at Heath Side, near Well Walk, and then afterwards by Mr. James Marshall, J.P., referred to earlier as residing at North End.

The house next to the above and for some years past known as Christ Church Parsonage, was a long time ago the residence of a Mr. Sidebottom, but when it became the Parsonage it was occupied by the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, the incumbent of Christ Church, who afterwards became the Bishop of Norwich. Subsequently it was the residence of the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, now the Bishop of Exeter.

The residence of the late Mr. E. W. Field was previously occupied by Mr. W. Purton, and before that gentleman's occupation it was a school for young ladies, the tenant's name being Mrs. Holt.

EAST HEATH ROAD.—"Foley House" as it is now named, and which is occupied by the widow of Mr. Charles Toller, was, as well as I can remember, the residence of Sir Benjamin Brodie, afterwards of Mr. Marlborough Pryor, J.P., then I think of Mr. Finmore.

The house now the residence of Mr. Walter Field was previously occupied by Mr. Cookson, but when I was a boy it was the residence of Mrs. Pryor, whose son Robert, after that lady's death, continued to reside thereat. He was a brother of the above Mr. Marlborough Pryor, and also of Mrs. Charles Toller, mentioned above.

The house now occupied by Mr. Riley was many years ago the residence of a Mr. Berkeley, and also of Mr. Bodkin. I have an impression that at the time the last-mentioned gentleman was the occupier of this house he was elected M.P. for Rochester; a Mrs. Hardcastle resided here fifty years ago.

HEATH SIDE.—The adjoining house to the last mentioned was a long time ago the residence of the Rev. Harrington Evans, an eminent dissenting minister, and at a later date it was occupied by Mr. Brabant, who afterwards removed to "Cannon Hall," and after Mr. Brabant vacated the house it was the residence of Mr. W. Millar, who removed from Abercrombie Villas, Rosslyn Hill.

The next pair of houses were respectively occupied by a Mr. Pratt of Bond Street, and Mr. J. Stuckey Reynolds, the last named removed to Cannon

Place. A Mr. Morris was afterward the occupier of Mr. Pratt's house, and Dr. John Storar the occupier of the house vacated by Mr. Reynolds.

WELL WALK.—Mr. J. Constable, R.A., when I was a boy, resided in Well Walk, but the number of the house I cannot remember.

A Mr. Elley resided at No. 9; the greater part of the garden ground now forming "Gainsborough Gardens" belonged to this house.

No. 12 was the residence of Mr. Barry, who, I think, was a brother of Sir Charles Barry; Mr. Thomas Toller also occupied this house.

The Well Walk Chapel stood between No. 9 and No. 12 Well Walk. When Christ Church was built it superseded this chapel, but it was afterwards and for some years used as a place of worship by the Scotch Presbyterians, who removed therefrom when the Trinity Presbyterian Church was built in High Street. Before it was pulled down it had been used as the Drill Hall and Head Quarters of the Hampstead Volunteers (3rd Middlesex).

WEATHERALL PLACE (now incorporated with Well Walk).—Here resided, many years ago, a Mr. Brooks, a gentleman belonging to the legal profession. This house was afterwards the residence of Colonel Woodrooffe, who for many years was a member of the Board of Guardians.

The house now occupied by Mr. Rooth was many years ago the residence of Mr. Baxendale, and at a later date it was occupied by Mr. John Cordery, and afterwards by Mr. Thomas Cooper, whose father, I think, also at one time resided in Weatherall Place.

Burgh House, as it is now called, was for many years the residence of the Rev. A. Burgh, incumbent of one of the churches in the City of London. This house, with other buildings erected in connection therewith, were used for a long time as the Militia Barracks, prior to which the Militia occupied premises at South End Green, at what was known as "Maryon House."

Near Burgh House is "Rose Mount," at which the mother of Lord Tennyson resided.

CHURCH ROW.—In former times this locality contained some very good families, amongst which I can remember the following, viz., Mr. Edwards, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Heathfield, Sir John Key, Mr. John Watts, Mr. Cazenove, and Mr. Battley. Mr. Ballantine, I think, at one time the Thames Police magistrate, resided here, as did also Mr. Park, the compiler of the Topography of Hampstead (I can just remember this last-named gentleman). At a later period I can remember other gentlemen residing in Church Row, viz., Mr. E. Toller, another brother of Mr. Thomas Toller, Mr. Loveday, Rev. John Ayre, minister of Downshire Hill Chapel, who removed from the premises in High Street, now the London and South Western Bank, but which, after the removal of Mr. Ayre, became the parsonage house of the parish church. This last-named gentleman was for a long time a member of the Board of Guardians, and at one time I think was chairman. About forty years ago, Mr. Herbert, R.A., also resided in Church Row, and somewhat later, Mr. Bond, who afterwards removed to "Elm Bank," Rosslyn Park, which was one of the first houses erected on this estate.

FROGNAL.—Beginning at the upper portion, at what is called Montagu Grove, the house now occupied by Mr. George Harris Lea was, in my earliest

recollection, the residence of the Rev. Samuel White, D.D., incumbent of the parish church. Amongst the names of other gentlemen who have since resided in this house, I may mention Mr. Charles Freshfield, Mr. Charles Bailey, Mr. Burdon-Saunderson, and Dr. Hathaway, the latter being, I think, the treasurer to the Hampstead Heath Protection Fund, at the time a suit was being carried on by Mr. J. Gurney Hoare *v.* Sir T. M. Wilson, the then Lord of the Manor.

The next house, now occupied by Mr. Weir, was many years ago the residence of Mr. W. Woodrooffe, who afterwards removed to Haverstock Hill, and at a later period it was occupied by Mr. S. Bush Toller (another brother of Mr. Thomas Toller), who afterwards removed to West Heath.

Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., had a residence at Frognal, at the spot that is now called Oak Hill Park, and his son, Mr. Sheffield Neave, in after years resided in one of the houses in Oak Hill Park. Mr. R. Vaughan Davis for some years resided at "Bay Tree Lodge," Frognal. The father of the late Miss Sullivan many years ago occupied the house called "The Mansion," part of the grounds of which is now in the hands of the builders.

A short distance lower down, near the turning leading to the parish church, is a house which, when I was very young, was occupied by a Mr. Newman, and afterwards, I think, by a Mr. Auber, and near thereto is a fine old mansion which formerly had beautiful grounds, and was many years ago the residence of Mr. Cole, afterwards of Mr. Curwen Smith, J.P., and later of Mr. Julius Talbot Airey.

The house below this, lately in the occupation of Mr. Pfeil, was formerly the residence of Mr. John Hodgson, who afterwards removed to "The Elms," on the Spaniards Road. Mr. Watson also occupied this house after it was vacated by Mr. Hodgson; he was for some time a member of the Board of Guardians.

Below the last-named, and down a private road, stood the quaint-looking residence (long since pulled down) of Mr. John Thompson, well known at the time as "Memory Thompson." This house was called "The Priory," and many years ago it was visited by the late Prince Consort, for the purpose of seeing some noted bedstead that the house contained.

Returning again to the road, on the right hand side stood a house which was the residence of Dr. Kerrison. This house was pulled down, and on the site a larger house was built, which was for a long period the residence of Mr. M. Thomas Husband.

The house next to this was a long time back the residence of Mr. Henry Bradshawe Fearon, and previously it was occupied by a family of the name of Hetherington.

The residence of Mr. Reginald H. Prance was previously occupied by his father, Mr. Robert Prance, J.P., and prior thereto by a family of the name of Murdock.

At the house opposite the last-mentioned, called "The Manor House," resided for a very long time Mr. George Chater, who at one time was the churchwarden for the Rev. T. Ainger, and was, for many years, one of the treasurers of the Provident Dispensary.

Down the hill leading to West End on the site of the house now called "Frogmal Park," and occupied by Mr. James Anderson, stood a house which was destroyed by fire some years back. Many years ago it was occupied by Mr. Menet, and afterwards by Mr. Gibbs, and subsequently by the said Mr. James Anderson.

WEST END.—The mansion on the left leading to Kilburn, was for a long period the residence of Mr. John Miles, who was connected with the firm of Simpkin, Marshall and Co. The widow of this gentleman lately died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years at the same house.

The house below the last named, and now the residence of Mr. J. S. Fletcher, J.P., was many years ago the residence of Mr. Shout.

West End House, which stood in grounds on the opposite side of the road, and which was pulled down when the Hampstead Junction Railroad was constructed, was at one time the residence of Admiral Sir George Sartorius, and afterwards of Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey.

Near the above is Laurieston Lodge, at which some members of the family of Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter King at Arms, resided over thirty years ago. It was afterwards occupied by Mr. Lavie. I think this gentleman had been a judge in India.

The house that stood at the rear of the last named, but now pulled down, was for a long time the residence of Mr. J. J. Ripley.

Mr. Betts resided at West End prior to his removal to Erskine House at the end of the Spaniards Road.

HIGH STREET.—Returning to the old town, what is now known as "Norway House," was about sixty years ago the very best school for young gentlemen in the parish, its proprietor being Mr. Johnson, who was succeeded by Mr. Hessey. The premises at the time referred to were of much greater extent than at the present time, and what has been mentioned by me as the allotment gardens for working men was the garden and orchard belonging to this property.

At the corner of the turning leading to Norway House, and now a toy shop, was at the time spoken of above the residence of a Dr. Jacobs, one of the few medical men of the town, and I think his successor was Mr. Davis, uncle of Mr. Perry, who succeeded to the practice on the retirement and removal of that gentleman to a house on Rosslyn Hill, which house and the one adjoining he named Abercrombie Villas. Dr. H. Cooper Rose was successor to Mr. Perry.

Lower down the High Street, and on the site of the chemist's shop now occupied by Mr. Stamp, was the residence of Dr. Rodd; this gentleman's successor was, I think, a Mr. Stephenson, and I have some impression that Mr. Lord was connected with him. I well remember Mr. Lord being in practice, many years ago, when he resided in Church Row. [A paper written in June, 1889, for the Records, by Mr. Lord, blind, and at an advanced age, is referred to in the volume of which this article is an appendix.—F. E. B.]

The next house to Dr. Rodd's, now the banking premises of the London and South Western Banking Company, and which I have referred to

earlier, was first used as the Parsonage House by the Rev. Thomas Ainger, afterwards by the Rev. Charlton Lane, and last of all by the Rev. S. B. Burnaby. I have already mentioned that before it was used as the Parsonage House it was occupied by the Rev. John Ayre, and I may add that I think prior thereto by Mr. Ballantine, both of whom removed to Church Row.

The house now occupied by Mr. T. Clowser, was, quite fifty years ago, the residence of another medical gentleman, a Mr. Horner, who I think at his death was succeeded by Mr. W. Shaw, who afterwards removed lower down the High Street to the premises now in the occupation of Mr. J. Hewetson, and there died.

THE GREEN HILL.—The house now used as the public library, &c., was for a long time the residence of Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., and was at a much earlier date occupied by Mr. Jonathan Key—I think a brother of Sir John Key.

The house adjoining the above was pulled down for the purpose of forming the road called Prince Arthur Road, but about forty years ago the said house was occupied by Mr. Wardell, and prior thereto by two sisters of Mr. Jonathan Key.

Another fine old house adjoining the last mentioned was also taken down for the same purpose. It was for many years the residence of Mr. Thomas Longman, of the noted firm of publishers. This house was afterwards occupied by Mr. Thomas Jackson, the great builder and railway contractor, and who was I believe the builder of the Royal Exchange; and he was succeeded by Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, who afterwards removed to "Branch Hill House."

The house lower down the hill now called "Belmont" was originally for many years the residence of Mr. John Lewis Mallet, father of the present Rev. H. F. Mallet [and of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, C.B.]

The next house below this on the site now occupied by the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was known as "Vane House," and was for many years the residence of Mr. Thomas Roper.

On the opposite of the road, and on the site of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, there used to be an old style of house which was formerly occupied by a gentleman of the name of Highmore.

The next house to the last named was known as "Carlile House." The first occupant that I can remember was Mr. Carlile, and after his death it was occupied by his son Mr. J. E. Carlile, and at a later date by a Mr. Elder. This house was pulled down a few years back for the purpose of developing the estate, the whole of which is now covered with houses and is known as the "Carlile Estate."

PILGRIM'S LANE.—The house now called Rosslyn Hill House was formerly the residence of Mr. Henry Nevinson. Mr. Francis Lowe, Mr. Andrew Basilico and Mr. T. W. Forbes also formerly resided in this lane.

ROSSLYN HILL.—"Abercrombie Villas" to which I have before referred as being the residence of Mr. Davis, had previously been occupied by a Mr. Innes, and at a later date by Mr. W. Millar, who afterwards removed to Heath Side, the late residence of the Rev. Harrington Evans.

The next house below the last mentioned was nearly fifty years ago occupied by a Mr. Ernest Jones, and on the opposite side of the road, between Pilgrims Lane and Downshire Hill, two of the houses just pulled down were about the same time occupied by Mr. Sewell, a member of the legal profession, and Mr. Counsellor (Charles) Phillips.

DOWNSHIRE HILL.—No. 50 on this hill was the residence (say fifty years ago) of Mr. Edward Griffith or Griffiths. This gentleman was the first churchwarden selected by the Rev. Thomas Ainger when he became the vicar, or perhaps more correctly speaking the perpetual curate, of the parish church.

JOHN STREET.—A Dr. Park resided many years ago in the house now occupied by Miss Luard, and the next house was occupied by Mr. H. Montray Jones, who removed to the Upper Heath, and afterwards by Mr. Miles France.

The Rev. John Wilcox resided at what is known as "Eton House," and was more than fifty years ago minister at St. John's Chapel, Downshire Hill, his successor thereat being, I think, the Rev. John Ayre, to whom I have previously referred. "Eton House" was also at a later date occupied by a Mr. Wray.

"Wentworth House," opposite to the above, was at one time, I think, occupied by a Mr. Forman, also by a Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Le Breton, before he removed to Rosslyn Park, had a residence in John Street, the name of the house being "Milford House."

POND STREET.—At the bottom of Pond Street, now called "South End Green," a house afterwards called "Clifton House," but now pulled down, was at one time the residence of Mr. W. Brooks, who a long time ago was Surveyor of Highways. At a later date the said house was occupied by Mr. Jullien the musical conductor.

Near the above was the residence of Mr. W. Vizard, a member of the legal profession, and higher up the street the residence of Archdeacon Jennings, which house is still occupied by some members of his family.

No. 4 Pond Street was for many years occupied by Mr. D. S. Bockett, who removed to the Upper Heath.

Still higher up the street stood the residence of Mr. Holditch or Houlditch. This house was pulled down some years ago, and the grounds belonging thereto, together with a paddock attached, became the site of "Hampstead Hill Gardens."

ROSSLYN GROVE.—When I was a boy there were only three houses in this grove, the one at the top, called "Rosslyn House," now the residence of Mr. C. H. L. Woodd, was at one time the residence of the Earl of Galloway, and for a short period I think of the Earl of Munster, and for a long period, of Mr. Henry Davidson.

The house now occupied by Mr. Huggins was at the time referred to above, the residence of Mr. A. Blackwood, and afterwards of Mr. Zohrab, who I think was the Turkish Ambassador; and the house next to the above, and nearer the main road, was the residence of Mr. Herring, and afterwards of Mr. C. Gregory, who previously lived in Haverstock Terrace.

At the time above referred to the only buildings standing on what is now known as Rosslyn Park were the old "Militia Barracks," and the farm buildings of a cowkeeper of the name of Tibbles. There were two ponds on this estate at that time, one at the rear of the farm buildings, the other at the side of the main road at the top and nearly opposite to Downshire Hill—this last named was called the "Red Lion Pond," taking its name from the hill of the same name, which is now called Rosslyn Hill.

I very well remember the "Adjutant" and "Captain" of the Militia Regiment at the period referred to, they being father and son; their name was Bull, and they resided at, I think, York House, and Clare House, near the top of Downshire Hill.

THE GREEN.—At the bottom of the passage leading to Pond Street, at the house now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, was for a long period the residence of Sir Francis Palgrave; afterwards it was occupied by Mr. Teulon, the architect of St. Stephen's Church.

The adjoining house, now the residence of Mr. Roper, was formerly occupied by Mr. Hodge, but I forget who occupied it previously. I have heard that it was the residence of Mr. Basil George Woodd, prior to his removal to "Hillfield," but I must admit that I cannot remember the circumstance.

The next house to the last-mentioned was for a long time the residence of Sir Rowland Hill, and the one nearer the "George Tavern," and at the rear thereof, now occupied by the Sisters of Providence, was formerly the residence of Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne.

BELSIZE LANE.—A house stood at the right-hand corner of this lane, but was recently pulled down for the purpose of widening the road. It was less than forty years ago occupied by Mr. C. H. L. Woodd.

What is now called "Belsize Court" was at one time the residence of Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P.

Lower down the lane at one time stood a toll-gate, which was afterwards removed.

At the left-hand corner of the lane the house that formerly stood thereat was for a long time the residence of Mr. Joseph Stinton, and the adjoining house which faced the main road was the residence of Mr. Willoughby, who was related to the Carliles before referred to. Afterwards, and for some years, it was occupied by Mr. John Lloyd, and more recently by Mr. George Holt Powell, who afterwards removed to "Cedar Lawn," Upper Heath, of which I have already spoken. "Ivy Bank" now occupies the site of these two last-mentioned houses.

A short distance from Belsize Lane, and at the bottom of what is now called "Belsize Avenue," stood a fine old mansion, which was at one time the residence of Mr. Wright, the banker, and at a later date it was occupied by Mr. Martinez, and still later by Mr. Palmer. This mansion was pulled down about thirty years ago, and the grounds and grass land belonging thereto was built upon, and now forms what is known as "Belsize Park," &c.

Just below Belsize Avenue, on the main road, is "Hillfield," which was for many years the residence of the well-known Mr. Basil George Woodd. This house had previously been occupied by a lady of the name of Franklin, and subsequent to Mr. Woodd by Mr. Read, J.P., who removed from the house formerly occupied by Mr. Holford.

A short distance below this, at what used to be called Haverstock Place, a Mr. Gilby resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Kent. Mr. Gilby was, I think, a member of the legal profession.

The next house below the last-mentioned, I think used to be occupied by Sir William Beechey, and the adjoining house thereto, now occupied by Mr. Mitford, was many years ago the residence of Archdeacon Hollingsworth.

The house at the opposite corner to the last-named, which stood on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Maple, was the residence of Mr. Grane. This gentleman, I think, had the seven houses, from 1 to 7, Haverstock Terrace, erected. This terrace now forms a portion of Belsize Grove. Amongst the names of some of the early occupiers of these houses were Mr. Allen, Mr. F. W. Watts, the artist, Mr. George Bell, Mr. Atkinson, secretary to University College, Mr. Shoveller, for a long time a member of the vestry, Mr. Bakewell, and Mr. Gregory.

Going back to the main road, the house below Mr. Maple's was, many years ago, the residence of Mr. W. Woodrooffe, who removed from Frognal, and the house below the last-mentioned was formerly the residence of a Mr. Woodger, or Widger, and was afterwards the residence of Mr. Herbert Mayo, who at a later date removed to Oak Hill Park, Frognal.

One below the above, recently occupied by Mrs. Cordery, was many years ago occupied by, I think, Dr. Lardner, and some years later by Mr. Robert B. Woodd, brother of Mr. C. H. L. Woodd.

On the opposite side of the road, and nearly opposite Haverstock Terrace, was the residence of the father of the late Mr. W. T. B. Lund, and the last-named also resided thereat for many years. Between this house and the old "Load of Hay Tavern," only three or four houses existed till less than forty years ago.

ENGLAND'S LANE.—There were only four houses in this lane when first I can remember the locality, and they were occupied by a Mr. Adey, Mr. Heenan, Mr. Thomas Jackson, who afterwards removed to the Green Hill, the residence of the late Mr. Thomas Longman, and Mr. Giles Clarke. Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill at one time occupied the house called "Chalcots," and North Hall, adjoining it, was for some years the residence of Mr. Niemann, an artist, and more recently of a Mr. Buckingham; the last house in the lane was occupied successively by Mr. Thornhill and Mr. G. Bell. These houses were pulled down some few years ago.

"Wychcombe," the house at the south corner of England's Lane and Haverstock Hill, was more than fifty years ago a school for young ladies, and at a much later date it was the residence of the above mentioned Mr. Giles Clarke. There was formerly an old house at the north corner called Monkbarns.

Between "Wychcombe" and the bottom of Haverstock Hill on the west side

between fifty and sixty years ago the only houses that existed were two that stood about opposite the old "Load of Hay Tavern," and these were called "Steele's Cottages," and at the bottom of the hill about the corner of what is called Adelaide Road, there was a cottage and farm buildings which were occupied by a man of the name of Pritchard, who farmed some of the land in the neighbourhood, and who I remember was killed on the railroad some short time after the London and Birmingham (now called the London and North Western) Railway was opened.

I might mention that certainly less than sixty years ago you might have walked through fields from the foot of Haverstock Hill to Kilburn and not seen a house in this parish beyond those I have enumerated, and further I may add that the first house that was erected in the direction I have indicated was the well known "Swiss Cottage Tavern," a place of great resort, especially on Sundays, as it was built about the time the above railroad was opened, and the line was not completed beyond Harrow.

This brings me to the end of my list of names, as at the time of my boyhood I knew nothing of Kilburn. My statement has been put together entirely from memory, consequently I can quite imagine there may be many omissions and inaccuracies, still I hope that some of the information recorded may be useful for the purpose required.

A few words relative to some ponds that used to exist when I was a boy, all of which have disappeared. The first of the number was what was known as "Branch Hill Pond," its situation being at West Heath, at the foot of the hill from the "Judge's Walk." I have seen many fine carp angled from this small pond, and I am not ashamed to say that I hooked a few myself. This pond was not filled in, but the water was drained off. In the winter season this pond used to be much patronized by young skaters, as there was little fear of being drowned if the ice gave way, as at no part was the water deeper than about three feet.

The next in order was what was called "Clock House Pond." This was at the rear of the house known by the same name, viz., "Clock House," in the Grove, and of which I have spoken earlier. The water in this pond was certainly not of the purest kind, and the filling in of the same, was, I consider, a decided improvement. The site of this pond was built upon by a gentleman a few years ago, who had one house and stabling erected thereon.

The next worth mention was at Frognal, which in early days was known as "Cole's Pond." It was so named from a gentleman who occupied the large house near, and whose garden extended to the edge of the pond and was only separated therefrom by a high fence. The pond was chiefly used for watering horses, and also the roads, and when it was filled in it was enclosed and forms part of the garden belonging to the house referred to. I think this occurred during the time Mr. Airey occupied the property.

Then there was what was called "West End Pond," situate at the bottom of West End Lane, and just below the "Cock and Hoop Tavern." This pond was also very useful for watering horses. When it was filled in, I think

it formed part of West End Green, and a portion was utilized to form a more direct road from West End Lane to Mill Lane.

The next to enumerate is one that I have spoken of earlier, viz., "Red Lion Pond," which was situate nearly opposite the top of Downshire Hill. This pond I think was larger than any of those previously spoken of, and the water was used, like the others, for watering horses and the roads.

The pond at the bottom of Pond Street, when I was a very small boy, was a very poor looking affair ; I cannot at any time remember having seen much water in it, and like the "White Stone Pond," I have seen it nearly or quite dry. After Pond Street pond was done away with, it was at a later date railed round and planted with trees, and I think about this time the spot took the name of "South End Green."

P.S.—With regard to Mr. Ernest Jones, I am unable to say of my own knowledge whether he was the gentleman that was connected with the Chartist movement, but I was told years ago that such was the case. It must be between forty and fifty years ago when Mr. Jones resided at Hampstead, but whether as a ratepayer, or the occupier of a furnished house, I cannot remember, but this could be ascertained by a reference to the rate books of the period. I know the house was about the time referred to occupied by a reverend gentleman of the name of Taylor, and that it was his custom to let it as a furnished house. I perfectly well remember Mr. Jones, who was a slim-built man, not tall, and had sandy or reddish hair.

All probably are aware that it was in the year 1848 that the Chartist movement was at its height ; and that a great meeting was to be held at Kennington Common, which was the occasion of the swearing in of special constables throughout London. As a matter of course Hampstead contributed its quota for its own locality, one of the number being myself, and the "staff" with which I was supplied for my own protection, but which I was not called upon to bring into use, I retain to this day. Our contingent of "specials" terminated in a most agreeable manner, a "banquet" having been provided at the expense of the parishioners, which was held at the Holly Bush Assembly Rooms, the largest room of which was well filled with the specials and some friends. The cash required for providing this banquet I had the honour to collect, and this I may add was one of my earliest transactions in the art of collecting money.

I have thought of several additional names since I forwarded my paper to you. The first to mention is the Rev. — Simpson, who resided at Frognal, at the house now known as "The Oaks." This gentleman was the curate at the parish church when I was a very small boy, and I think his successor as curate at the said church was the Rev. — Bartholomew, whom I knew when I was a school-boy.

Mr. Richard Howell Leach was a resident in Oak Hill Park for many years, but I first knew him quite fifty years ago, when he resided at West End. I believe this gentleman was connected with the "Record Office." Mr. Manley Hopkins also resided in Oak Hill Park, at the house adjoining the one occupied by Mr. Leach. He left Hampstead about two years

ago, having been a resident at the house mentioned for a great many years. Both these gentlemen took a great amount of interest in the Hampstead Dispensary, the latter being one of the trustees of the said institution. I personally have a great regard for the dispensary, having been its secretary from December 1848 to June 1870, and it is in consequence of my connection therewith that I became known to Mr. Browell, to whom I have previously referred. I might mention that this institution was established in 1845, at which time it was called a "self-supporting" dispensary, but the name was afterwards changed to, and is now known as the "provident" dispensary, a far more appropriate title.

Knowing that the vault containing the remains of Mr. John Constable, R.A., and of his wife, and several of their children, is in the old grave-yard of this parish, I lately went there, and took a copy of two inscriptions engraved on his tomb, which may be of some interest.

The following are the inscriptions :—

Sacred to the Memory of

MARIA ELIZABETH CONSTABLE, Wife of
John Constable Esq^{re} R A
and daughter of Charles Bicknell Esq^{re}
Solicitor to his majesty George the IV and
to the Admiralty.
She was born January 15th 1787 and died
November 23rd 1828
leaving seven infant children to lament
her loss in common with their surviving
parent

"Eheu quam tenui e filo pendet
quid-quid in vita maxime aridet"

JOHN CONSTABLE, Esq^{re} R A
many years a resident in this parish
he was born at East Bergholt in Suffolk
June 11th 1776
and died in London
March 31st 1837.



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INDEX.

INDEX.

A

Abbey field, Kilburn, 36.
 Abbot of St. Peter, Westminster, his tenure of the Manor, 15, 16, 335.
 Acts, local, *see* Local Acts.
 Adamson Road, 194.
 Adelaide Tavern, 28.
 Ward, 2; churches and chapels in, 100, 101.
 Agnew, General, 144.
 Aikin family, 453.
 Lucy, 281; notice of, 360—362; her opinion of Joanna Baillie, 365.
 Ainger, Rev. Thos., his enlargement of the parish church, 90; notice of, 338, 339.
 Aitkin, George, reference to Steele's Cottage by, 78.
 Akenside, Mark, 63, 358.
 Alamayu, Prince, notice of, 476, 477.
 Albert Memorial (designer of), 485.
 Allingham, William, notice of, 363.
 Mrs., 363, 406.
 All Souls' Church, 100, 106.
 Alvanley, Richard Pepper Arden, Lord, at Frogmal, 418; notice of, 428, 429.
 Antiquarian notices, 47—88.
 Arbuthnot, Dr., 358.
 Area of the parish, 2; of the manor, 17.
 Arkwright Road (No. 12), 81.
 Artists, 382—406.
 Assembly Rooms, Well Walk; licensed as a chapel-of-ease, 93; at Holly Hill, 232; built by Romney, 408.
 Assessment Committee, 4, 177; account of, 200.
 Assizes held at Judge's Walk, 116.

Attfield, Professor, analysis of chalybeate spring by, 215.
 Avenue Road (No. 28), 82.
 Avenues, 112—117.
 Ayre, Rev. John, notice of, 339—340.

B

Bacon, Mr. (R.A.), 74.
 Baillie, Agnes, 364—366, 377.
 Joanna, 281; notice of, 364—366.
 Baily, Mrs., Art. by, 123.
 Baines, Miss, Art. by, 511.
 Miss Blanche C., Arts. by, 383, 388, 393, 397, 398, 404.
 Thos., 274.
 Bakewell, F. C., notice of, 422—423.
 Robert, 281; notice of, 423—424.
 R. S., Art. by, 423.
 Bancroft, S. B., add. by, 481.
 Bank Holidays (on the Heath), 227—229.
 Banks, 515, 516.
 Baptist Chapel, (Heath Street), 99; (Brondesbury), 102.
 Baptists and Primitive Methodists, 349—350.
 Bar, celebrities of the, 418—500.
 Barbauld, Mrs., 96, 362; notice of, 367, 453.
 Rochmont, 96.
 Barker, Rev. J., 100.
 Baron, Court, *see* Court Baron.
 Bartram Park, 299.
 Bartrams, 73, 294, 474.
 Baths and Wash-houses (in Flask Walk), 312; Palmerston Road, 278.
 Commissioners of, 203, 277—279.
 Public, 276—279.

- Beacon, the, 42, 506.
 Beating the bounds, 86.
 Beckford, William, notice of, 420, 421.
 Beechey, Sir William, R.A., 404.
 Bell, Alfred, 92.
 Rev. Canon, notice of, 340.
 Charles, 241.
 Edward, Add. by, 372.
 Bellasis House, *see* Belsize House.
 Bell Inn, 36, 38, 42, 214, 236.
 Belmont, 65.
 Belsize Avenue, 9, 77, 112, 113, 191.
 Court, 81.
 House, 8, 9, 77.
 Lane, 22, 30, 33, 192.
 Manor, 8, 17.
 Park, 77.
 Park Gardens, 77.
 Ward, 2; churches and chapels in, 99, 100.
 Bennett, Edward, 285; Add. by, 286.
 Rev. T. W., 100.
 Bertram House, 74, 440.
 Bertram's, *see* Bartram's.
 Besant, Walter, 360.
 Bevan, Mrs. David, 300.
 Bible Society, The Hampstead, 295, 296; prominent members of, 296.
 Bickersteth, Rev. Dr., at Christ Church, 93; notice of, 332—335.
 Birds of Hampstead, 125, 126, Appendix B.
 Birkbeck Schools, 434.
 Birkett, Percival, Art. by, 10.
 Birks, Rev. Canon, notice of, 340, 341.
 Births, 204. *See also* Vital Statistics.
 Bishop's Charity, 313.
 Black Boy and Still, 235.
 Blackwood, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., at Rosslyn Lodge, 486.
 Blake, W. at North End, 404.
 Blind, Karl, Art. by, 508.
 Lane, 27.
 School, 298, 299.
 Bluehouse, *see* Chalcotts.
 Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Society, 295.
 Blumfeld, Louis, Arts. by, 387—403.
 Blyth, E. K., 271—286. Art by, 433.
 Board of Guardians, *see* Guardians.
 Schools, 294, 323—325.
 Bockett Family, (at Heath House), 55, Mr. Bockett at the Vestry, 184.
 Boileau, Major-Gen., 303.
 Bolton House; the Baillies at, 364, 365.
 Bompas, H. M., 253.
 Bond, Edward, 312.
 Bonfire Club, 297.
 Borthwick, Sir Algernon, Bart., M.P., at Heath House, 55.
 Bosanquet, C., 144.
 Boundaries of Hampstead, 6, 86, 87.
 Boydell, Mr. (with the Volunteers), 280, 452.
 Brabant, Mr., 60.
 Branch Hill Lodge, 77, 81, 427.
 Nursing Association, 259.
 Brawne, Miss Fanny, 372, 373.
 Bridger, Herbert E., 36.
 Robert; Art. by, 277.
 Thomas, 185, 313. Arts. by, 73, 143, 161, 237.
 Broad Walk, 83.
 Brock, Rev. W., 98, 349. Add. by, 352.
 Brodie, Sir Benjamin; notice of, 422, 502.
 Brougham, Lord, 443.
 Browell, E. M., 144.
 Brown, Charles Armitage, 372.
 Buckingham, Villiers, Duke of, 72.
 Bull and Bush, 233—235; distinguished visitors at, 233.
 Burgh House, 412.
 Burial Board, 4, 186, 203, 290—292.
 Ground, 132, 138. *See also* Cemetery.
 Burnaby, Rev. S. B., M.A., 89, 90, 98, 335, 338. Art. by, 103.
 Burney, Miss Frances, 63, 64.
 Burns, Rev. J. D., 346, 347; notice of, 350, 351.
 Butler, Bishop, 65, 67.
 Butterflies, 126, 127, Appendix C.
 Byron, Lord, 77.
- C
- Caen Wood, 54, 55.
 Camden, Lord Viscount, 16.
 Campbell, Mr., 299.
 Campden Buildings, 312.
 Charity, 305—307.
 Lady, 304—306.
 Cannon Hall, 60—62, 460.
 Canterbury House, 82.
 Capo-di-Monte, 116, 489.
 Carlisle House, 30.
 Carlyle, Thomas, 378, 379.
 Cash, Mrs., 259.
 Castleden, Rev. J., notice of, 352.
 Cedar Lawn, 81.

- Cemetery, 290—292 ; *see also* Burial Ground.
 Census, 135.
 Century features of the, 523—526.
 Cereals, 518.
 Chalcots, 28, 139, 442.
 Chalk Farm, 511.
 Bridge, 491, 492.
 Chalybeate spring, 215—220 ; analysis of water of, 220.
 Chancellors, *see* Lords Chancellors.
 Charities, Wells and Campden, 304—317.
 of John Robinson, Henry Waite, Mary Arnold, Frances Marshall, and A. Mallory, 313 ; of Thomas Charles, Thomas Cleave and John Rixton, 314 ; of Elizabeth Shooter, 315 ; of William Pierce and Thomas Rumsey, 316 ; of Elizabeth Anne Hume and Isabel Constable, 317.
 Charity Organization Society, 295.
 Charles II., 40.
 Charles, Mrs. Rundle, 360.
 Chartist, 171—173.
 Chatham, Earl of, 50—52.
 Chester, Miss, 373.
 Chesterfield, Philip Earl of, 8, 71, 238.
 Chicken House, 71—73.
 Chilcotts, *see* Chalcots.
 Chimes, The, 42.
 Choral Society, 295, 407.
 Christ Church, 93, 98, 103.
 Road, 31, 82, 194.
 Christmas Courts, 78.
 Christian, Ewan, 98.
 Chrysanthemum Society, 294.
 Church Row, 471.
 (No. 8) 362, 453.
 (No. 9) 367.
 (No. 25) 374, 378, 392.
 Churches and Chapels, 89—107.
 Tabulation of, 98—102.
 New, 103—107.
 Churchwardens, 162, 200, 246.
 Clark, C. W., 42, 43 ; Art. by, 506.
 Clarke, Charles Cowden, 443.
 Sir Thomas, 77.
 Henry, 66, 286.
 Clayden, P. W., his life of Samuel Sharpe, etc., 488.
 Clock House Pond, 214.
 Closed Roads, 25—27.
 Clubs, 296—298.
 Coaches, 34, 222, 223.
 Coates, C. J., Appendix D by.
 Cochrane, W. D., Arts. by, 117, 290.
 Cockerell, F. P. ; notice of, 431, 432.
 G. R., notice of, 430, 431.
 Coenen, Mr., 407.
 Coinage, 520.
 Cole, Sir H. ; notice of, 432, 433.
 Coldbourne, 35.
 Coleridge, S. T., 448, 503.
 Colleges, 292, 293.
 Collier, T., 406.
 Collins, Wilkie, 387.
 William (R.A.), 74—76 ; notice of, 386, 387.
 Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses, 4, 277—279.
 Concerts, Popular, 42.
 Conduit, 211, 213, 214.
 Fields, 32, 114, 211, 446.
 Lodge, 32.
 Congregational Church, 99.
 Congregationalists, 348, 349.
 Conservative Association, 295.
 Conservatoire of Music, 408.
 Constable, John, 110, 281 ; notice of, 383—386.
 Constables, Special, 171—174.
 Constitutional Club, 78, 297 ; at Kilburn, 297.
 Consumption Hospital, 257, 258.
 Convent of Providence, 73, 294.
 Conveyances, Public, 221—223.
 Cook, Dr. A. H., 243, 246.
 (The late), 240.
 Cook, W., 157, 158.
 Cooper, H., 281.
 Cooper, Mr., 253.
 Copyhold lands, 17, 18.
 Cornford, Rev. J., 283.
 Couch, R., 184.
 Couch, R., 170, 171.
 County of London, 269, 270.
 Court Baron, 12—14, 20.
 Leet, 12—14, 20, 78, 159, 230.
 Court Rolls, 18, 20, 159.
 Courts of the Manor, 12.
 Cox, Rev. Father, 102.
 Crabbe, George, 448, 502.
 Craik, Mrs., *see* Mulock, Miss D. M.
 Cricket Club, 30, 297.
 on the Heath, 156—159.
 Crump, Miss, 192.
 Custom of the Manor, 18.
 Customary Court, 12—14, 20, 78.
 Roll (or Customal), 18.

D

- Danby, Thomas, notice of, 387, 388.
 Dangerfield, J., 184.

Davison, Mrs., 73.
 Davys, Rev. E., 101.
 Deaths, *see* Vital Statistics.
 De Burgh, Rev. A., 412, 413.
 De Morgan, A., notice of, 462, 463.
 Dickens, Charles, 230, 231.
 Dighton, Edward; notice of, 388, 389.
 George, 380, 389.
 Dilke, C. W., 372.
 Dimsdale, Baron, 130.
 Disney, Adl. Sir M., 74.
 Disraeli, Benjamin, 438, 439.
 Dobson, W. C. T. (R.A.) Add. by, 380, 405.
 Domesday Book, 6, 14, 15, 50.
 Douglas, John, 186, 188.
 Douglas-Hamilton, Lady Susan, 421.
 Downshire Hill Chapel, 89.
 Drainage, 129, 130, 188, 189, 199—*see also* Sewers and Sanitation.
 Drill Hall, 280.
 Drinking Fountains, 205, 206.
 Du Maurier, G., 406.
 Duncan, Edward, 389—391, 406.
 E., Art. by, 380.
 W., 406.
 Dust, collection and destruction of, 194, 199, 200.
 Duval, Claude, 224, 225.
 Duval's Lane, *see* Platt's Lane.

E

Earle, Margaret, 139.
 East, A., 406.
 Ebenezer Primitive Methodists, 350.
 Edgware Road, 6, 33.
 Edmonton Union, 132, 239.
 Edward the Confessor, 6, 335.
 Elections: for London County Council 271; for Metropolitan Board of Works, 320; Parliamentary, 269—271; Vestry, 176.
 Electoral reform, 267—271.
 Elizabeth, Queen, 264.
 Ellis, William, notice of, 433—435.
 Elmslie, Prof., 347.
 Emmanuel Church, 101, 107.
 England's Lane, 28, 512.
 Erskine House, 53—55, 425, 429.
 Thomas, Lord, 53—55, 165; notice of, 425, 426.
 Essex, Alfred, 246, 248.
 Esterhazy, Prince, notice of, 477.
 Ethelred, 6, 335.
 Eton College Estate, 28.
 Evans, E. P., 144.

Evans, Mortimer, H., Art. by, 224; Add. by, 265.
Evelina, 63, 64.
 Evergreen Hall, 426; *see also* Erskine House.
 Eversleigh, 81.
 Exeter, Bishop of, *see* Bickersteth, Rev. E. H.
 Expenditure; Surveyor's Estimate of, 186, 187; annual, 203.
 Eyre, Monsignor Vincent, 345.

F

Fairs, 226, 227.
 Farrer, Sir T. H.; Art. by 501.
 Faulconer, T., 144.
 Fauna, 125—127; Appendices B and C.
 Fawcett, Henry, 299.
 Female Friendly Society, 259.
 Field, Edwin W., notice of, 435—437.
 Horace, plans by, 52.
 Mrs. (Junr.) Art. by, 391.
 Rogers, 159; table of Rainfall by 128.
 Walter, 406.
 Mrs. Walter, 159.
 Figgis, Samuel, 50.
 Finance 201—204.
 Committee, 177, 187.
 Finchley New Road, 6, 114.
 Road, 6, 33.
 Fire Brigade, 166—168.
 Fires, extinction of, 138, 166, 167.
 Firs, The, 76, 114, 115.
 Fitzjohn's Avenue, 33, 110, 114, 191, 193; various houses in, 81.
 Flask, the, 232.
 Flask Walk, 165, 232.
 Fleet River, 210, 211.
 Fletcher, J. S., 144, 245, 271, 283, 321; Art. by, 327.
 Flora, 117—123.
 Fodder, 518.
 Foley House, 422.
 J. H., 405.
 Forbes, J. H. 243—245.
 T. L.; Add. by, 173.
 T. W. 173.
 Forman, H. B., 372; Add. by 373.
 Forster, M., 486.
 Fortune Green, 30, 291.
 Committee, 177.
 Frankpledge, view of; *see* View of Frankpledge.
 Fraser, Genl., 49.

Freehold Land, 18.
 Freeling, Sir F., 486.
 Fripp, G. A., 406.
 A. D., 253, 406.
 Frogna, 3, 77, 78, 80, 428, 429.
 Various houses in, 81.
 Priory, 77, 81.
 Fuller, Rev. C. J., 101.

G.

Gainsborough, Baptist, Earl of, 220,
 307.
 Family, 16.
 Garibaldi, G., 510.
 Gas Supply, 137, 163.
 Gay, John, 78.
 Gayton Road, 30, 31.
 General Court Baron, 20, 78.
 Geology of Hampstead, 123—124.
 George Inn, 232, 235.
 George III., 54.
 German retrospect, 508—511.
 Germans in Hampstead, 510, 511.
 Gibson, Rev. John, 102.
 T. F., notice of, 437—439.
 Gillies, Rev. J. R., 99, 347.
 Miss M., 378. Notice of, 391,
 392.
 Godwin, Prof.; notice of, 353.
 Goldsmith at Kilburn, 43—46.
 Goodall, E. (R.A.), 405.
 Gordon, Genl., 445, 446.
 Riots, 54, 55, 231.
 Gospel Oak, 86.
 Gotto, E., 98, 144, 327.
 Grange House, 77.
 Graveyard, *see* Burial Ground.
 Green, C., 406.
 T., 406.
 The, 513; Houses on, 73; former
 inhabitants of, 73, 74, 384, 513.
 Man Lane, *see* Christchurch Road.
 Tavern, 232.
 Greeves, Rev. F. W., 99.
 Gribble, W., 185; Art. by, 429.
 Grove, The, 82, 485, 487.
 Guardians of the Poor, 4, 137—142,
 203, 239, 242. List of, 244, 245.
 Local, 4, 247, 248.
 Gwynn, Dr. E., 129, 185; Arts. by, 133,
 256.

H

Haag, Carl, 406.
 Hackney College, 292, 293.

Hackworth, R., 177.
 Hale, Alderman, 144, 184; notice of,
 457.
 Hales, Prof., 154, Paper by, Appendix
 A.
 Halley, Rev. R. Notice of, 354—357.
 Hamilton, Lord George, 253.
 Rev. James, 350.
 Hamlets included in the Borough, 2, 3.
 Hampstead; derivation of term, 6;
 earliest record of, 6; bound-
 aries of, 6; in the thirties,
 511—514; in the 10th Century,
 Appendix A.
 and Highgate Express, 272, 273.
 Improvement Committee, 177.
 Record, 274, 275.
 Recorder, 274.
 Wells, 63.
 Hankin, Mr., 208.
 Harben, Henry, 155, 159, 271, 321.
 Hardcastle, J., 177, 327. Art. by, 325.
 B., 412.
Harlowe, Clarissa, 59.
 Harrison, J., notice of, 439, 440.
 Miss, M., 406.
 Mrs., notice of, 392, 393.
 Harvey, D. W., 421.
 J., 98, 349.
 Hathaway, C., 151.
 Haverstock Hill, 21, 28, 191.
 Hawk Inn, 233, 236.
 Hayes, E., 406.
 Haysman's College, 293.
 Hazeley House, 476.
 Head, Rev. G. H., 98.
 Headfort, Marchioness of, 421.
 Heath, The, 146—160.
 (1) *Natural Features of*, quaking
 bog, 155; soil, 123, 124, 504;
 vegetation, 504; fauna, Appen-
 dices B and C; flora, 117—
 123.
 (2) *Acquisition of*, 146—152;
 Protection Fund, 146, 149;
 committee, 149; subscribers,
 150, 151; sum paid, 152;
 letters on subject, 147, 148;
 sale of rights to Metro-
 politan Board, 139; Mr. Le
 Breton's influence, 454; Mr.
 Edwin Field's, 436; Mr.
 Hoare's, 450.
 (3) *Vindication of Public Rights*
 on, 155—159; deputation to
 Metropolitan Board, 157;
 cricket played in defiance of
 board, 157; Defence Associ-

- ation, 158; subscribers, 159;
legal proceedings, 158, 159.
- (4) *Extension of*, 152—155;
meeting at the Holly Bush,
154; at the Duke of West-
minster's, 154; purchase-money,
how raised, 154; promoters of
scheme, 154, 155; acts af-
fecting Heath, 139; Hampstead
Heath Extension Committee,
177.
- (5) *General facts concerning*, al-
titude, 1, 83; views from, 1;
area, 145, 146; drainage, 155;
squatters, 159, 160; regulation
of, 140.
- NOTE.—For further information *see*
separate parts of the Heath under
index letter of each.
- Heath House (or The Heath), 55—58,
81, 448.
Lodge, 81.
Street Chapel, 98, 349.
- Heathfield House, 300, 301.
- Heathlands, 81.
- Heddon House, 367, 381.
- Heisch, Prof., 218; Art. by, 218—220.
- Hendon, 336.
- Herbert, J. R. (R.A.), 42, 405.
- Herklots, Rev. G. A., 94, 100, 243, 245.
- Hertslet, Sir E., Add. by, 479.
- Hickes, Sir B., 16.
- High Road, Kilburn (Nos. 36, 40,
308), 82.
School for Girls, 394.
Street, alterations in, 31; arch-
ways in, 83; milestone in,
85, 86; trees in, 115—132;
gas in, 164.
- Highwaymen, 224—226.
- Highways Committee, 177.
- Hill, the, 81, 450, 451.
- Hill, Dr., 246.
Miss F. Davenport, 243, 300, 443.
Frederic, 442, 486; Art. by, 140—
142, 169.
Mrs. F., notice of, 444—446.
Lewin, Art. by, 284, 285.
M. Davenport, notice of, 442—444.
Miss Octavia, notice of, 446—448.
Pearson, 253.
Miss R. Davenport, 443.
Sir Rowland, 73, 253, 257; notice
of, 440—442, 486.
- Hillfield, 498.
Road Home, 301.
- Hindley Memorial Slab, 89, 92.
- Hine, H. G., 406.
- Hoare, Edward, 450.
E. Brodie (M.P.), 271, 448, 450.
Francis, 451.
Family, 448—451.
Joseph, 157, 448, 450, 451.
John Gurney, 20, 147—150, 280—
281, 448—451.
Richard, 451.
Samuel, 53, 57, 238, 296, 448, 449.
Samuel, the son and the grand-
son, 449.
- Hodge, Mrs., 73.
- Hodgson, Mrs., 26.
- Hogarth, W., 233.
- Holford Family, the, 451—453; volun-
teers of 1803, 280, 281.
Captain, 173.
Charles, 281, 452.
George, 456.
House, 414; view from, 452.
Josiah, 452.
- Holgate, John, 8.
- Holl, Frank (R.A.), notice of, 393, 394.
- Holland, Sir H. (senior), 131.
Sir H. T., 270, 271—*see also* Lord
Knutsford.
- Hollybush Inn, 78, 408.
- Holmes, N., 412, 413.
- Homage, the, 14, 20.
- Home Hospital, 259.
- Homes, philanthropic, 298—303.
- Hopkins, A., 406.
- Horse Ride, 25.
- Horton, Rev. R. F., 99, 349.
- Hospital Fund, 260.
- Hospitals, 251—260.
- House Committee, 177.
- Houses in Kilburn, 40—42.
new and considerable, 80.
number of, 2.
old, 45—80; appendix D.
over thoroughfares, 83.
- Houston, D., 367; Add. by, 385.
- Howitt, Mary, 22, 152, 359, 366.
William, 63, 359.
- Hudson, J. W., 184.
- Hundred of Ossulston, 6.
- Hunt, Leigh, notice of, 367—369, 372.
- Hunter, R., 154.

I

- Incumbents of Donatives, 336.
- Institutions, local, 276—303.
- Interments, *see* Cemetery.
- Irving, E., 74, 386, 503.
- Isaacs, Sir H., 457.
- Ivy Bank, 82.

J

Jack Straw's Castle, 229, 230.
James I. 71, 72, visit, 264.
Jeakes, Rev J., 335.
Jealous, G. S., 273.
Jennings, Archdeacon, 341, 413.
 Family, 73, 74, 76.
Jevons, Prof., 369, 370, 463.
John Stock's charity, 313.
John Street, 362, 372.
Johnson, Dr., 362, 363.
Jones, Ernest, 173.
 Samuel, 248.
Journalism, 272—275.
Jubilee, The Queen's, 261—264.
Judge's Walk, 82, 115—117.
Justices, 143, 144, 162; *see also* Lord
 Chief Justices.

K

Karney, Rev. G., 98.
Keats, John, 40, 63, 114, 368; notice of,
 370—373; his sister Fanny, 372.
Kenmore House, 386.
Kenrick, Rev. G., 281.
Kenyon, Rev. G., 100.
Kidderpore Hall, 81.
Kilburn, Chapelry of, 6, 34—46, 48;
 churches and chapels, 35, 101, 102;
 derivation, 36; high road, 193, 194;
 newspapers (*Courier* and *Times*),
 272—274; population, 35; priory,
 506; ward, 2; wells, 36—38, 214.
Kilburn, G. G., 406.
Kinder, Miss, 281.
King, C. B., 277.
King, Tom, 224.
Kirkman, Rev. J., 99.
Kit-kat Club, 59, 232.
Knutsford, Lord, 267—270.

L

Labour, value of, 517.
La Fontaine, Mr., 97.
Landon, Miss, 487.
Lane, Rev. C. 338.
 C. T., 312.
 Sir T., 308.
Langhorne, Sir W., 16.
Lausanne Cottage, 40.
Lawn Bank, 372.
 Cottage, 373.
League, Primrose, 295.

Leary, Capt. J., 419.
Le Breton, Rev. P., 281.
 P. H., activity as to Heath, 152;
 ability, 184, 362; at Metropolitan
 Board, 320, 321; notice of, 453—
 455.
Leet Court—*see* Court Leet
 Derivation, 12.
Le Fevre, G. J. Shaw, M.P., 154, 155,
 284.
Leg-of-mutton pond, 214.
Legal Committee, 177.
Legislation, 136—140.
L.E.L., 487.
Length of parish, 4.
Lennox, Lady C., 419.
Lewis, G. R., notice of, 394—396.
Lewis, Lennard, Arts. by, 394—396.
Liberal club 297.
 Kilburn, 297.
 and Radical Association, 295.
 Union, 295.
Library, Public, 281—283, 399.
 Trustees of, 283.
 Celebrated subscribers to, 281,
 Donors to, 282.
Lighting the roads, 161—164; 194.
Linnell, J., 404.
Linton, Mr., 281.
 Sir James D., 406.
Lister, Miss E. L., 283.
 I. Solly, 58, 148.
Literary celebrities, 358, 381.
 Institution (Brond. and W.
 Hamp.), 295.
Little Hat Inn, the, 236.
Little Park (or Bottom), 139.
Load of Hay Inn, the, 78, 233—235,
 512.
Local Acts, 138, 139.
 Government Bill Committee, 177.
 Board, 141.
 Guardians, 247, 248.
 Institutions, 276—303.
London County Council, intervention
 of, 5; members sent to, 136; divided
 control, 137; fire brigade of, 166;
 rating, etc. 202—204; account of,
 327—330; duties of, 328; election
 of, 329; committees of, 329.
London General Omnibus Company,
 221, 222.
London Road, 6, 21, 33, 191.
Long, E., (R. A.), 405.
Longhead, 139.
Longman, T. N. senr., 455, 456.
 T. N. junr., Add. by, 456.
Long Room, The, 62, 232.

Lord, C. F. J., Art. by, 129—132, 184, 198.
 Chief Justices, 428—430.
 of the Manor of Belsize, 8.
 Chancellors, The, 424—428.
 Mayors, 457.
 Lorne, Marquis of, 268—271.
 Loughborough, Lord, 238—*see also*
 Rosslyn, Earl of.
 Lovell, Miss, Art. by, 377.
 Lowe, C. H., 31, 184; Notes by, 188—
 194, 218.
 Lucas, R. W. 184.
 S., 405.
 Lund, Family, The, 96, 257.
 William, 253.
 Lycett, Sir F., 346.
 Lyndhurst, Lord, 465.
 Road Chapel, 348.

M

Maas, J., notice of, 414, 415.
 MacAnnally, Rev. C., 97, 101.
 Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor, 77.
 MacInnes, Capt., 280; notice of, 456,
 457.
 MacKewan, D., notice of, 396, 397.
 Magistrates, *see* Justices.
 Magrath, Mr., 116.
 Manor of Hampstead, 6, 10—20; of
 Belsize, 8, 17; acreage, 17; forma-
 tion of, 10; *Quia Emptores*, 11;
 demesne lands, 11; *manerium*, 12;
 courts, court leet and view of Frank-
 pledge, 12; resiants, 13; jury, 14;
 domesday book, 14, 15; holders of,
 16; field book, 17; customal, 18;
 rolls, 20; suits, 20; house, old, 77, 78.
 Mansergh, Mr., 193.
 Mansfield, Earl of, 55, 155, 238, 265.
 Maps, 87, 88.
 Maresfield Gardens (No. 43), 81.
 Marriages, 204.
 Marshall, John, 60, 327.
 J. T., Art. by, 295.
 Maryon Wilson, *see* Wilson, Maryon.
 Masters, W., 185.
 Maryon, Mrs. M., 16.
 Matheson, H. M., Add. by, 24.
 Rev. J., 346, 347.
 Maurice, C. E., 154, Art. by, 283.
 Maylott, Rev. T. D., 102.
 Mayo, Rev. C., 459.
 Miss E., 459, 460.
 Herbert, 458, 459.
 Family, notice of, 458—460.

Melville, Sir J. C., 60, 61; notice of, 460.
 Messer, J., 74.
 Mrs., 478.
 Metcalfe, F. E., 281.
 Meteyard, Miss E., notice of, 373—375.
 Metropolitan Asylums Board, 5, 252—
 255, 325—327.
 Hampstead members of, 327.
 Board of Works, Mr. Hoare's ac-
 tion, 20; posts on the Heath, 25,
 26; alteration of High Street,
 31, 192; one member elected to,
 136; duties as to Heath, 139;
 payment for Heath by, 152;
 for extension, 154; and for
 West End Green, 193; precept
 of, 203; notice of, 318—322.
 Miles, Mrs. Anne, notice of, 461, 462.
 Family, 48.
 Milestones, 84—86.
 Milford House, 362.
 Milligan, R., 74.
 Mill Lane, 30, 36, 83, 192, 193; *see also*
 Shoot-up Hill Lane.
 Millward, J. G., Add. by, 170.
 Ministers of Religion, 331—357.
 Mitford, R. H., 125, 126; letter from,
 534.
 Model Lodging Houses, 133.
 Mogford, J., notice of, 397.
 Monro, F. J., Art. by, 305—312.
 Mrs., 259.
 Montagu Grove, 114.
 House, 114.
 Moore, H., 405.
 Morel, Abbé, 95.
 Morison, J. C., notice of, 376, 377.
 Morley, Prof. notice of, 375, 376.
 Mortuary, The, 194.
 Committee, 177.
 Moths, 127; Appendix C.
 Mount Grove, 81, 456.
 The, 78.
 Mulock, Miss D. M., notice of, 377,
 378.
 Municipal Bodies, 318—330.
 Murray, Dr. A., 246.
 Music, 407—417.
 Musical Celebrities, 414—417.
 Club, 298.
 Society, 407.

N

Nag's Head, 236.
 Napoleon, Prince Louis, 171.
 Neate, J., notice of, 463, 464.

Neuberg, J., notice of, 378—381.
 Nevinston, E., 465.
 E. H., 464, 465.
 family, notice of, 464, 465.
 G. H., 465.
 New College, 292, 354, 356.
 Chapel, 100
 New Mount Lodge, 378, 379.
 West End House—*see* West End House.
 Nicoll, Miss C., 300.
 Noel, Hon. S., 220.
 Norden, J., 34, 36.
 Northcourt, 82.
 North End Grove, 112.
 House, (*see* Wildwoods).
 North Hall, 28.
 Lord, 50.
 Western Gazette, 275.
 Western Hospital, 251, 257.
 Northern Heights Footpath Association, 27, 283, 284.
 Norwich, Bishop of, *see* Pelham, Dr.
 Nuisances, 131, 132.
 Nursing Institute, *see* Home Hospital Institutions, 258, 259.

O

Oaklands Hall, 40, 42, 508.
 O'Connell, Daniel, 503.
 Odgers, Dr. Blake, 158.
 Old West End House, 40, 48, 420, 421, 384.
 Omnibuses, 221-223.
 O'Neale, D., 8.
 Oriel House, 95.
 Orphanage of Mercy, 301, 302.
 Orphan Working School, 317.
 Osborn, R. D., 466.
 Osborne, Lord Sidney Godolphin, 74, 173; notice of, 341-343.
 Overseers, 4, 200, 239, 246, 248-50.

P.

Page, W. J., 486.
 Painters in Water Colours, Members of the Royal Institute of, 406.
 Members and Associates of the Royal Society of, 406.
 Palgrave, Sir F., 73, 74, 116; notice of, 466, 467.
 Francis, 74.
 Inglis, 74.
 Gifford, 74.
 Reginald, 74, Art. by, 466.

Parish, The, 1—6
 Church, 89—92, 98, 139, 315.
 Park, J. J., 5, 8, 25, 368; notice of, 467—472.
 J. R., 471.
 Parliament Hill, 82, acquisition of, 152—155, 446.
 Association, 284, 285.
 Parliamentary Debating Society, 285, 286, 493.
 Parry Sir W. E., 451; notice of, 472, 473.
 Parstow, Rev. D., 419.
 Paterson, Miss H.—*see* Mrs. Allingham.
 Patriotic Homes, 302, 303.
 Pauper Children, 142.
 Paupers, 140—142, 241—243.
 Peel, Sir Robert, 168, 169.
 Pelham, Dr., notice of, 331, 332.
 Penny Postage, Introduction of, 441.
 Perceval, Spencer 9, 470; notice of, 474—476.
 Pettie, J. (R.A.), 405.
 Philanthropic Celebrities, 418—500.
 Homes, 298—303.
 Pickett's Farm, 27, 131.
 Pilgrim's Passage, 71.
 Platts' Lane, 193—225.
 Police, 168—71, 203, 226.
 Station, 143.
 Pollock, A., 414.
 Pond Street, 73—76, 210, 386, 505.
 Ponds, 207—210, 213, 214.
 Poole, P. F., notice of, 398.
 Poor Law Administration, 140—2.
 Guardians, *see* Guardians of the Poor.
 Poor Rate, 202, 203, 249.
 Pope, A., 63.
 Population, 2, 104, 134, 135, 204, 519.
 Position of Hampstead, 3.
 Post Office work, 287—289. At Christmas, 289, 290.
 Potter, G. W., Add. by 116; statement by, 156—159, 283, 456.
 Pound, 165.
 Street, *see* Pond Street.
 Powell, G. H., 354.
 Powys, Hon. H. E., 303.
 Prance, R. H., 77, 92, 281.
 Presbyterian Church, 99.
 Presbyterians, 346—348.
 Primitive Methodists, 349, 350.
 Primitive Methodist Chapel, 102.
 Primrose Hill, 139.
 League, 295.
 Princes in Hampstead, 476—48c.
 Prints, 88.

Pritchard, G., 156, 157.
 Provident Dispensary, 259, 260.
 Provost of Eton College, 139.
 Pryors, The, 81.
 Public Affairs, Administration of, 4, 5.
 Conveyances, 221.
 Pump Room, 76.
 Pumps, 212, 214, 215.
 Purcell, Rev. Canon, 99, 345.
 Pyne, T. 406.

Q

Quaritch, Bernard, 88 : Add. by, 421.
 Miss, 88 ; Add. by, 72.
 Queen Victoria, Accession and Jubilee of, 194, 261.
 Quex Road Chapel, 102, 424.
 Quoit Club, 297.

R

Raikes, Mrs., 58.
 Railways, 223, 224.
 St. John's Wood, 43.
 Rainfall, The, 128.
 Ratcliff, S. G., Art. by, 269—271.
 Rates, 201, 520.
 Rateable value, 201, 202.
 Ratepayers' Association, 294, 295.
 Ravenhill, Major-General, 303.
 Recollections of Hampstead, 501—505.
 of Kilburn, 506—508.
 of a German, 508.
 of the Thirties, 511.
 Records Committee, 177.
 Red Cap Tavern, 226.
 Red Lion Hill—*see* Rosslyn Hill.
 Inn, Kilburn, 38, 235, 236 :
 Hampstead, 224.
 Pond, 214.
 Reeve, Mrs., 281.
 Reform Bill, The, 267.
 Reformatory School, (Girls), 300, 301.
 Committee of, 301.
 Refugees, 301—303.
 Register of Voters, 270, 271.
 Reid, A., 281.
 T., 158, 281.
 Retrospective Sketches, 501—514.
 Review of century, 523—526.
 Reynolds, J. S., notice of, 480.
 Ridley, J. H., notice of, 482, 483.
 Riviere, B., (R. A.), 405.
 Rixton, J., 314, 315.
 Roads, 519, 523 ; main, 6 ; closed, 25—

30 ; old, 32—34, 82, 83 ; lighting
 and watching, 161—166.
 Robarts, The Misses, 299, 300.
 Roberts, Rev. R., 345.
 Robertson, Rev. J., 101.
 T. W., notice of, 480, 481.
 Rogers, S., 281, 488.
 Rolt, Mrs. J. E., 245.
 Roman Catholic Community, 343—
 345.
 Dominican Church, 344.
 St. Mary's Chapel, 95, 99.
 Church of Sacred Heart, 102,
 344.
 Romney, G., 78, notice of, 398, 399,
 408.
 Rooth, Mr., 64.
 Roper, Mr., 194.
 Rose, H. Cooper, M.D., 281.
 Rose Mount, 490.
 Rosslyn, Earl of, 69, 74, 77, 427, 428.
 Grove, 113, 115.
 Hill, 21, 30, 71, 82, 225, 425, 427.
 Chapel, 99.
 House, 67, 81, inhabitants of, 74.
 Lodge, 486, 487.
 Round House, 212.
 Royal Academy, 405, 406.
 Institute of Painters, 406.
 Society of Painters, 406.
 Royal visits, 264—267.
 Rudgmoor, 139.

S

Sacred Heart, Church of the, 344.
 Sadler, Dr., 97, 99, 348. Art. by, 367,
 Add. by, 385.
 Sailors' Daughters' Home, 303.
 Sandy Road, 25—27.
 Saner, J., notice of, 483, 484.
 Sanitary Committee, 177, 187, 197.
 Sanitation in the Past, 129—132, 198,
 199.
 in the Present, 133—135.
 Sartorius, Sir G., 421, 484, 485.
 Scarlet Fever, 256, 257.
 School Board for London, 5, 203,
 323—325.
 Schools, 293, 294.
 Scientific Celebrities, 418—500.
 Scott, Mr. Justice, 446.
 Ramsay, 271.
 Sir Gilbert, notice of, 485, 486.
 Sir Walter, 364.
 Secretaries of the Post Office, 486, 487.
 Selection, Committee of, 176, 177.

- Severn, J., 371.
 Sewers, 188, 189, 191—194.
 "S. G. O." 74, notice of, 341, 342.
 Sharpe, Henry (the late) 205, 206 ;
 notice of 487, 488.
 Henry, Arts. by, 25, 146, 207 ;
 Adda. by, 114, 173, 174.
 Rev. Henry, 98.
 Mrs., 159 ; Art. by, 205.
 Sutton, Add. by, 165.
 Shaw, N. R. (R.A.), 405.
 Shelburn Lodge, 68.
 Shelford Lodge, 428.
 Shelley, P. B., 368, 371.
 Shepherd, Mr. (M.P.), 58.
 Shepherd's Field, *see* Conduit Fields.
 Sheppard, T., 489.
 Sheppard's Hill, 139.
 Shoot-up Hill Lane, 36.
 Shuttup Hill, 38.
 Siddons, Mrs., 116, 365, 489, 490.
 Sillars, Rev. D., 348.
 Silverpen, 373.
 Sisters of Hope, 259.
 Skating Club, 297.
 Skeet, R., 184.
 Small-pox, 130, 134, 252—257.
 Hospital, *see* North-Western
 Hospital.
 Smalley, Mr., 280.
 Smart, H., notice of, 415, 416.
 Smith, Basil Woodd, Add. by, 24, 77,
 144, 259.
 G. A., 185.
 Rev. Sydney, 475.
 T. E., Art. by, 136—140.
 T., 273.
 Smyth, G., Adda. by, 165, 170, 213, 223,
 235.
 Snow, removal of, 192.
 Societies, 294—296.
 Soldiers' Daughters' Home, 65, 74,
 302, 303.
 South End Green, 76, 191.
 Hampstead Advertiser, 274.
 Spaniards', The, 27, 83, 230—232.
 Special Constables, 171—174.
 Springmead, 81.
 Springs, 210—220.
 Square Field, 139.
 Squatters, 159.
 Squire's Mount, 435.
 Squire's Mount Cottages, 374.
 St. Cuthbert's, 102, 107.
 St. Dominic's, 344, 345.
 St. James's, 35, 97, 101, 107.
 St. John's, *see* Parish Church.
 Episcopal chapel, 93, 98, 107.
 St. Mary's, 101, 106.
 St. Mary the Virgin, 101, 106, 107.
 St. Paul's, 100, 105.
 St. Peter's, 100, 105.
 St. Saviour's, 94, 100, 105.
 St. Stephen's, 76, 99, 106.
 Stanfield, W. C., notice of, 399, 400.
 House, 399.
 Steele, Sir R., 78, 80.
 Steele's Cottages, 78.
 Road, 80.
 Steevens, G., 58, 418.
 Stephenson, R., notice of, 491, 492.
 Stevens, A., notice of, 401, 402.
 Stocks, 164—166.
 Stodart, Miss M. A., 381.
 Stoddart, A. E., 297.
 Stone, S., Add. by, 160, 173, 177, 184,
 195 ; Art. by, 200, 277, 320, 321.
 Storey, G. A., 405.
 Storrar, Dr., notice of, 492, 493.
 Sub-Committees, 177.
 Subscribers, Appendix E.
 Sutton Family, 130, 131.
 Swiss Cottage, 236.

T

- Tagart, Rev. E., notice of, 357.
 The Misses, 78.
 Talleyrand, Prince de, 74 ; notice of,
 477—480.
 Taverns, 229—236.
 Tayler, F., notice of, 402.
 Taylor, J. T., Add. by, 475.
 Tennyson, Mrs., notice of, 490.
 Tensleys, 73—478.
 Teulon, Mr., 73, 74.
 Theodore, King, 476.
 Thompson, Rev. J. C., 102.
 "Memory," 3, 77.
 Three Gables, 394.
 Tietjens, Mme.—*see* Titiens, Mme.
 Tindal, Sir N. C., notice of, 429, 430.
 Titiens, Mme., notice of, 416, 417.
 Toller, C. G., 281, 456.
 T., 185, 312.
 Topham, F. W., notice of, 403, 404.
 F. W. W., 406.
 Topographical changes, 29—43.
 Topography and Natural History of
 Hampstead, 5, 6, 468—471.
 Town Improvements, 192.
 Ward, 2.
 Tradesmen's Club, 298.
 Traitor's Hill, 82—*see also* Parliament
 Hill.

Tramways, 193, 222.
 Tree Committee, 177.
 Planting, 108—112.
 Trees, 22, 24, 108—117.
 Cedar, 455.
 Elms and Chestnuts at Rosslyn House, 69.
 Mulberry at the Upper Flask, 59.
 Planting of Jubilee, 194.
 Tremlett, Rev. F. W., 100.
 Tre Wint, 299, 300.
 Trimmer, Mrs., 448.
 Trinity Church, 98, 106.
 Truefitt, Mr., 40.
 Tudor House, 80, 81.
 Tunnels, Railway, 28, 83, 84.
 Turner, T., 184, 320, 321.
 Mr., 25, 76, 114, 115.
 Turpin, Dick, 224.

U

Unitarian Chapel, 96, 97.
 Unitarians, 348.
 Upper Avenue Road (No. 8), 82.
 Flask, 53, 58, 59, 232, 418, 489.

V

Vale of Health, 368, 443, 477, 501—504.
 Mount, 81.
 Vane, Sir Harry, 65.
 House, 65—67.
 Vaughan, Rev. J., notice of, 343, 344.
 VESTRY, 175—204.
 (1) *Functions*, 5, 137, 185.
 (2) *Committees*, 177, 187.
 (3) *Departments*.—Sanitary, 129, 197—200, Vestry Clerks, 185, 186, Surveyors, 186, 187.
 (4) *Chief Officers*, 176, 185.
 (5) *Vestrymen*, List of, 179—183, Number of, 175, 184.
 Election of, 176, 178.
 Attendances of, 177, 178.
 Meetings of, 176, 177.
 Origin of term, 175.
 (6) *Finance*, 201—204.
 (7) *Hall*, 191, 192, 194—197.
 (8) *Miscellaneous*.
 Storesheds and Stoneyards, 189, 190.
 Improvements carried out, 31, 32, 191—194.
 Tree-planting, 108, 112, 113.

Vestry—Arrangements for the Jubilee, 262—264.
 Vicarage, 335—338.
 View of Frankpledge 12, 13, 20.
 Views from various parts, 1, 2, 24, 56, 60, 231, 235.
 Vigilance Society, 295.
 Vis-à-Vis, 223.
 Vitality, 129—135.
 Vital Statistics, 133—135, 197.
 Vocal Society, 295.
 Voluntary Schools, 323, 480.
 Volunteers, 280, 281, 452, 453, 456, 457.

W

Waad, A., 8.
 Wadmore, Rev. H. R., 101.
 Wakley, Dr., 421.
 Walford, C., 154, 285; notice of, 493.
 Walpole, Hon. Mrs., 49.
 C. V.; Add. by, 49.
 Walsh, Rev. J., 345.
 Wards, 2.
 Ware, Richard, 148.
 Robert, 158.
 Warren, Rev E., 336.
 Wash, H.; Arts. by, 28, 76; 164, 210, 226; 229; Adda. by, 27, 74, 163, 222.
 Wash-houses, 278, 312.
 Waste of the Manor, 17, 18.
 Watchmen, 161—165.
 Water, 137, 205—220.
 Carriers, 211, 213.
 Companies, 137, 212, 213, 508.
 Rate, 137.
 Watercourses, 210, 211, 506—508.
 Watering the roads, 190.
 Watkins, Rev. W. T., 102.
 Watling Street, 34.
 Weatherall House, 62—65.
 Wedderburn, Lord Chancellor, *see* Rosslyn, Earl of.
 Well Walk, 62, 63, 83, 113, 173, 191, 214—220, 383—385, (No. 1), 373, (No. 6), 383, 385, (No. 17), 218, (No. 26), 385, (No. 40), 385, (No. 42), 383, (No. 44), 383, 385, (No. 46), 63, 76.
 Weller, Mrs. M. M., 16.
 Wellington, Duke of, 172.
 Wells, 210—220.
 Wells and Campden Charity, 278, 307—312.
 Trustees, 307, 310.
 Wells Buildings, 312.

- Wells, Dr., Art. by, 285.
 Wentworth place, 372, 373.
 Wesleyan Chapels, Prince Arthur
 Road, 99; Quex Road, 35, 102;
 School Chapel, 100, 345, 346.
 Wesleyans, 345, 346.
 West End Fair, 226, 227.
 Green, 193, 526.
 House, 40, 47—49, 53, 461, 462.
 Lane, 33, 40, 49, 192, 194, 506.
 Westlake, Mrs., Art. by, 323.
 Westminster, Abbot of, 16, 77,
 Bishop of, 16, Duke of, 154, 155.
 Wetherbee, G., 406.
 Whelpton, W. T., notice of, 494.
 White Bear, 38, 76, 233, 236.
 White Bear Green, 82, 236.
 White, Rev. Dr., 114.
 Rev. S., 336, 337.
 Whiting, J. E., 126, 127; letter from,
 Appendix C.
 Whitsuntide Courts, 78.
 Wilberforce, W., 296, notice of, 495—
 497.
 Wilcox, Rev. J., 93, 94.
 Wild, C. K., 241, 245.
 Wildwood Cottage, 374.
 Wildwood House—*see* Wildwoods.
 Wildwoods, 49—53, 81.
 Wilkes, Sir G., 303.
 Wilkie, Sir David, 387, 405.
 William IV., 265, 266.
 Willett, W., 191.
 Wilson, Arthur, Art. by, 281, 283.
 Wilson, Dame Jane, 16, 138.
 Sir John Maryon, 8, 16, 139, 152,
 191.
 Sir Spencer Maryon Maryon, 8,
 16, 108, 139, 155, 159, 192, 193.
 Sir Thomas Maryon, 6, 8, 16, 20,
 146—149, 152, 210.
 Sir Thomas Spencer, 16.
 Woodd, Rev. B., 71.
 B. G., 132, 191, 206, 497—499.
 B. T., 499.
 C. H. L., 68, 81, 499, 500; Adda.
 by, 73, 467.
 Family, 497—500.
 R. B., 81, 98, 193, 499, Art. by, 341,
 Add. by, 343.
 Woodlands, 81, 82.
 Woodroffe, Major, 173.
 Woods, Sir W., notice of, 500.
 Wordsworth, W., 448.
 Workhouse, 140—142, 237—250;
 inner life, 140, 141, 241—243;
 food, 141; boarding out, 142; list
 of Guardians and Trustees, 237,
 238; purchase of land, etc., 238;
 construction of building, 239—241;
 infirmary, 243; staff, 245, 246;
 pauper relief, 246.
 Working Men's club, 297.
 Works Committee, 177, 187, 195.
 Wotton, Lord, 8.
 Wright, Rev. H., 55, 93, notice of,
 343.
 H., 9.
 Wrothe, Sir T., 16.
 Wurtzburg, E. A., Arts. by, 369, 376,
 415, 427.
 Wychcomb, 28.
- Y
- Yeld, E.; Art. by, 287.
 York House, 40.
 Young, Major-General, Art. by, 300.
- Z
- Zymotic diseases, 133—135.

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